



**IMPORTANT CIRCULARS ON  
INTEGRATED RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRDP)**  
*(Prior to October 2, 1980)*

**SPECIAL LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION  
PROGRAMME (SLPP)**

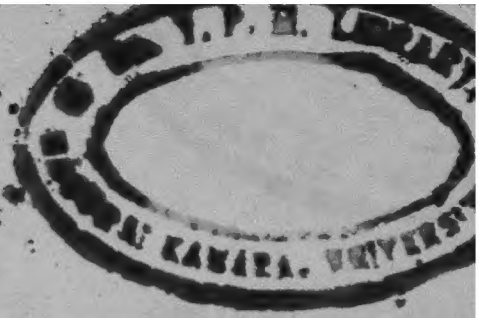
**INDUSTRIES, SERVICES AND BUSINESS (ISB)  
AND TRAINING OF RURAL YOUTH FOR  
SELF-EMPLOYMENT (TRYSEM)**

**NUTRITION AND WOMEN'S  
PROGRAMMES (NWP)**

**VOLUME II**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
NEW DELHI**

*April, 1983*



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**PART I**  
**INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**PROGRAMME (IRDP)**  
**(Prior to October 2, 1980)**





**G.V.K. Rao**

*Secretary*

**D.O. M-11012/2/78-IRD**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)**

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*

*Dated the 23rd March, 1978.*

**My dear**

Three special Programmes, namely S.F.D.A., D.P.A.P. and C.A.D. are being implemented in a number of blocks in the country. In the Fourth Plan, two schemes of SFDA and MFAL were introduced for making the small and marginal farmers economically viable and for improving the lot of landless agricultural labourers by raising the output of small holdings and generating employment through subsidiary occupations. The main objective was to reach the benefits of agricultural development to the numerically large but economically weaker sections of the rural community.

2. In the Fifth Plan, the two schemes of SFDA and MFAL were merged and the number of projects increased to 160. Each project is implemented by an agency registered under the Registration of Societies Act and is expected to cover approximately 50,000 families of identified beneficiaries during the project period. The programmes undertaken in the SFDA—MFAL projects include both land-based and animal husbandry programmes. The agencies provide subsidy to the extent of 25 per cent to small farmers and 33½ per cent to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers on identified capital investments and inputs.

3. With the objective of providing development investments in areas where drought has been a recurring feature, a Rural

Works Programme was initiated in 1970-71 in an attempt to mitigate the scarcity conditions of those areas. In the Fifth Plan, the scheme was reoriented as an area development programme under the name Drought Prone Areas Programme. The basic objective of the DPAP is to eliminate or reduce considerably the incidence of drought and scarcity in these vulnerable areas over a period of time, and also to help the small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers in raising their income levels. The strategy is to improve the economy of the drought prone areas through a package of infrastructural and on-farm development activities with the objective of optimum utilization of land, water, human and livestock resources of the area. Though DPAP is essentially an area development programme, the individual beneficiary approach, similar to that of SFDA, has also been adopted in this programme with a target of 10,000 families to be covered during the project period.

4. With the spurt in construction of major and medium irrigation works after Independence and consequent increase in the commands of the irrigation works, the need for realising faster and optimum utilization of the irrigation potential created was keenly felt. With this objective in view, the Command Area Development Scheme was introduced in the Central Sector in December, 1974. It covers at present 47 irrigation projects administered by 36 Command Area Development Authorities located in 12 States covering 102 districts. The main emphasis under the CAD is on the improvement of water conveyance and drainage systems. The programme also lays emphasis on various on-farm development activities with special emphasis on the weaker sections being enabled to take full part therein. Therefore, many of the benefits available to small and marginal farmers under the SFDA Programme are available to them in this programme also.

5. Out of 5,004 Blocks in the country, approximately 3,000 blocks are covered by one or more of the Special Programmes mentioned above. These blocks were selected on certain considerations relevant to the States and the area concerned. The Government of India has recently undertaken a review of the working of these programmes all over the country and come to

the conclusion that a programme of intensive and integrated rural development should be undertaken during the next five years plan period starting from April 1978 in 2,000 out of the 3,000 blocks covered by any one or more of these programmes at present. While there will be an intensification of effort in these 2,000 blocks, the on-going programme will be allowed to continue in the remaining blocks at the present level for the stipulated period which will end on 31st March, 1979 in most cases.

6. The criterial which had gone into selection of the 3,000 blocks will be reflected in selecting 2,000 blocks pro-rata out of this number. The objective of the programme will be full employment through productive programmes. The different components that are eligible for consideration under any one of the three programmes can be included under that new programme of integrated rural development in the selected blocks. The allocation of is being made to the States on a pro-rata basis taking into consideration the existing coverage under SFDA, DPAP and CAD. The annexure gives the Statewise allocation.

7. In certain States, some of the blocks are presently covered by more than one of the three programmes. As the new programme would have components of all the three programmes, it may not be necessary to continue more than one programme in a block. The overlapping programme could, at the discretion of the State Government, be shifted to some other area which may or may not be covered by any Special Programme at present. In this process, the State will be able to cover a large area by any one of the Special Programmes.

8. In those SFDA Blocks taken up for intensive development, an additional sum of Rs. 5 lakhs per block will be made available by the Central Government. Additional allocation for each DPAP Block will be Rs. 4 lakhs and for each CAD Block Rs. 5 lakhs. These allocations will be over and above the present level of funding in these blocks. The States will, however, be required to provide funds for infrastructural requirements and other supporting activities as is being done presently. In the case of DPAP Blocks the States will also be required to provide one lakh per block as their share. Additional allocations are prima-

rily meant to be utilised for intensifying such selected programmes suitable for the particular area which can generate additional employment and raise the income level of identified target group consisting of small and marginal farmers, share-croppers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and persons belonging to Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes, etc.

9. In addition to 2,000 blocks taken up for intensive development as mentioned above, it is also proposed to take another 300 blocks for intensive block level planning and development every year for a period of five years starting from the year 1978-79. The basis for selecting these blocks shall be—

- (i) 2,000 blocks proposed to be taken up for intensive development works out to approximately 40 per cent of the total number of blocks in the country. Those States where 40 per cent of the blocks do not get covered under the new programme while apportioning 2,000 blocks will be allotted the required number out of the additional 300 blocks in the quota of 1978-79 to make up the deficit and to bring it up to 40 per cent coverage.
- (ii) Every district in the country which does not have any Special Programme will be allocated one block per year during the next medium-term plan.
- (iii) Further allocations will be made every year specifically to ensure that all blocks in the country with more than 20 per cent scheduled castes population are covered in the programme during this plan period and preferably at the earliest.
- (iv) The balance will be distributed among the States on the basis of their rural population.

An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs per block will be provided for these 300 blocks for the year 1978-79. In block where suitable programmes are identified and can be implemented additional funds could be provided. The number of blocks to be allotted to be each State on these bases will be indicated hereafter.

10. Since the number of blocks allotted to your state out of the 2,000 blocks has been indicated in the annexure, the State



government may now like to select the blocks and take up the preparatory work for next year's programme. While selecting the blocks, we suggest the following criteria to be kept in view—

- (i) It might be logical to allot blocks more or less on a pro-rata basis to each district presently covered under SFDA, DPAP and CAD.
- (ii) Blocks with more than 20 per cent scheduled caste population should be covered first.
- (iii) Higher incidence of unemployment and under-employment might be kept in view if such figures are available.
- (iv) Potentiality for development and organisational framework that has been built up.
- (v) Low agricultural productivity.
- (vi) Low consumption level and preponderance of people below the poverty line.

In case specific data are not available blockwise States may use available information on these parameters and select the blocks.

11. As the programme is to start from the 1st of April, 1978, it will be necessary to have the selection made without delay. If possible, selection of blocks might be made by end of March, 1978 and the list of blocks selected along with the criteria adopted for selection sent to us.

12. It has already been indicated in paragraph 9 above that those blocks in the country where the scheduled caste population is more than 20 per cent should be taken for intensive development during the plan period. On a rough examination it is found that this may mean the inclusion of about 1,300 blocks in the whole country. But the distribution over the country varies according to the concentration of scheduled castes population in various States. It has also been emphasized in para 10 (ii) above that blocks with more than 20 per cent scheduled caste population are to be covered first while taking up certain blocks at present covered by one or more programmes for intensive development. It is necessary that this initial exercise be done immediately and a communication sent to us indicating in each district the number of blocks where the scheduled caste population is above 20 per

cent and which of these blocks have been selected by you on the principle laid down above. The names and the number of blocks not so far covered should also be indicated. Since we shall be able to demarcate the distribution of the new blocks only after getting this list from every state, I would request you to send this information most urgently.

13. The Dantwala Committee on block planning is to suggest guidelines for the blocks plans. Preparation of block plans will be facilitated once these guidelines are issued. The block plans would include production and employment generation programmes as well as programmes for requisite infrastructure and social services including minimum needs in these blocks. A list of employment-generating and production oriented programmes that could be taken up under the intensive scheme on a priority basis is under preparation. This will be forwarded to the State Governments as soon as it is got ready which will help them in preparation of projects for different areas.

The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(G.V.K. Rao)

## ANNEXURE

State/U.T.	Total no. of blo- cks	Number of blocks covered under			Distribution of 2000 blocks in proportion to exis- ting No. of blocks under			Total (5+ 6+7)
		CAD	DP- AP	SF- DP	CAD	DP- AP	SF- DP	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	... 324	74	72	134	45	43	80	168
Assam	... 134	7	..	58	4	..	35	39
Bihar	... 587	213	57	236	128	34	142	304
Gujarat	... 218	32	41	86	19	25	52	96
Haryana	... 87	22	12	32	13	7	19	39
Himachal Pradesh	... 69	..	..	18	..	..	11	11
Jammu & Kashmir	... 75	4	12	46	3	7	28	38
Karnataka	... 175	34	42	66	20	25	40	85
Kerala	... 144	17	..	58	10	..	35	45
Madhya Pradesh	... 458	36	42	131	22	25	79	126
Maharashtra	... 296	42	33	118	25	20	71	116
Manipur	... 26	1	..	7	1	..	4	5
Meghalaya	... 24	..	..	12	..	..	7	7
Nagaland	... 21	..	..	21	..	..	13	13
Orissa	... 314	50	25	115	30	15	69	114
Punjab	... 117	..	..	76	..	..	46	46
Rajasthan	... 232	17	78	76	10	47	46	103
Sikkim	... ..	..	..	4	..	..	2	2
Tamil Nadu	... 374	..	48	167	..	30	100	130
Tripura	... 17	..	..	12	..	..	7	7
Uttar Pradesh	... 876	320	39	191	193	23	115	331
West Bengal	... 335	103	34	133	62	21	80	163
<i>Union Territories</i>								
A & N Islands	... 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh	... 48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chandigarh	... 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D & N Haveli	... 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	... 5	..	..	5	..	..	3	3
Goa, Daman & Diu	... 12	..	..	12	..	..	7	7
Lakshadweep	... 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mizoram	... 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry	... 4	..	..	4	..	..	2	2
	5004	972	535	1818	585	322	1093	2000

No. 13013/1/78-SFDA-P  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*New Delhi, the 8th June, 1978.*

To

The Chief Secretaries,  
All States/Union Territories.

**SUBJECT:—** Minor Irrigation scheme for small/marginal farmers in areas not covered by the Centrally assisted special programmes like SFDA, DPAP and CAD.

Sir,

At present, under the Small Farmers Development Agency programme, subsidy is admissible to small and marginal farmers for minor irrigation works like dug-wells, shallow tubewells, renovation of old wells, rahats, electric motors, boring and deepening of wells, pumpsets, etc. and for Community Irrigation Schemes undertaken for groups of farmers and implemented by cooperatives/panchayats, minor irrigation corporations, lift irrigation corporations, etc. Subsidy is allowed at the rate of 25% to small farmers and 33½% to marginal farmers on the capital investment under individual programmes. In respect of community irrigation schemes, the rate of subsidy is 50% based on the cost apportionable to small and marginal farmers. The subsidy allowed to the small and marginal farmers is linked to credit from institutional sources. Similar subsidies are available to small and marginal farmers for minor irrigation schemes under the special programmes like DPAP, CAD, HAD, Desert Development Programme, also. The Government of India had been considering the question of extending this subsidy to all small and marginal farmers. It has now been decided that subsidy as under SFDA programme may be given to small and marginal farmers for minor

irrigation works under ARDC schemes in all areas not covered by the Centrally assisted special programmes like SFDA, DPAP, CAD, etc. also.

2. The Government of India will provide the funds towards the subsidy during the year 1978-79, for the present, pending decision on future pattern of financing of Plan schemes after 1.4.1979. The assistance from Government of India will be towards subsidy for small and marginal farmers for minor irrigation works covered by ARDC schemes already sanctioned and those likely to be sanctioned for implementation during the current year. The procedure for release of grants from Government of India will be indicated separately.

3. For the purpose of extending this subsidy in new areas the State Governments/Union Territories may adopt the same definition of small and marginal farmers as under SFDA. The definition adopted under SFDA is reproduced in the Annexure. Where different criteria has already been approved for DPAP and Desert Area Development Programme, that criteria will continue to apply for the respective project areas.

4. In the SFDA areas, the Agencies have identified lists of small and marginal farmers. In the new areas, the Block agencies may be actively associated in the identification of small and marginal farmers and settling claims for subsidy. Under the SFDA programme, the subsidies are not directly released to the individual beneficiaries but are canalised throughout the credit institutions which sanction the loan for the incumbents. The same procedure may be adopted in other areas also.

5. In Districts covered under SFDA, the SFDA may release the subsidy in respect of blocks in the District not covered by the Agencies so far. For this purpose, the project areas of the SFDA will be taken as the whole district. In case the blocks of the SFDA district are covered by other Central programme having the element of subsidy, the existing position will continue and extension of SFDA to such blocks will not be necessary. The SFDA may include the requirements of subsidy for minor irrigation purposes to small and marginal farmers in the extended areas in its budget for 1978-79. The additional requirements may



be indicated for sanction by the Department of Rural Development before 31st July, 1978. Release of funds will be on the same pattern as for normal SFDA programmes.

6. In all other districts where there is no SFDA and areas where no special programmes *i.e.* CAD/DPAP/Desert Area Development/HAD etc. are operating a suitable mechanism for channelising fund would be devised. The State Governments/Union territories may assess the requirements of funds for subsidy to small and marginal farmers for minor irrigation schemes in the new areas—block-wise and district-wise during the year 1978-79 and send their estimate of requirements to the Department of Rural Development in the Government of India by 31st July, 1978.

7. Receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(K.P.A. Menon)

*Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy for information:-

1. Agricultural Production Commissioner/Secretary, Agriculture of all State Governments.
2. Secretary, M.I. Department of all State Governments/Union Territories.
3. Registrar, Cooperative Societies, All State Governments/Union Territories.
4. Chairman and Project Officers of all SFDA Projects.
5. Project Officers of DPAP Projects.
6. Administrators of all CAD Projects.
7. Secretary, Department of Cooperation of all States/UTs.

Copy for information also to:-

1. Adviser (Agriculture), Planning Commission.
2. Financial Adviser, Deptt. of Rural Development.
3. A.C.D., R.B.I., Bombay.
4. Managing Director, A.R.D.C., Bombay.

5. Banking Wing, Deptt. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.
6. Rural Electrification Corporation, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
7. JS(C)/ JS (DPAP)/JS (RD)/JS(L)-Deptt. of Agriculture.
8. JS ( ) Department of Agriculture.
9. Secretary, Planning Commission.
10. Cabinet Secretariat.
11. S.A. to Minister (A&I)
12. P.S. to Minister (F&RD).
13. P.S. to Secretary (A&RD).
14. Adviser (Irrigation), Planning Commission.

Sd/-  
(Shivraj Singh)  
*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

*Definition of Small and Marginal Farmers under S.F.D.A.*

(1) *Small Farmers* : Cultivators with landholding below 5 acres of unirrigated land. In case of class I irrigated land as defined in the land ceiling legislation, the ceiling will be 2.5 acres.

(2) *Marginal Farmers* : Cultivators having landholdings up to 2.5 acres of unirrigated land. In case of class I irrigated land as defined in the land ceiling legislation of the State, the ceiling will be 1.25 acres.

(3) The small/marginal farmers would themselves be cultivators. The landholding limit will be applied on the basis of ownership holding, ownership being taken to mean transferable or heritable rights. The family should be treated as a unit. Persons with off-farm income of Rs. 200 per month or more for the family are not to be included under any programme of the Agency.

No. 13016/18/77- Agri. Cr. I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 14th June, 1978.*

To

The Chief Secretary to the  
Govt. of (Tripura, Manipur, Assam,  
Meghalaya & Nagaland).

**SUBJECT:-** Increased rate of subsidy and linking the subsidy with investment by individual beneficiaries.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the former Secretary (RD)'s D. O. letter of even number dt. 31.5.77 wherein it was indicated that in view of the peculiar problems of the North Eastern Region, proposals to increase the rate of subsidy under the SFDA projects to 50 % of the cost of investment for small & marginal farmers and to link the subsidy with investment undertaken by an individual from his own resources instead of institutional credit, were under consideration. Whereas the proposal to increase the rate of subsidy from SFDA funds to 50% is still under consideration, the following decisions have been taken in regard to delinking of subsidy from institutional credit:-

- i. There is no objection if the State subsidy, wherever feasible, is added to the subsidy payable by SFDA projects in North Eastern Region to make it 50% uniformly for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The subsidy payable by SFDA's would be limited to 25% for small farmers & 33½% for marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

- ii. The SFDA projects in North Eastern Region need not insist on linkage of subsidy with institutional credit and may permit contribution by the beneficiaries in the shape of family labour or materials in the case of land development, soil conservation and minor irrigation schemes and in the case of animal husbandry programmes partly in cash and partly in kind to meet the cost of animal sheds, etc. The agencies/State Govt. will have to take steps to ensure proper utilisation of grants and devise suitable measures for verification of end use and utilisation by beneficiaries. In the case of Community Works, soil conservation, land development & minor irrigation works, the physical contribution or contribution made in kind should be properly evaluated by a competent technical officer of the Agency/State Govt. before subsidy is released. For instance, in case of minor irrigation works a qualified engineer would do the assessment. In case of animal husbandry programmes, etc. the subsidy should be utilised only after the beneficiary contributes his share in cost in the first instance. After his share of the cost is received, subsidy would be drawn and payment of the entire 100% made by the Agency to the suppliers.

I would request you to bring the contents of the letter to the notice of all the SFDA projects in your state.

Receipt of the letter may please be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-  
(B.V. Ramarao)  
*Director (SF)*

Copy to :

- i. The Agricultural Production Commissioner/Secretary (Agri.) of the concerned States;
- ii. Project Officers of SFDA projects in North Eastern Region.



**Copy also to :**

- i. PS to Secretary (RD)/PS to AS (RD)/Sr. PA to JS (C)/Sr. PA to JS (DPAP)/JS (RD) Advisor (Agri.), Planning Commission/Financial Adviser/US(F.IV).

Sd/-  
(B.V. Ramarao)  
*Director(SF)*

No. F. 11(49)/73-Coord.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE) DIRECTORATE OF EXTENSION

*Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated 5th July, 1978.*

To

The Chief Secretaries of all States and U.T. Admns. The Agricultural Production Commissioners/Secretary (Agriculture) and Secretary (Rural Development/Community Development) of all States and Union Territory Admns.

**SUBJECT:-** Role of VLWs under the Re-organised Agricultural Extension Programme

Sir,

Action is being taken for strengthening and re-organisation of agricultural extension set up under the "Training & Visit" approach in various States. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Strengthening and re-organisation of agricultural extension administration in the States" has been sanctioned by the Ministry vide letter of even number dated 18th November, 1977 for providing assistance for this programme. Detailed guidelines in regard to implementation of the programme have been issued with this letter.

It will be observed from these guidelines that 75% of VLWs should be deployed exclusively for agricultural extension and agricultural production programme under the control of the State Departments of Agriculture. The procedure that may be followed for coordination with people's organisations and State agencies at the divisional, district and block levels has also been outlined therein. It has also been laid down that an annual schedule of work should be drawn up for the VLWs which should include other programme like area development and animal husbandry,

etc. With a view to ensuring optimum utilisation of VLWs for agricultural and other allied programmes, the following further guidelines are issued for suitable action by the State Governments:

1. *Comprehensive coverage under the extension programme*

The agricultural extension programme under the re-organised system should cover all activities concerned with agricultural production in its wider sense including extension activities related not only to crop production but also to animal husbandry (e.g. feed and fodder development and cattle management), farm forestry and fishery, etc. The VLW should render extension services to cover transfer of technology related to comprehensive mixed farming covering all the agricultural production activities of the farmer. The States should prepare an annual roster of work for the VLWs including agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry, etc. as per requirements of different areas. Specialists at the local level from the concerned departments should participate in the fortnightly training sessions for VLWs as and when required.

2. *Area and target group oriented development programme like CAD, DPAP, SFDA, etc.*

Area and target group oriented special programmes like CAD, DPAP, SFDA, etc. are substantially production programmes covering broad field of agriculture and allied activities. Crop husbandry, animal husbandry, development of minor irrigation potential and soil and water management are crucial items under these special programmes. The VLW should take active interest in intensive extension work under these programmes during their normal fortnightly visits to farmers under the T&V system. These programmes also contemplate considerable flow of institutional credit for the production programmes particularly for small and marginal farmers. The success of the production programmes will hinge upon timely and adequate flow of institutional credit without which the small and marginal farmers will not be able to adopt the improved technology. The job chart of VLWs should, therefore, include motivation of farmers and sponsoring of loans for the farmers as a part of the normal activity. As has been

suggested in the guidelines issued with the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, an annual schedule of work should be drawn up for the VLWs. For effective coordination of the programmes further, the Principal Agricultural Officer/Chief Agricultural Officer/ Deputy Director of Agriculture at the head of the district agricultural administration should be made a member of the organisation concerned with implementation of these official programmes mentioned above.

### 3. *Coordination with Block Agencies*

The Block has been accepted as a unit for planning and implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme. Programme of different sectors will have to be coordinated by the Block Development Agency both at the planning and implementation stages. The B.D.O. who in many cases is also the Secretary of the Panchayat Samiti of the block will have to play the same role in coordinating all these programmes as the Collector does at the district level. The Agricultural Extension Officers and VLWs are members of the team of Extension staff working under the leadership of the B.D.O. This should be emphasized and implemented fully.

The Agricultural Extension Officers should attend co-ordination meetings convened by the B.D.O. from time to time which will also give them a chance to sort out inter departmental problems and difficulties coming in the way of implementing agricultural production programmes.

The Extension programme is to be planned and implemented by the technical officers of the agriculture department. The block development agency should be fully involved in it. The BDOs should take sustained interest in the T&V system of agricultural extension. The fortnightly training and visit schedule of AEOs and VLWs should be available to the BDO so that he effectively supervises in the implementation of the programme.

BDOs and Panchayat Samiti members must be able to enthuse and motivate the villagers for the new scheme. To get a clear concept of the new system of agricultural extension it would be advantageous if BDOs also attend the training sessions orga-

nised by the subject-matter specialists. Agriculture Extension is to be considered an important component of the new strategy for rural and agricultural development.

#### 4. *Input Coordination*

Timely supply of inputs including seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, etc. is essential for the success of the extension effort. Whereas distribution of inputs would be undertaken by specialised agencies like Cooperatives and Agro-Industries Corporations, etc. the VLW should ensure that the requirements of the farmers are properly assessed and problems in supply are promptly reported.

The block level agency should continue to be the coordinating forum through which the tie-up between requirements and supplies are linked.

The schedule of fortnightly training sessions as well as the visits of AEOs and VLWs should be circulated widely so that the local credit and inputs supply organisations can also take part and arrange visits on a common schedule.

I shall be grateful if suitable instructions are kindly issued for effective implementation of the T&V programme in line with guidelines issued earlier and elaborated further in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(G.V.K. Rao)

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to:-

1. Directors of Agriculture of all States.
2. Directors of Rural Development/Community Development of all States.
3. Additional/Joint Directors of Agriculture (Extension) of all States.

Copy for information to:-

1. S.A. to Minister (A&I)/P.S. to Minister (A&I)



2. P.S. to Member (s), Planning Commission.
3. Cabinet Secretariat.
4. Adviser (Agri.), Planning Commission.
5. Financial Adviser, Deptt. of Agriculture.
6. Secretary, DARE/Additional Secretary (RD)
7. All Additional Secretaries/Joint Secretaries in the Departments of Agriculture & R.D.
8. E.S.A.
9. Extension Commissioner.
10. Directors of all Crop Development Directors under Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation.
11. All Joint Commissioners/Directors / Dy.Commissioners/ Dy. Directors of Crop Division of Department of Agriculture.
12. Directors/Joint Directors/Dy. Directors, Dte.of Extension.

No. 13013/1/78-SFDA(P)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 17th July, 1978.*

To

The Chief Secretaries,  
All States/Union Territories.

**SUBJECT:-** Minor Irrigation Scheme for small/marginal farmers in areas not covered by the Centrally assisted special programmes like SFDA, DPAP and CAD.

Sir,

In letter of even number dated 8th June, 1978 on the above subject, it has been mentioned that the subsidy for minor irrigation works for small and marginal farmers outside the special programme areas will be available for ARDC re-financed schemes. It has been suggested that the subsidies may be available for all ARDC-type of minor irrigation schemes taken up on an area basis with technical clearance by the Ground Water Directorates even if they are not re-financed by ARDC. This has been accepted. The subsidy for minor irrigation works for small and marginal farmers will, therefore, be admissible both for ARDC re-financed schemes and other ARDC-type minor irrigation schemes, taken up on an area basis with ground water clearance. The intention is that the maximum potential for irrigated agriculture should be created and utilised by small and marginal farmers with extension support.

2. It has been mentioned in the letter of 8th June, 1978 that funds will be released to the SFDA agencies for the district where they are operating to cover areas which are, at present,

outside the SFDA project within the district. In districts where SFDA agency is not operating and in areas where other special programmes having this element of subsidy are not available, the subsidy required for this purpose would be released through the State Governments concerned. The funds to the State Governments will be released in quarterly instalments.

3. In the letter of 8th June, 1978, the State Govts. have been requested to assess the requirements of funds for the new areas where this concession of subsidy will become available now and send their estimates by 31st July, 1978. The estimates may be sent in the proforma enclosed. On receipt of these estimates, arrangements will be made to release the first instalment. Subsequent instalments will be released on the basis of statements of expenditure which may be sent by 15th December, 1978 and 15th February, 1978, respectively.

4. The subsidy is to be passed on to the institutional credit agency which provides the balance of loan. The arrangements and procedure that will be followed for passing on the subsidy from the State Government may please be indicated while sending the estimates.

5. The payment of the additional subsidies on this account to the SFDA agencies would be treated on par with other payments to the agencies under the SFDA scheme for the purpose of classification, etc. The releases to State Governments towards subsidies in districts not covered by SFDA agencies and areas not covered by similar central programmes would be debited during the current year to Demand No. 7-Department of Rural Development, under the following new sub-head:-

### Major Head 360-

H. Grants-in-aid to State Governments.

H.2 Grants for Central Plan Schemes.

H.2 (4) Agriculture.

H.2 (4) (4) Schemes for Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.

## H.2 (4) (4) (1)—Subsidy for Minor Irrigation.

*Encl. Proforma*

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(S. Satyabhama)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

## Copy for information :-

1. Agricultural Production Commissioner/Secretary, Agriculture, of all State Governments.
2. Secretary, M.I. Department of all State Governments/ Union Territories.
3. Registrar, Cooperative Societies, All State Governments/ Union Territories.
4. Chairman and Project Officers of all SFDA projects.
5. Project Officers of DPAP Projects.
6. Administrators of all CAD projects.
7. Secretary, Deptt. of Cooperation of all States/U.Ts.

## Copy for information also to:-

1. Adviser (Agriculture), Planning Commission.
2. Financial Adviser, Deptt. of Rural Development.
3. A.C.D., R.B.I. Bombay.
4. Managing Director, A.R.D.C., Bombay.
5. Banking Wing, Depptt. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.
6. Rural Electrification Corporation, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
7. JS(C)/JS (DPAP)/JS(RD)/JS (L)-Deptt. of Agriculture.
8. JS(MI), Shri J.K. Jain, Department of Agriculture.
9. Secretary, Planning Commission.
10. Cabinet Secretariat.
11. S.A. to Minister (A&I).

12. P.S. to Minister (F&RD).
13. P.S. to Secretary (A&RD).
14. Adviser (Irrigation), Planning Commission.
15. Director (PF II), Plan Finance Division, Deptt. of Expenditure.

Sd/-  
(M.N. Paithankar)  
*Deputy Commissioner (MF)*



*Proposals from the State of \_\_\_\_\_ for Minor Irrigation schemes for small and marginal farmers in blocks not covered by special programmes of SFDA, DPAP, CAD and HAD.*

# **PART-I**

S.No.	Name of Distt.	No. of blocks not covered under special programmes of SFDA, DPAP, CAD and HAD	Number of individual works _____	No. of units for small farmers	No. of units for marginal farmers	Communi- nity works (number)	No. of small farmers	No. of marginal farmers		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)

## PART-II

S.No.	Category	Total no. of units for SF/MF	Unit cost	Total cost	Subsidy for small farmers	Subsidy for marginal farmers	Total subsidy
A.	<i>Individual works</i>						
	(i) Dug-wells						
	(ii) Tube-wells						
	(iii) Pumpsets						
	(iv) Any other (specify)						
B.	<i>Community works</i>						
	(i) Tube-wells						
	(ii) Lift Irrigation						

No. 13013/3/78-SFDA (P)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 10th August, 1978.*

To

The Agricultural Production Commissioner/  
Secretary (Agriculture),  
(All States and Union Territories of Delhi, Goa and  
Pondicherry).

**SUBJECT:- Assistance to the allottees of Bhoodan/Gramdan lands.**

Sir, *आपको यह सूचना दी जाती है कि*

Under the existing instructions, small/marginal farmers are identified on the basis of ownership holdings, ownership being taken to mean transferable or heritable rights. Share croppers and tenants having recorded rights are also identified as small and marginal farmers. A proposal has been received for treating the allottees of Bhoodan/Gramdan lands as individual small or marginal farmers and extending to these allottees subsidies on the same basis as given to the identified small and marginal farmers. The matter has been examined and it has been decided that allottees of Bhoodan/Gramdan land, having right of cultivation in the allotted land may be identified for extending assistance under S.F.D.A. projects. Such allottees should also be listed in the land revenue records. The allottees who are given less than 2 hectares of unirrigated Bhoodan land can be identified as small farmers and those allotted less than one hectare as marginal farmers and extended all the facilities that are given to such participants on the usual pattern. The list of allottees should be given by the Bhoodan Board or similar Authority to the SFDAs and to the revenue authorities so that these are incorporated in the

records for purposes of identification of beneficiaries. Before any subsidy is actually sanctioned the SFDA authorities have to verify their tenancy rights as well as actual possession of land by the allottees. Under SFDA projects subsidy to the participants is passed on through the financing institutions like Cooperatives and Commercial Banks. However, in case the Gramdan/or Bhoodan Boards are authorised to sanction loans to their allottees for development purposes and are undertaking development works, there is no objection in passing on subsidy to small farmers/marginal farmers through them.

On community minor irrigation works subsidy @ 50% of the cost apportionable to small farmers/marginal farmers is admissible, provided such works are owned and maintained by the Cooperative, Panchayat or the State Corporation for the benefit of small and marginal farmer and such farmers are charged concessional water rates, in case the institution concerned meets the balance of cost from its own resources or by taking loan from financing institutions. It has been decided to extend this assistance of 50% subsidy to the community minor irrigation works taken up and maintained by Gramdan or Bhoodan Boards for the benefit of small and marginal farmers provided all the conditions laid down for implementing the community irrigation scheme are satisfied fully.

Receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(Shivraj Singh)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy to :-

- (i) Chairman and Project Officers of all SFDA Projects.
- (ii) Department of Agriculture—AS (RC), JS (LR), DS (LR).
- (iii) Planning Commission—Shri U.S. Kang, Advisor (A&RD).
- (iv) Sr. PA to JS(C)/JS (DPAP)/JS (RD)/JS (A&P)/Dir (SF)/Dir (Cr.)/DC (MF)/ROs/SO (AC).

Sd/-

(Shivraj Singh)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

G.V.K. Rao  
Secretary (A&RD)

D.O. No. M-11012/42/78-IRD  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi-110001  
Dated, the 4th September, 1978.

My dear

This is in continuation of my D.O. No. M. 11012/2/78-IRD dated 23rd March, 1978, regarding selection of blocks for intensive development under the programme of Integrated Rural Development. It was mentioned therein that in addition to the 2000 blocks being taken up for intensive development, another 300 blocks will be selected every year for a period of 3 years. The Dantwala Committee on Block Level Planning has since submitted its recommendation. It has suggested *inter alia* certain criteria that should be adopted for selection of these blocks. After taking into consideration recommendations of the Dantwala Committee also, it has been decided to allot the 300 new blocks on the following basis:

(1) There are at present 103 districts in the country which are not covered by any of the three special programmes of SFDA, DPAP or CAD. 90 of these districts are in the States and 13 fall in Union Territories. Out of the 90 districts again 52 districts also satisfy the criteria of backwardness according to the norm devised by the Planning Commission. The Dantwala Committee on Block Level Planning has suggested priority of selection for blocks where the phenomenon of backwardness is more pronounced. Accordingly each of these 52 districts should be allotted one block each. The list of these districts is enclosed (Annexure I).

(2) In our communication No. M. 11012/2/78-IRD dated 23rd March, 1978, it was stipulated that every district in the country which will not have any special programme would be allotted one block per year. In conformity with this guideline 38 districts which do not have any special programme have also been allocated one block each for intensive development. The list of these 38 districts may be seen at Annexure II.

(3) The six Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Mizoram which did not receive any allocation earlier have been allotted 21 blocks with the expectation that the experience gained by them in the field of area planning will enable them to take on a larger share of the programme in future. The list of blocks is as under:-

i) A&N Islands	2
ii) Arunachal Pradesh	10
iii) Chandigarh	1
iv) Lakshadweep	2
v) D & N Haveli	1
vi) Mizoram	5

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21

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It is expected that in selecting the blocks the Union Territory administrations will ensure that the 13 districts in Union Territories which are not covered by anyone of the three special programmes get at least one block each.

(4) In our communication dated 23rd March it was stipulated that those States where 40 per cent of the blocks do not get covered under the new programme while apportioning 2000 blocks will be allotted the required number out of the additional 300 blocks in the current year's quota to make up the deficit and to bring it up to 40 per cent coverage. In pursuance of this commitment requisite number of blocks have been allotted to 8 states which qualify under this criterion.

(5) The remaining 75 blocks available for allotment have been distributed on a pro-rata basis taking into consideration the



number of blocks in each State which have Scheduled Caste population of more than 20 per cent and which are not covered by any special programme.

(6) In 1977-78, a limited programme of Integrated Rural Development was launched in 16 districts of the country. Most of the programmes were individual beneficiary-oriented in nature and will run their course in one year. The State Governments have been authorised to utilise the funds allotted last year till the 31st December. In finalising the State-wise allocation of blocks provision has been made for adjustment in case of old IRD blocks that have become effectively operational according to reports available with us and 17 blocks have been earmarked for this purpose. In case the State Governments feel some more blocks under old IRD need to be continued, such Blocks can be easily accommodated in the overall allotment of additional Blocks this year or next year. For the current year, sufficient funds have been allotted to old IRD projects.

(7) The consolidated list of three hundred blocks is enclosed at Annexure III. The selection of blocks will be made by the State Governments according to prescribed criteria. In selecting blocks the State Governments are, however, requested to give priority to those blocks which have more than 20% Scheduled Castes concentration in them and which are yet to be covered by any special programme. There are 503 such blocks in the country. The State Governments can cover as many as 200 blocks including the 75 blocks listed in para 5 above.

(8) As has been mentioned earlier in my letter dated 23rd March, each of these 300 blocks will receive Rs. 2 lakhs for intensive development. Additional funds can be provided where suitable programme are identified for implementation. A set of guidelines indicating the illustrative list of schemes that will be eligible for assistance as well as the methodology for planning and implementation at block level has already been sent down to you. The programme content and the methodology for planning may apply *mutatis-mutandis* to these 300 blocks also.

(9) The Dantwala Committee has recommended establishment of planning units at district level for preparation of block

level plans. The final decision in the matter will follow. In the meantime steps may be initiated to prepare the block level plans on the basis of the guidelines and the methodology already communicated to you. It is to be ensured that expenditure on establishment and infrastructure may be kept to the minimum so that the limited investments can be put to the maximum productive use. Wherever necessary, expenditure on such items may be borne by the State Government.

(10) You are requested kindly to finalise the selection of blocks as quickly as possible. I may reiterate that in making selection due attention must be given to the blocks with concentration of Scheduled Caste population.

The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(G.V.K. Rao)

## ANNEXURE-I

*List of the Districts not covered under any of the special programmes of SFDA, DPAP and CAD and Common to Backward districts (excluding Tribal areas, North Eastern States, Hill areas) as per recommendations of Dantwala Working Group Report.*

<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>District</i>
Gujarat	1. Gandhinagar
Haryana	2. Jind
	3. Sirsa
	4. Karnal
	5. Kurukshetra
	6. Sonapat
Himachal Pradesh	7. Kangra
	8. Hamirpur
	9. Una
	10. Mandi
	11. Bilaspur
	12. Kulu
Jammu & Kashmir	13. Ladakh
	14. Srinagar
Karnataka	15. Bangalore
Kerala	16. Kottayam
	17. Alleppey
Madhya Pradesh	18. Rewa
	19. Panna
	20. Damoh
	21. Narsimbhapur
	22. Rajgarh
	23. Shajapur
	24. Indore
	25. Dewas
	26. Chattarpur
	27. Tikamgarh
	28. Datia
	29. Gwalior
	30. Shivpur
	31. Guna
Maharashtra	32. Bhir
	33. Nagpur
	34. Wardha

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*State/U.T.**District***Punjab**

- 35. Gurdaspur
- 36. Ludhiana
- 37. Bhatinda
- 38. Faridkot

**Rajasthan**

- 39. Jhalawar
- 40. Sikar
- 41. Sawai-Madhopur
- 42. Tonk
- 43. Daipur

**Uttar Pradesh**

- 44. Pillibhit
  - 45. Rampur
  - 46. Jhansi
  - 47. Lalitpur
  - 48. Saharanpur
  - 49. Muzaffarnagar
  - 50. Bijnor
  - 51. Bulandshahr
  - 52. Ghaziabad
-

*List of Districts which are not covered under any of the Special Programmes of  
S.F.D.A., D.P.A.P. and C.A.D.*

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<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>
Andhra Pradesh	1. West Godavari
Assam	2. Lakhimpur
	3. Dibrugarh
	4. Sibsagar
	5. Darang
	6. North Cachar
	7. Cachar
Gujarat	8. Dangs
Himachal Pradesh	9. Chamba
	10. Lahaul & Spiti
	11. Kinnaur
Karnataka	12. South Kanara
	13. Coorg
Kerala	14. Kozhikode
	15. Malapuram
	16. Iduki
Madhya Pradesh	17. Ratlam
	18. Mandla
	19. Raigarh
	20. Khandwa
	21. Seoni
	22. Raipur
	23. Bastar
	24. Balaghat
Maharashtra	25. Yeotmal
Manipur	26. Manipur West
Meghalaya	27. West Khasi Hill
Orissa	28. Sundargarh
	29. Koraput
	30. Mayur Bhanj
Rajasthan	31. Sirohi
Uttar Pradesh	32. Uttarkashi
	33. Dehradun
	34. Tehri Garhwal
	35. Chamoli
	36. Pithorgarh
	37. Almora
	38. Nainital

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## ANNEXURE-III

*Allotment of 300 Blocks*

<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Number of blocks allotted</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	6
2. Assam	15
3. Bihar	6
4. Gujarat	4
5. Haryana	9
6. Himachal Pradesh	18
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2
8. Karnataka	6
9. Kerala	13
10. Madhya Pradesh	58
11. Maharashtra	11
12. Manipur	6
13. Meghalaya	3
14. Nagaland	—
15. Orissa	13
16. Punjab	10
17. Rajasthan	9
18. Sikkim	—
19. Tamil Nadu	31
20. Tripura	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	53
22. West Bengal	6
<i>Union Territories</i>	
1. A&N Islands	2
2. Arunachal Pradesh	10
3. Chandigarh	1
4. D & N Haveli	1
5. Delhi	—
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	—
7. Lakshadweep	2
8. Mizoram	5
9. Pondicherry	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>

No. 13016/18/77-A.C.I.  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 8th September, 1978.*

To

The Agriculture Production Commissioner/  
Secretary (Agriculture),  
All State Governments & Union Territories  
of Delhi, Goa and Pondicherry.

SUBJECT:- Small Farmers Development Agency Programme—  
Enhancement of subsidy for tribal farmers—regarding.

Sir,

I am directed to say that a proposal to enhance the rate of subsidy according to the parameters laid down under the Small Farmers Development Agency programme for small farmers/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers belonging to Scheduled Tribes has been under the consideration of this Ministry for some-time. It has now been decided that the rate of subsidy to small farmers/ marginal farmers & agricultural labourers belonging to Scheduled Tribes in SFDA areas would be 50% of capital cost on approved programme both on individual and community basis. The enhanced rate of subsidy should in no case be extended to non-tribal small farmers/marginal farmers & agricultural labourers even in Tribal Development Areas.

2. I am to request you to bring the contents of the letter to the notice of all the SFDA projects in your State.

3. Receipt of the letter may please be acknowledged.

Sd/-  
(B.V. Rama Rao)  
Director (SF)



**Copy to:-**

1. Chairman of all SFDA Projects.
2. Project Officers of SFDA Projects.

**Sd/-****(B.V. Rama Rao)****Director (SF)****Copy also to:-**

1. PS to Secretary (RD)/PS to AS(RD)/Sr. PA to JS(C)/Sr. PA to JS(DPAP)/JS (RD), Adviser (Agril.), Planning Commission/Financial Adviser/US (F.VII).
2. Director (C), Director (SF), DS(SF), DC(MF), AC(SF), R.O.I. & R.O.II.

**Sd/-****(B.V. Rama Rao)****Director (SF)**

No. M. 11012/2/78-IRD  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated 7th October, 1978.*

To

The Chief Secretary

**SUBJECT:-** Constitution of State Level Coordination Committees for approval of Area Plans for intensive development of blocks under the programme for Integrated Rural Development.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to D.O. letter No. 3825-M (A&I)/ 78-D dated July 7, 1978 from the Union Minister of Agriculture wherein a request has been made for constitution of State Level Committees. The programme for intensive development of blocks has been launched this year in 2,000 blocks with an additional outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs per block from areas covered under the special programme of SFDA, DPAP or CAD. In addition, another 300 blocks will be selected every year for intensive development from areas outside those covered by the on-going special programmes. Fifty per cent of the share of the Government of India in the total outlay for the 2,000 blocks has also been released. The balance will be released after review of the progress of the programme.

Guidelines for intensive development of blocks under the programme for Integrated Rural Development have already been issued by this Department. Chapter III of Volume I of the guidelines contains a list of schemes that can be taken up under the programme for intensive development of blocks. It has also been mentioned that these schemes were illustrative and, any other schemes not specifically included can also be taken up with the

prior concurrence of the Government of India. Another booklet "Methodology for Planning and Implementation for Integrated Rural Development" has also been sent to the State Government. It is presumed that the State Government in the light of the above guidelines, would have already prepared block plans for implementation under the new programme. Care should be taken to ensure that the schemes prepared are relevant to the needs and potential of the area and that the outlay under the new programme is spent primarily on individual-beneficiary oriented schemes.

It has now been decided that the power of approval of the block plans should be delegated to a Coordination Committee to be constituted at the State level. This Coordination Committee in addition to clearing the plans will also review the progress of implementation in the various blocks and be responsible for monitoring the performance and evaluation of the programme. This means that the block plans need not be specifically approved by the Government of India. The Committee should normally to be under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary or the Agriculture Production Commissioner or the Development Commissioner. Heads of the concerned Departments, namely Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Cooperation, Forest, Fisheries, Finance, Industries and Planning may be represented on this Committee in addition to the representatives of Cooperative and Commercial Banks at the appropriate levels. It will be desirable to have an officer of at least the rank of Joint/Deputy Secretary to be a full-time member-Secretary of the Committee. A representative of the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Government of India should also be included in the Committee. The name of the representative of this Department to your State is being communicated separately. Such a State Level Coordination Committee have already been set up in a number of States for review and coordination of schemes taken up under SFDA/DPAP. The same Committee can be entrusted with the above functions in respect of the new programme for intensive development of blocks also. Modifications necessary in the constitution of this Committee may please be made.

The State Level Committee for the new programme should meet as often as is necessary. It may meet once immediately for according approval of the block level plans already prepared. This meeting may take place sometime during this month. A notice of at least ten days may kindly be given to the Representative of this Department on this Committee. Any new schemes, outside the list of eligible schemes, may be spelt out in the Agenda Note for the meeting so that the views of the Government of India may be made known in the meeting itself.

The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(R. Srinivasan)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

No.13017/5/76-Agri.Cr.I.  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 22nd Dec., 1978.*

To

The Agril. Production Commissioner/Secretary (Agri.)  
(All States and Union Territories).

SUBJECT:- Rural Artisans Programme under Small Farmers'  
Development Agency Projects.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this Ministry's letter of even number dated the 12th August, 1976 wherein it was indicated that the Rural Artisans Programme would be allowed to continue in those SFDA areas where the progress made under the programme during the previous project period was considered good and the Agencies were keen to continue it. This was in respect of the projects started during the Fourth Plan and the projects outside the distts. covered by the Rural Industries Projects of the Ministry of Industrial Development where Rural Artisans Programme was continued out of the funds made available by that Ministry.

Some of the SFDA projects set up in the Fifth Plan have indicated that they would also like to take up schemes for the rural artisans for upgrading their skills and to provide them better employment opportunities. The proposal had been considered by the Govt. of India and the following decisions have been taken:-

- i. The SFDA projects started during the Fifth Plan can also take up during 1978-79 implementation of the Rural Artisans Programme. The schemes drawn up should be

according to the local needs. Besides training in carpentry, blacksmithy, masonry & pottery & repairs and maintenance of agri. implements, machinery, tractors, pumpsets, diesel engines, electric fittings and connections, and others for improving the skills of rural artisans, the agencies may also take follow-up action on training programmes by providing subsidy on improved tools and equipment @ 25% on capital investment. Capital subsidy may also be given to the skilled artisans and those trained at the recognised institutions.

- ii. The outlay for the programme will be Rs. 1.0 lakh for 1978-79 and the funds will be provided from out of the grants of the Govt. of India for the SFDA.
- iii. In such SFDA areas where RIP/RAP programme is already being funded separately by the Ministry of Industrial Development the SFDA may not duplicate efforts.
- iv. During the current year Distt. Industries Centres (DIC) have been set up in a number of distts. Such Centres are expected to coordinate with institutional agencies like SFDAs, KVIC. Handicrafts & Handloom Boards their programme and to promote the activities of the rural artisans by providing a package of support through the DIC set up. Thus, the role of the DIC is complementary and, therefore, in such areas also the SFDA can take up Rural Artisans Programme. As mentioned above, however, if RIP/RAP is already under implementation in some distt. the SFDA need not, in that case, initiate a similar programme.
- v. Technical clearance for the implementation of Rural Artisans Programme has thus far been obtained from the office of DC (SSI). Henceforth, technical clearance can be obtained from the Distt. Industries Centre, wherever it has been set up. In case DIC is not functioning in some distts. the SFDA can obtain technical clearance from competent authority at the distt. or State level, e.g., Distt. Industries Officer/Small Industries Service Instt./Dte. of Industries.

- vi. The DIC should be associated with the Governing Body meeting of the SFDA. Separate instructions are being issued in this connection making the DIC representative a member of the Governing Body of the Agencies.
- vii. In the distts. covered by the DIC, the Officer Ic should be involved in the implementation of the scheme by the SFDA. They would provide technical supervision and make available guidance to the agency from time to time in respect of training facility, setting up of workshop, etc. In other areas the Distt. Industries Officer would perform these functions. The overall supervision will, however, be the responsibility of the SFDA.

It is requested that suitable proposals for taking up Rural Artisans Programme with an outlay of Rs. 1.0 lakh for 1978-79 may please be formulated and after obtaining technical clearance of the competent authority, as suggested above and included in the Budget Proposal to the Govt. of India for release of funds.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(Shivraj Singh)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy to :

1. Chairman and Project Officer (All SFDA projects taken up in the Fifth Plan).
2. Advisor (Agril.), Planning Commission.
3. Financial Advisor, Deptt. of Rural Development.
4. Reserve Bank of India (ACD), Bombay.
5. Office of the Development Commissioner, SSI, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
6. Sr. P.A. to JS(IRD)/Dir(SF)/DS(SF)/DC(MF)/AC(SF)/RO (I)/RO(II)/A.O.

Sd/-

(Shivraj Singh)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



No. 13016(18)/77-SFDA(P)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 27th December, 1978.*

To

The Agri. Production Commissioner,  
Secretary (Agri)/Development Commissioner  
(All States and UTs of Goa, Delhi and  
Pondicherry).

**SUBJECT :-** Small Farmers Development Agency Programme enhancement of limit of total subsidy for tribal farmers from Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 5000/- regarding.

Sir,

I am directed to say that recently it was decided that the rate of subsidy to SF/MFAL belonging to Scheduled Tribes in SFDA areas would be 50% of Capital Cost on approved programmes, both on individual and community basis and the decision in this regard was communicated to the State Governments vide this Deptt's letter of even number dated the 8th Sept, 1978. In view of this decision some of the agencies indicated that if the ceiling of Rs. 3000/- for subsidy to SF/MF/AL on individual basis was not released, the tribal farmers would not be in a position to take advantage of the enhanced subsidy rate, particularly for minor irrigation and other schemes regarding substantial investment credit. The agencies, therefore, suggested upward revision of the limit.

2. The above proposal has been considered in this Deptt. and it has now been decided that the maximum subsidy payable to individual SF/MF/AL belonging to Scheduled Tribes would be Rs. 5000/- (Rs. five thousand only). This would be applicable from

the date of issue of orders enhancing the subsidy for Members of Scheduled Tribes to 50% i.e. 8.9.78. However, the limit of subsidy to non-tribal SF/MF/AL even in tribal belts would continue to be Rs. 3000/- as before.

3. I am to request you to bring the contents of the letter to the notice of all the SFDA Projects in your State.

4. Receipt of the letter may kindly be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(B.V. Ramarao)

Director (IRD)

Copy to:-

1. Chairman of all Small Farmers Development Agency's Projects.
2. Project Officers of all SFDA Projects.

Copy also to:-

1. PS to Secretary (A&RD), PS to AS (RD), Sr. PA to JS (IRD), Sr. PA to JS(RD), Adviser (Agri.), Planning Commission, Financial Adviser, US(F.VII).
2. Dir. (IRD), DS(SF), IC(MF), AC (SF), RO I, RO II.

Sd/-

(B.V. Ramarao)

Director (IRD)

No.M. 11012/56/78-IRDIII

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*

*Dated January 20, 1979.*

To

The State Secretaries  
incharge of IRD Programme.

SUBJECT:- Training of the beneficiaries under Integrated Rural  
Development Programme—Action thereon.

Sir,

Guidelines issued for intensive development of blocks under the programme for Integrated Rural Development have emphasised the necessity of training for beneficiaries and has included this item as one of the components of the programme. You will agree with me that the rural population cannot get maximum benefit out of the production programmes unless they are made acquainted with the latest technology in the relevant field. The list of training centres given under the guidelines should be considered as illustrative.

It has been mentioned under sub-head 26 in Chapter III that the full cost of training of beneficiaries could be provided out of this programme. The BDOs and other extension officers may select the nearest training centre where the relevant technology is available. If it is not available within the district, appropriate centres may be selected in consultation with the experts at the district level. Since the full cost of training is being met out of IRD funds travel expenses could also be met out of the same. There are various types of training which might even give them technical skills that could be utilised for the benefit of the area and for earning a living for themselves. Artificial insemination,

techniques of grafting, repair of agricultural implements, pump-sets, etc., can be given as examples. It does not, however, appear that the benefit of this component under the scheme is being effectively utilised by the field officers. I thought I shall bring this to your notice with a request to have this taken up with the BDO and other field officers so that the state is able to get maximum benefit out of the programme. I am also enclosing sufficient number of copies of this letter so that you could kindly circulate it in all the blocks concerned.

I shall also be happy to hear from you to what extent your State is taking advantage of the training programmes.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(K.P.A. Menon)

*Additional Secretary (RD)*

No.M. 11012/50/78-IRD-III  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated 23rd Jan., 1979.*

To

The Chief Secretaries/Secretaries Incharge of IRD Programme  
All States and Union Territories.

SUBJECT: Integrated Rural Development Programme—Enhancement  
of limit of total subsidy for tribal farmers belonging to  
small and Marginal Categories from Rs. 3000/- to Rs.  
5000/-per farmer regarding.

REFERENCE: Deptt. of Rural Development circular letter No.  
13016/18/77-SFDA(P) dt. 27th Dec., 1978 and 1/2/78—  
DPAP dated 23.10.78.

Sir,

I am directed to draw your attention to this Deptt. circular letter referred to above vide which the rates of subsidy to the Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agriculture Labourers belonging to Scheduled Tribes have since been raised to 50% and the ceiling raised to Rs. 5000/- in the case of individual farmers belonging to tribal categories. It is clarified that the same enhanced rates of subsidy of 50% of the capital cost on approved programmes both on individual and community based works and the enhanced ceiling of Rs. 5000/- on subsidy shall apply to Schedule Tribes participants in all the IRD blocks in SFDA/DPAP/CAD areas and the special blocks for intensive block level planning and development. It is further clarified that this enhanced rate of subsidy should in no case be extended to non-tribal small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. These orders shall have immediate effect.

I am to request you to bring the contents of the letter to the notice of all the IRD projects in SFDA/DPAP/CAD areas and the special blocks for intensive block level planning and development.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(B.V. Rama Rao)

*Director (IRD)*

Copy to :-

1. Chairman of all SFDA Projects.
2. Project Officers of SFDA Projects.
3. Project Directors of all DPAP Agencies.
4. Project Directors of CAD Agencies.

Copy also to :-

1. P.S. to Secretary (A&RD), P.S. to AS(RD), JS (IRD), JS(PF), Adviser (Agri.), Planning Commission, Financial Adviser, US(F.VII)
2. Dir. (IRD), DS (IRD III), DS (IRD II), DS (SF), DC (MF), US (IRD II), AC (IRD III), AC (IRD II), AC (APP), AC(SF), AD(IRD II), RO(IRD I), RO (IRD III).

No.M. 11012/1/79-IRD-III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated January 29, 1979.*

To

The Agricultural Production Commissioners/  
Secretaries (Agriculture)/Development Commissioners,  
All State Governments and  
Union Territories of Delhi, Goa and  
Pondicherry.

SUBJECT:- Coverage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes  
population under the new programme of Intensive  
Development of Blocks.

Sir,

You are certainly aware of the emphasis we are laying on the economic upliftment of the scheduled castes/scheduled tribes. While formulating the programme for the new Small Farmers Development Agency projects in the Fifth Plan, it was emphasised that the number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, who would qualify as beneficiaries according to the definition of small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers should be taken note of and a target to cover them on priority basis worked out. As scheduled castes and scheduled tribes number 1/5th of the total population of the country, it was suggested that coverage of at least 20% beneficiaries from these classes or in the same proportion as they form part of the total population in the priority areas should be aimed at.

In the new programme of Intensive Development of Blocks also, it has been decided that a high priority should be given to the coverage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes participants.



It has, therefore, been decided that where the percentage of these classes is more than 20, they should be covered under various programmes at least to the extent of the same proportion which they form to the total population in the selected areas. In other words, the proportion of beneficiaries belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes receiving benefit under various programmes to the total number of beneficiaries covered should in no case be less than the percentage of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes to the total population in the area. In fact, in view of the fact that these special programmes are specifically aimed at ameliorating the lot of the weakest among the weak, the proportion of beneficiaries belonging to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes should be much higher than the percentage of population belonging to these classes to the total population of the area. Since the percentage of members of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes among the target groups expected to be covered under this programme, is likely to be much higher than the 20%, it would, therefore, be appropriate to cover them in proportion to their percentage among the identified beneficiaries. It would, however, be open to the agencies to give a reasonable additional weightage to members of the scheduled castes in consequence with the policy of the Government in this regard. This is considered desirable to ensure that the benefits under the programme percolate to a significant proportion of the weakest section of the population.

The contents of this letter may be brought to the notice of all the blocks/departments so that adequate coverage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population is ensured while preparing schemes.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(K.P.A. Menon)

*Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy to:-

1. Chairman of all SFDA Projects.
2. Project Officers of SFDA Projects.
3. Project Directors of all DPAP Agencies.
4. Project Directors of CAD Agencies.

Copy also to :-

1. P.S. to Secretary (A&RD), P.S. to AS (RD), JS (IRD), JS (PE), Adviser (Agri.), Planning Commission, Financial Adviser, US (F. VII).
2. Shri B.G. Deshmukh, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
3. Shri P.S. Krishnan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
4. Dir. (IRD), DS (IRD III), DS' (IRD II), DS (SF), DC (MF), US (IRD II), AC (IRD III), AOC (IRD II), AC (APP), AC (SF), AD (IRD II), RO (IRD I), RO (IRD III).
5. All Area Officers, Department of Rural Development.

No. M. 11012/56/78-IRD-III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated February 9, 1979.*

To

The State Secretaries incharge of  
IRD Programme.

SUBJECT:— Training of the beneficiaries under Integrated Rural  
Development Programme — clarification thereon.

Sir,

In continuation of Additional Secretary, Shri K.P.A. Menon's letter of even number dated 20.1.1979 on the subject mentioned above, I am to clarify that training programmes of beneficiaries can not-only cover the identified beneficiaries but also their family members. This clarification may kindly be brought to the notice of all concerned.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(B.V. Rama Rao)  
Director (IRD)

Copy for information to:—

1. Chairman/P.O. of all SFDA/DPAP/CAD Projects.
2. Adviser (Agri.), Planning Commission.
3. Financial Adviser, Deptt. of R.D.
4. Agri. Credit Division, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.
5. Development Commissioner, SSI, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
6. PS to AS (RD), JS (IRD), JS (RE), JS (A&P), JS (C).
7. All Area Officers, Deptt. of R.D.
8. Dir. (IRD)/DS (SF)/DS/(IRD II)/DS (CAD)/ DC (MF)/

US (IRD II)/ AC (SF)/ AC (IRD III)/ AC (IRDII)/ RO  
(IRD I) / RO (IRD II) / RO (IRD III) / A.O.

9. IRD I Section, IRD II Section, IRD III Section and  
CAD Section.

Sd/-  
(B.V. Rama Rao)  
*Director (IRD)*

No. M. 11012/2/78-IRD-III  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated 20th February, 1979.*

To

The Agricultural Production Commissioners/  
Secretaries (Agriculture)  
All State Governments/Union Territories

SUBJECT:— Integrated Rural Development Programme — Additional guidelines thereon.

Sir,

I am directed to say that the IRD Programme is under implementation in the current financial year in 2,000 blocks in the Special Programme areas of SFDA, DPAP and CAD Programmes. In addition 300 new blocks are being taken up outside the special programme areas each year beginning from 1978-79. Thus by 1982-83 it is proposed to cover 1500 blocks under this programme in addition to the 2000 blocks indicated above. Detailed guidelines in respect of IRD programmes were issued vide letter No. M. 11012/2/78-IRD dated 5-6-78 and D.O. letter of even number dated 1.7.78. These have been subsequently printed in 3 volumes, viz., (i) Guidelines for Intensive Development of blocks under the programme for IRD Volume-I; (ii) Guidelines for Intensive Development of Blocks under the programme for IRD Volume-II; and (iii) Methodology for Planning and Implementation for Integrated Rural Development.

Some of the issues mentioned in these guidelines have been subsequently clarified through a number of Circulars.

In the light of the suggestions received from some of the State Governments, some of the issues relevant to the implementation of

the IRD Programme have been recently considered in consultation with the Planning Commission.

The following further guidelines are now being issued in the light of these decisions.

(1) *Extension of the coverage of the programme to non-agricultural labourers and rural artisans*

According to the guidelines issued earlier, the coverage was limited to small/marginal farmers, share croppers, tenants, and agricultural labourers. Non-agricultural labourers and rural artisans were not covered under this programme. It has now been decided that the programme should be extended to these categories also and suitable programmes should be drawn up for them with a view to providing opportunities for full employment to them in the IRD blocks. The Rural Artisans and Rural Industries Programme which were being implemented in the SFDA areas earlier are also being extended to the IRD blocks separately. The State Government may, therefore, draw up suitable programmes for the beneficiaries belonging to these categories also. A separate circular spelling out the type of activities that can be taken up under the Rural Industries/Artisans programme and the kind of assistance that is to be provided to the identified participants is being issued.

(2) *Integration of area approach with the beneficiary approach*

Integrated Rural Development can only be effective and meaningful, if the programme follows a compact area approach with the beneficiary approach for the rural poor being built into the programme as an integral part. Certain groups of villages specially suitable for the development of individual subsidiary occupations like poultry, piggery, sheep rearing, etc. should be identified and the programmes launched in such groups of villages.

Investment on infrastructure development should naturally be a part of the over-all development plan in the IRD blocks. Keeping this in view, the State Govt. may provide adequate funds under the State Plan to ensure development of necessary infrastructure in the selected blocks so that the individual beneficiary-oriented programmes can be adequately supported with the supply of

necessary inputs as well as marketing, processing and such other facilities. Particularly in the case of schemes for supply of milch animals, poultry birds, etc. an overall assessment of requirements of animal/birds for the State will have to be made and the programmes taken up, as part of the State Plan, to ensure sufficient number of animals/birds etc. Similarly, the plan for development of marketing and processing facilities should also take account of the requirement of block plans and adequate arrangements for marketing, processing, provision of health cover for animals should be made.

### *(3) Agency for implementation of IRD*

The State Governments have already been advised to get the programme implemented through the existing agencies of SFDA, DPAP and CAD at the district level. These agencies will function through the block agencies at the block level.

While in some States, SFDA programme is being implemented by SFD Agency at the district level, the IRD programme is being implemented through the Development Department and the blocks at the block level. Since both the SFDA and IRD have now more or less common guidelines and objectives, it would be desirable to entrust the implementation of these programmes to a single agency. In the special programme areas, the agencies dealing with the on-going programme may also be entrusted with the implementation of the IRD Programme. Similarly, at the State Level all special programmes such as SFDA, DPAP and IRD may be dealt with by a single Department. Since the approach of the IRD is more comprehensive and the programme envisages assistance to non-agricultural sector also, it is suggested that the SFDA, DPAP and the IRD programme may be dealt with by a common Department.

In so far as the IRD programme in Special Programme areas is concerned, the existing SFDA, DPAP, etc. agencies should be able to deal with this work in addition to the present work load. However, it may be necessary to appoint additional ministerial or accounts staff to cope with the additional work. The State Govt. may examine this aspect and appoint not more than one Assistant/Accountant in each Agency; approval of the concerned State

Level Coordination Committee may be obtained for this purpose.

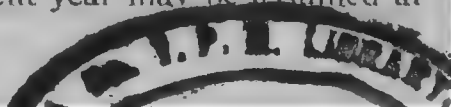
*(4) Staff for IRD at the block level*

As the emphasis in the IRD programme is on employment-oriented schemes and on raising a certain number of beneficiary families above the poverty line, intensive field supervision will be required in these blocks. The main components of the programme relate to agriculture, subsidiary occupations and village industries. The State Governments may, therefore, review the position regarding the availability of the staff like VLWs, extension officers, etc. at the block level and ensure that the staff is suitably strengthened wherever necessary to provide adequate guidance and supervision.

With the introduction of the T & V system of extension bulk of the VLWs are no longer available for developmental work. It may, therefore, be necessary to provide additional extension support atleast on the IAAP pattern *i.e.*, additional 5 VLWs and one extension officer. It may be necessary to provide an Extension Officer, Animal Husbandry to supervise the subsidiary occupations. As and when the village in district programme is taken up more intensively, an officer with the background of rural industries will also be necessary. Since the programme envisages that the extension support would be given by the State Govts., the State Govts. may have to make necessary provision in the budget for meeting the expenditure on the additional staff required for this purpose.

*(5) Preparation of 5 year plan for each block/district*

At present, the IRD programme is being implemented on the basis of the guidelines issued by the Govt. of India and while doing so specific schemes have been identified by the concerned project authorities for implementation. On a long term basis, this approach will not be tenable, since the programme is being continued for the duration of the Sixth Plan. It is, therefore, necessary that a definite plan is drawn up for the entire 5 year period for each block and for the district as a whole and physical and financial targets as well as the number of beneficiaries who would be raised above the poverty line are fully spelt out. The central assistance for this purpose for the current year may be assumed at





Rs. 5 lakhs per annum per block. If the block agencies are in a position to utilise funds already provided, it may not be difficult to provide additional funds out of the savings in the overall IRD budget. The provision is likely to be Rs. 5 lakhs for half the IRD blocks and Rs. 10 lakhs for the other half next year. The same level of funding may be assumed for the remaining years (up to 1982-83). The plan should take into consideration not only the requirement of subsidy but also the funds required for providing necessary infrastructure support which may come from other sources. The project reports should be comprehensive containing all details like physical targets, cost benefit analysis, also, and should be placed before the SLCC for approval.

The local financial institutions should be closely associated at the stage of formulation of the plan.

The requirement of institutional credit for implementing the programme should also be worked out and a dialogue should be started with the local credit institutions about the availability of credit.

#### (6) *Uniform pattern of subsidy*

Rates of subsidy prescribed under the IRD range from 25 to 50%. The subsidy has been recently raised to 50% in the case beneficiaries belonging to the scheduled tribes. The subsidy is also available at the rate of 50% for the community irrigation works and certain other approved items.

Some of the states however, provide subsidy at higher rates under their own plan schemes. This has been found to create problems in the implementation of the on-going schemes. It is suggested that, as far as possible, the State Govts. may provide subsidy at the rates approved under the IRD programme so as to avoid complications in the availability of the subsidy under the IRD. In case a State Government/Union Territories Administration feels that on special considerations, subsidy at a rate higher than the rate provided under the IRD programme is necessary in a particular area, the State Government may provide the additional subsidy out of its own funds. In other words the expenditure on account of higher subsidy paid by the State Government will be met by the State Government itself whereas the expen-

diture on the subsidy component to the extent it conforms to the pattern adopted by the Government of India can be debited to the I.R.D. funds.

*(7) Antyodaya approach*

This programme initiated by the Government of Rajasthan lays emphasis on the need to extend the benefit to the poorest among the poor. A similar approach needs to be adopted under the IRDP and efforts should be made to select the poorest of the beneficiaries first and formulate economically viable development programmes for them. This will prevent utilization of the subsidy and similar other assistance by the comparatively better off beneficiaries in the rural areas. While the Antyodaya approach is highly commended, it may be ensured that the programmes selected for them are economically viable and are likely to raise their income to a significant extent. Further, the approach of selecting a group of villages for implementing selected components of the programme is likely to prove more successful than assisting a few beneficiaries in each village in a scattered manner. In other words, both the Antyodaya approach and the Area Development approach have to be suitably enmeshed having regard to the local conditions. The State Government may, therefore, follow this approach and earmark some of the schemes like dairy, poultry, sheep and goat rearing, village industries for the poorest among the identified target groups under the IRD Programme.

As mentioned in the printed guidelines circulated earlier, the schemes indicated therein are to be considered as merely illustrative and schemes not specifically mentioned in the book-let may also be taken up with the prior concurrence of the Government of India.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

No. M.11012/1/79-IRD-III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 20th February, 1979.*

To

The Chief Secretaries/Agricultural Production  
Commissioners/Development Commissioners/  
Secretaries in charge of Integrated Rural  
Development Programme  
All States/Union Territories

SUBJECT:— Promotion and Development of Rural Industries and Rural Artisans Programme under Integrated Rural Development Programme in 2,000 blocks under DPAP/SFDA/CADP and in blocks under the Area Planning Scheme for Full Employment.

Sir,

With reference to the subject mentioned above, I am directed to convey the following for information and necessary action:—

- (i) The Govt. of India has approved the inclusion of Rural Industries Programme (RIP) and Rural Artisans Programme (RAP) for implementation in 2,000 IRDP blocks under SFDA/DPAP/CADP as well as in blocks under the scheme of Area Planning for full employment.
- (ii) The promotion and development of cottage, small scale and tiny industries and small industries and services in the rural areas would be the main responsibility of the District Industries Centres (DICs). However, till the requisite organisational structure of the DICs is built up and firmly established, organisations like Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), All India Handi-

crafts Board (AIHB), Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), etc. would continue to pursue the promotional and development work in these sectors through their own programmes and provide funds accordingly. The DICs would, however, have the responsibility for coordination of all their activities. Funds under the IRD programme are available for being utilised for the Industries/enterprises Programme.

- (iii) As a first step in the promotion of rural Industries, enterprises/Services Programme, the DICs are required to make an assessment of the potentialities of rural industries by making use of available data in respect of (i) Food products including food processing; (ii) Tobacco and beverages; (iii) Cotton Textiles, (iv) Textile products including ready-made garments, (v) Leather and Leather products; (vi) Ceramics; (vii) Wood products; (viii) Sericulture; (ix) Handicrafts; (x) Potteries; and (xi) Carpentry; (xii) Blacksmithy. Maintenance of Agricultural implements, machinery, tractor, pumpset, diesel engine, electric fittings and connections. The list of industries/enterprises given here is illustrative and not to be treated as exhaustive. The objective here is to identify and specify the industries/enterprises fit for promotion and development in each block. Once rural industries/enterprises programmes suitable for each block are identified by the DICs, assistance can be extended to identified participants to enable them to set up the units chosen by them. In districts where the DICs are not yet set up, identification of suitable industries/artisan's programmes for investment should be done by the District Industries Officers, etc. In doing this, the District Industries Officer should be free to take assistance from any of the All India Organisations like K&VICs, Khadi & Village Industries Boards, etc.
- (iv) It may be noted that item 26 of Chapter III of Vol: I of the Guidelines on IRD already provides for the full cost of training to identified participants or their adult children. It is considered very necessary that full advantage

should be taken of this provision for training under the IRDP and training may be imparted in ITIs, Polytechnics, training schools run by the K&VIC, All India Handicrafts Board, or any other similar organisation of the Government of India, or any other institution/organisation recognised by the concerned State Government as capable of conferring the necessary skills on the participant. The period of training may range from 3 to 6 months depending on the nature of the industry/activity chosen. On completion of the training, the trainee may be given assistance up to a maximum of Rs. 5000/- by way of loan from a Bank and this may be subsidised to the tune of  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  subject to a maximum of Rs. 1500/-.

- (v) For the industries/artisans activities identified and specified in (iii) above, 100 families should be selected in each IRDP block every year. Each of these families will, as already stated, be given financial assistance on the IRD pattern of  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  of the cost of the unit to a maximum of Rs. 1500/- for the development of selected industry. The beneficiary families under rural industries programme could use the financial assistance for the following purposes, namely, (i) margin money; (ii) purchase of tools and equipment; (iii) share capital to secure further assistance from any other sources and (iv) promotion of common services and organisation if the individual beneficiaries form a group or a cooperative within the sum totals of the individual shares.

#### *Activities in the marketing/service sector*

- (vi) Within the overall number of 100 families per block per year the financial assistance for the selected beneficiaries may also be made available for activities on the service/marketing sectors. Some of the activities that could be financed under them are (i) Repairs and maintenance of work shops; (ii) Tailoring shop; (iii) Shoe-repairs unit; (iv) Spice and grinding unit, (v) Ricksha-pulling, etc. This list of activities is not meant to be exhaustive, and depending on local conditions, States may consider en-

larging the list. Technical clearance for the implementation of rural industries/enterprises can be obtained from the DIC wherever it has already been set up. In case a DIC is not functioning in the district, the SFDA and DPAP/IRD agencies, etc. can obtain clearance from competent authority at the district or State Level *i.e.* DIO/SISI/State Directorates of Industries. After the proposal has been cleared by the SLCC at the State Level as part of the relevant block plans, individual cases can be sanctioned by the concerned Agency such as the SFDA, DPAP/IRD Agency. The DIC should be fully associated with the implementation of the programme and for this purpose their representative may be taken on the Governing Body of the SFDA/DPAP.

- (vii) For effective administration and monitoring of the rural industries/artisans programme, blocks must have a separate functionary. About 2000 block level Extension Officers who are already in positions in different States/ Union Territories should be assigned specific responsibility for administering and monitoring the programme.
- (viii) In States/Union Territories where Block Level Extension Officers are not available or not available to the required extent, they are advised to appoint BLEOs for the implementation of RIP. Meanwhile the services of the functionaries of organisations like K&VIC, All India Handicrafts Board, Offices of the Development Commissioners (Handlooms), etc. be utilised. If necessary training may be given to them so as to fulfil the comprehensive role now assigned to the BLEOs.

It is requested that the State Governments/Union Territories may issue suitable instructions to the Project authorities for formulating suitable schemes in respect of RAP and RIP and to take up for implementation after their approval in SLCCs.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(B.V. Rama Rao)  
Director (IRD)

No. M.11012/1/79-IRD-III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 21st April, 1979.*

To

The Chief Secretary/Agricultural Production  
Commissioner/Secretary, Agriculture/Secretary,  
Rural Development, Government of \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT:— Guidelines for IRD programme—Size of poultry units—  
Modification regarding.

Sir,

I am directed to invite your attention to Chapter III of Volume I of the Guidelines for IRD programme and to say that the Government of India have considered proposals for enhancing the size of poultry units under IRD Programme. The following modification has been accepted and this may kindly be brought to the notice of all implementing agencies in the State.

1. Where the beneficiary is an agricultural labourer, the size of the poultry units may be raised from the present level of 50 to 100 layers to 100 to 200 layers. For a unit of this size to be successful, the following arrangements are considered necessary and State Governments should ensure that these arrangements are in existence, before granting subsidy to the beneficiaries:—

- (i) The agricultural labourers without any resource base considered for subsidy under poultry development should form into a cluster or a society or a cooperative so that the problems of feed, production, health cover and marketing could be managed better;
- (ii) It should be ensured that the beneficiaries forming a cluster or society have or are provided with the necessary

land where sheds to keep the birds can be constructed:

- (iii) There should be arrangements for health cover, feed supplies and proper marketing of eggs;
- (iv) The banks must agree to finance the projects to the required extent:
- (v) If (i) to (iv) are ensured, each agricultural labourer may be given a subsidy up to a maximum limit of Rs. 3,000 for raising poultry units of up to 200 layers and the identification of the beneficiaries may be made from the lowest decile of the group onwards.

2. The decision to raise the size of poultry units from 50 to 100 layers to 100 to 200 layers as indicated above, *does not apply to small and marginal farmers*. For these farmers, the position remains the same as before.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(C.N.S. Nair)

*Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*

Copy to:—

- 1. P.S. to Secretary (A&RD)
- 2. PS to AS(RD)
- 3. JS (IRD)
- 4. JS (FA)
- 5. All Zonal & Area Officers for IRD, Deptt. of RD.
- 6. Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Department of Agriculture.
- 7. Dir (IRD)/DS(SF)/DS(DPAP)/DS(CADA)/AC(IRD III)/AC(A&P)/RO(IRD-III).
- 8. Adviser (A&RD), Planning Commission.
- 9. US(F-VII)
- 10. IRD-I/IRD-II/IRD-III Section.

Sd/-

(C.N.S. Nair)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



Telephone : 382651  
Telegram : AGRINDIA  
Telex : 31-4497-AGRI

Dr. M.S. Swaminathan  
*Secretary*

D.O.No. M.11012/42/78-IRD

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi-110001,  
Dated May 21, 1979.*

My Dear :

In continuation of D.O. letters bearing numbers M.11012/2/78-IRD dated 23rd March, 1978, and M. 11012/42/78-IRD dated 4th September, 1978, I write to inform you about the allocation of another 300 blocks in the non-special programme areas of different States/U.Ts. for the second year in succession *i.e.* 1979-80 under the scheme of area planning for employment as a part of the Integrated Rural Development Programme launched in 1978-79.

(2) You would recall that 300 blocks were allocated on the basis of five criteria in 1978-79. Of these, one criterion, namely, allocation of blocks for bringing the coverage of blocks under integrated rural development programme to 40% of the blocks no longer holds good as this 40% coverage had been achieved last year itself. In the place of this criterion, another criterion, namely coverage of blocks with preponderance of bonded labour has been considered relevant. A study conducted by the Gandhi Peace Foundation has indicated that the bonded labour problem is acute in 12 districts in different States and their rehabilitation would be desirable and would be in tune with the objectives of the IRD programme as all bonded labourers will be below the poverty line. The Ministry of Labour, Government of India, have been emphasising the need to bring the blocks with preponderance of bonded labour under the umbrella of IRD programme.

(3) In consultation with the Planning Commission, the following criteria have, therefore, been chosen for allocation of 300 blocks :

- (i) *Criterion A.* One block per district per year has been allocated in respect of 51 districts in different states which are not covered by any of the three special programmes and find place in the list of backward districts identified by the Dantwala Committee.

In the case of Union Territories, where developmental effort under the IRD programme started only in 1978-79, 5 blocks have been allocated on an *ad hoc* basis to Mizoram only as other U.Ts. have not shown much response to the Programme. The total number of blocks allocated under criteria A, and the number of blocks allotted to U.Ts. is 56 (51+5) (See Annexure -I).

- (ii) *Criterion B.* At the rate of one block per district per year, blocks have been allocated to 38 districts which are not covered by any of the three special programmes and do not find place in the list of districts identified by the Dantwala Committee. The total number of blocks selected under this criterion is 38 (See Annexure-II).

- (iii) *Criterion C.* The old IRD programme came to an end by 31st March, 1979. Continuation of developmental effort in these blocks covered by the old IRD programme would yield better results as sufficient organisational and developmental effort has already been initiated and built up in these blocks. Only such blocks of old IRD programme which have not been covered by any of the three special programmes and have become operational in 1978-79 have been considered for allocation. Such blocks are 35 in number and all the blocks have been selected (See Annexure-III).

- (iv) *Criterion D.* The incidence of bonded labour is found in many areas but the problem is reported to be most acute in 12 districts spread over eight States. Two blocks per district have been allocated for these districts. The State Governments may examine the blocks having preponderance of bonded labour and select only those blocks

where the problem is acute in the districts specified. Total number of blocks allocated under this criterion is 24 (See Annexure-IV).

- (v) *Criterion E.* On a pro-rata basis, 147 uncovered blocks with 20% and more of scheduled caste population have been allocated to States. The state-wise allocation of blocks under criterion E is as shown below:—

<i>State</i>	<i>Allocation of blocks with 20% and more of SC population</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	7
2. Bihar	13
3. Haryana	4
4. Karnataka	7
5. Orissa	1
6. Punjab	11
7. Rajasthan	4
8. Tamil Nadu	22
9. Tripura	1
10. Uttar Pradesh	64
11. West Bengal	13
	<hr/> 147 <hr/>

(4) The State-wise/Union Territory-wise allocation of blocks for 1979-80 as detailed in para 3 above is given in the Annexure V. The allocation of blocks as per the various criteria detailed in para 3 is shown below:—

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Blocks allocated</i>	<i>Coverage of blocks with 20% and more of scheduled caste population</i>
A	56	20
B	38	8
C	35	3
D	24	4
E	147	147
	<hr/> 300 <hr/>	<hr/> 182 <hr/>

(5) Selection of blocks will be made by the State Government/ Union Territories according to prescribed criteria. It is stipulated that in selection of the blocks, the State Governments should give first priority to those blocks which have 20% and more of scheduled caste population in them and which are not yet covered by any of the three special programmes. There are 303 such blocks in the country as on today. The State Government should cover as many as 182 blocks with 20% and more of scheduled caste population, including the 147 blocks allocated under criterion E. To facilitate the selection of blocks with 20% and more of scheduled caste population as specified above, a copy of the report entitled 'Community Development Blocks' with 20% and above scheduled caste population concentration, issued by the Planning Commission, New Delhi, is enclosed for reference.

(6) Each of the 300 blocks will receive Rs. 2 lakhs for intensive development of the block and Rs. 60,000 per block towards conducting a baseline survey.

(7) The Dantwala Committee has recommended the establishment of Planning units at district levels for preparation of block level plans. A final decision in the matter is expected to be taken shortly. In the meantime steps may be initiated to prepare the block plans on the basis of the guidelines and the methodology already communicated.

(8) You are requested to kindly finalise the selection of blocks as quickly as possible. The mechanics of selection of blocks in States/U.Ts. as given in the Annexure-VI which States/Union Territories may profitably utilise to speed up the selection of blocks. I may reiterate that in the selection of the blocks due attention may be paid to cover as many blocks as specified with 20% and more of Scheduled Caste population.

The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged immediately and the action taken may be communicated to the Department of Rural Development early.

Encl : As above

Yours sincerely  
Sd/-  
(M.S. Swaminathan)

*All Chief Secretaries/APCs/DCs/Secretaries in-charge of IRD programme—States/UTs*

Copy for information to :

1. All Zonal and Area Officers of IRD in the Deptt. of RD.
2. AC(AP)/AC(DPAP)/AC(IRD-III)/US (DPAP)/US(TAD)/AD(DPAP)/RO(IRD-I) / RO(IRD-III)/SO(IRD-I) / SO (IRD-III)/SO (DPAP)/DPAP Section/IRD-I/IRD-III.

Sd/-

(N. Ramamurthy)

*Asst. Commissioner (IRD-III)*

## AREA PLANNING FOR EMPLOYMENT, 1979-80

*Names of districts from which one block per district is to be covered under Criterion A*

<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>District</i>
I. Haryana	1. Jind 2. Sirsa 3. Karnal 4. Kurukshetra 5. Sonapat
II. Himachal Pradesh	6. Kangra 7. Hamirpur 8. Una 9. Mandi 10. Bilaspur 11. Kulu
III. Jammu & Kashmir	12. Ladakh 13. Srinagar
IV. Karnataka	14. Bangalore
V. Kerala	15. Kottayam 16. Alleppey
VI. Madhya Pradesh	17. Rewa 18. Panna 19. Damoh 20. Narsimhapur 21. Rajgarh 22. Shajapur 23. Indore 24. Dewas 25. Chattarpur 26. Tikamgarh 27. Datia 28. Gwalior 29. Shivpuri 30. Guna

<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>District</i>
VII. Maharashtra	31. Bhir 32. Nagpur 33. Wardha
VIII. Punjab	34. Gurdaspur 35. Ludhiana 36. Bhatinda 37. Faridkot
IX. Rajasthan	38. Jhalawar 39. Sikar 40. Sawai-Madhopur 41. Tonk 42. Jaipur
X. Uttar Pradesh	43. Pilibhit 44. Rampur 45. Jhansi 46. Lalitpur 47. Saharanpur 48. Muzaffarnagar 49. Bijnor 50. Bulandshahr 51. Ghaziabad

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## AREA PLANNING FOR EMPLOYMENT, 1979-80

*Names of districts from which one block per district is to be selected under Criterion B*

<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>
I. Andhra Pradesh	1. West Godavari
II. Assam	2. Lakhimpur 3. Dibrugarh 4. Sibsagar 5. Darang 6. North Cachar 7. Cachar
III. Gujarat	8. Dangs
IV. Himachal Pradesh	9. Chamba 10. Lahaul & Spiti 11. Kinnaur
V. Karnataka	12. South Kanara 13. Coorg
VI. Kerala	14. Kozhikode 15. Malapuram 16. Iduki
VII. Madhya Pradesh	17. Ratlam 18. Mandla 19. Raigarh 20. Khandwa 21. Seoni 22. Raipur 23. Bastar 24. Balaghat
VIII. Maharashtra	25. Yeotmal
IX. Manipur	26. Manipur West



<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>
X. Meghalaya	27. West Khasi Hill
XI. Orissa	28. Sundargarh 29. Koraput 30. Mayur Bhanj
XII. Rajasthan	31. Sirohi
XIII. Uttar Pradesh	32. Uttarkashi 33. Dehradun 34. Tehri Garhwal 35. Chamoli 36. Pithorgarh 37. Almora 38. Nainital

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## ANNEXURE-III

*Area Planning for Employment, 1979-80: Blocks to be selected from old IRD  
Blocks under Criterion C*

State	Name of the District	Names of blocks to be covered	Number of blocks to be covered
Andhra Pradesh	1. Mehboobnagar	1. Mehboobnagar 2. Jadcherla 3. Bijanapalli 4. Nagarkurnool	4
Assam	2. Kamrup	5. Rani 6. Kara 7. Chamaria 8. Borigogbongaon 9. Burkhetri 10. Tamilpur 11. Chenga 12. Mandia 13. Jalah	9
Himachal Pradesh	3. Kangra	14. Baijnath 15. Bhawarna 16. Dehra 17. Indora 18. Kangra 19. Lambagaon 20. Mangwal 21. Nagrota Bagwan 22. Nurpur 23. Panchmukhi 24. Pragpur 25. Rait	12
Uttar Pradesh	4. Tehri Garhwal	26. Billangana 27. Chamka 28. Deoprayag 29. Jakhnidhar 30. Jakholi 31. Jaunpur 32. Kirtinagar 33. Narendranagar 34. Pratapnagar 35. Thauldhar	10
Total			35

## ANNEXURE-IV

*Area Planning for Employment, 1979-80: Blocks to be selected from  
Bonded Labour Districts*

<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Number of blocks to be selected</i>
I. Andhra Pradesh	1. Nalgonda	2
	2. Karimnagar	2
II. Bihar	3. Palamau	2
III. Gujarat	4. Baroda	2
IV. Karnataka	5. Shimoga	2
V. Madhya Pradesh	6. Satna	2
	7. Shahdol	2
	8. Bastar	2
VI. Maharashtra	9. Ahmednagar	2
VII. Tamil Nadu	10. North Arcot	2*
	11. South Arcot	2*
VIII. Uttar Pradesh	12. Deoria	2
Total		24

\* Blocks with 20% and more of Scheduled Caste population.

## ANNEXURE-V

*Area Planning for Employment : Allocation of 300 blocks in 1979-80*

State/UT	Number of blocks allocated under criteria					Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
1. Andhra Pradesh	—	1 (1)	4	4	7	16 (8)
2. Assam	—	6	9	—	—	15
3. Bihar	—	—	—	2	13	15 (13)
4. Gujarat	—	1	—	2	—	3
5. Haryana	5 (5)	—	—	—	4	9 (9)
6. Himachal Pradesh	6	3	12 (3)	—	—	21 (3)
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2	—	—	—	—	2
8. Karnataka	1 (1)	2	—	2	7	12 (8)
9. Kerala	2	3	—	—	—	5
10. Madhya Pradesh	14	8	—	6	—	28
11. Maharashtra	3	1	—	2	—	6
12. Manipur	—	1	—	—	—	1
13. Meghalaya	—	1	—	—	—	1
14. Orissa	—	3 (1)	—	—	1	4 (2)
15. Punjab	4 (4)	—	—	—	11	15 (15)
16. Rajasthan	5 (4)	1 (1)	—	—	4	10 (9)
17. Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	4 (4)	22	26 (26)
18. Tripura	—	—	—	—	1	1 (1)
19. Uttar Pradesh	9 (6)	7 (5)	10	2	64	92 (75)
20. West Bengal	—	—	—	—	13	13 (13)
Sub-Total	51 (20)	38 (8)	35 (3)	24 (4)	147	295 (182)
21. Mizoram	5	—	—	—	—	5
Sub-Total	5	—	—	—	—	5
Total	56 (20)	38 (8)	35 (3)	24 (4)	147	300 (182)

*Note :* Figures in brackets indicate the number of blocks with Scheduled Caste population of 20% and more.

## ANNEXURE-VI

**SUBJECT:—Allocation of 300 blocks under the scheme : Area Planning for Employment, 1979-80.**

The Government of India has been guided by the following objectives in allocation of blocks to States/UTs under the scheme : Area Planning for Employment during 1978-1983 :

- (i) Elimination of poverty and unemployment in scheduled caste population;
- (ii) Elimination or large scale reduction of backwardness of areas;
- (iii) Regional balances in extending developmental benefits;
- (iv) Lifting of weaker sections of people; etc.

Thus, balancing of these different objectives has been done in the allocation of blocks. Different criteria have been formulated for allocation of blocks.

The criteria adopted for allocation of blocks in 1979-80 are the following:

**Criterion A:** (i) At the rate of 1 block per district per year in respect of 51 districts outside special programme areas of SFDA, DPAP and CADP and common to 146 backward districts as per Dantwala Committee.

(ii) 5 blocks have been allotted to Mizoram on an *ad hoc* basis.

**Criterion B:** At the rate of 1 block per district per year in respect of 38 districts outside special programme areas of SFDA, DPAP and CADP which are not common to 51 districts in criterion A.

**Criterion C:** Selection of blocks from old IRD blocks which have become operational.

**Criterion D:** Allocation of blocks at the rate of 2 blocks per district in respect of 12 bonded labour districts where the problem is acute.

**Criterion E:** Allotment of blocks having 20% and more of Scheduled Caste population, on a pro-rata basis.

It may be seen that only Criterion D is different from the criteria used for allocation of blocks in 1978-79.

The number of blocks allotted under different criteria in 1979-80 is as under:—

Criterion	Number of blocks allotted
A*	56 (51 + 5)
B	38
C	35
D	24
E	147
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>

\* Including *ad hoc* allotment of 5 blocks for the Union Territories

(2) In the selection of blocks under criteria : A to D, it is stipulated that priority should be given to blocks with scheduled caste population of 20 per cent and more. Under criterion E, only blocks with scheduled caste population of 20 per cent and more are allotted on a pro-rata basis. Therefore, the coverage of blocks with scheduled caste population of 20 per cent and more is to be made in the following States under different criteria as specified :

State	Coverage of blocks with 20% and more of scheduled caste population under criteria					Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
1. Andhra Pradesh	—	1	—	—	7	8
2. Bihar	—	—	—	—	13	13
3. Haryana	5	—	—	—	4	9
4. Himachal Pradesh	—	—	3	—	—	3
5. Karnataka	1	—	—	—	7	8
6. Orissa	—	1	—	—	1	2
7. Punjab	4	—	—	—	11	15
8. Rajasthan	4	1	—	—	4	9
9. Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	4	22	26
10. Tripura	—	—	—	—	1	1
11. Uttar Pradesh	6	5	—	—	64	75
12. West Bengal	—	—	—	—	13	13
Total	20	8	3	4	147	182

(3) Criterion-wise allocation of blocks to States/UTs under different criteria is given below:—

(i) *Andhra Pradesh*

Criterion A : Nil

„ B : Selection of one SC block in West Godavari District.

„ C : Four blocks : Mahaboobnagar, Jadcherla, Bijanapalli and Nagarkurnool in Mahaboobnagar district.

„ D : Two blocks in each of Nalgonda and Karimnagar districts.

„ E : 7 Blocks

Total blocks = 16; SCBs = 8

(ii) *Assam*

Criterion A : Nil

„ B : One block each in the districts of Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Darang, North Cachar and Cachar.

„ C : 9 blocks : Rani, Kara, Chamaria, Borigogbongaon, Barkhetri, Tamulpur, Chenga, Mandia and Jalab in Kamrup district.

„ D : Nil

„ E : Nil

Total blocks = 15; SCBs = Nil

(iii) *Bihar*

Criterion A : Nil

„ B : Nil

„ C : Nil

„ D : Two blocks in Palamau district

„ E : 13 blocks

Total blocks = 15; SCBs = 13

(iv) *Gujarat*

Criterion A : Nil

„ B : One block in Dangs district.

„ C : Nil

„ D : Two blocks in Baroda district

„ E : Nil

Total blocks = 3; SCBs = Nil

(v) *Haryana*

Criterion A : One SC block in each of the districts of Jind, Sirsa, Karnal, Kurukshetra and Sonapat.

„ B : Nil

„ C : Nil

„ D : Nil

„ E : 4 blocks

Total blocks = 9; SCBs = 9

(vi) *Himachal Pradesh*

Criterion A : One block in each of the districts of Kangra, Una, Mandi, Kulu, Hamirpur and Bilaspur

„ B : One block in each of Chamba and Kinnanur districts; one block in Lahul and Spiti district.

„ C : 12 blocks in Kangra district. The blocks are Baijnath, Bhawarna, Dehra, Indora, Kangra, Lambagaon, Mangwal, Nagreeta, Bagwan, Nurpur, Panchmukhi, Pragpur and Rait. Baijnath, Lambagaon & Panchmukhi are the SC Blocks

„ D : Nil

„ E : Nil

Total blocks = 21; SCBs = 3

---

SCBs : Blocks with 20% and more of scheduled caste population.

(vii) *Jammu & Kashmir*

Criterion A : One block in each of Ladakh and Srinagar districts.

„ B : Nil

„ C : Nil

„ D : Nil

„ E : Nil

Total blocks = 2; SCBs = Nil

(viii) *Karnataka*

Criterion A : One SC block in Bangalore district.

„ B : One block in each of South Kanara and Coorg districts.

„ C : Nil

„ D : Two blocks in Shimoga district.

„ E : 7 blocks

Total blocks = 12; SCBs = 8

(ix) *Kerala*

Criterion A : One block in each of Kottayam and Alleppy districts.

„ B : One block in each of Kozikode, Malapuram and Iduki districts.

„ C : Nil

„ D : Nil

„ E : Nil

Total blocks = 5; SCBs = Nil

(x) *Madhya Pradesh*

Criterion A : One block in each of the districts of Panna, Damoh, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Indore, Dewas, Chattarpur, Tikamgarh, Gwalior, Guna, Rewa, Datia, Narasimhapur & Shivapuri.

„ B : One block in each of the districts of Ratlam, Raipur, Mandla, Raigarh, Khandwa, Seoni, Bastar and Balaghat.

„ C : Nil

„ D : Two blocks in each of the districts of Satna, Shahdol and Bastar.

„ E : Nil

Total blocks = 28; SCBs = Nil

(xi) *Maharashtra*

Criterion A : One block in each of the districts of Bhir, Nagpur and Wardha.

„ B : One block in Yeotmal district.

„ C : Nil

„ D : Two blocks in Ahmednagar District

„ E : Nil

Total blocks = 6; SCBs = Nil



(xii) *Manipur*

Criterion A : Nil

,, B : One block from the district of Manipur West.

,, C : Nil

,, D : Nil

,, E : Nil

Total blocks=1; SCBs=Nil

(xiii) *Meghalaya*

Criterion A : Nil

,, B : One block from the district of West Khasi Hills.

,, C : Nil

,, D : Nil

,, E : Nil

Total blocks=1; SCBs=Nil

(xiv) *Orissa*

Criterion A : Nil

,, B : One SC block from Koraput district and one block from each of Sundergarh and Mayur Bhanj districts.

,, C : Nil

,, D : Nil

,, E : One block

Total blocks=4; SCBs=2

(xv) *Punjab*

Criterion A : One SC block from each of the districts of Gurdaspur, Ludhiana, Bhatinda and Ferozkot.

,, B : Nil

,, C : Nil

,, D : Nil

,, E : 11 blocks

Total blocks=15; SCBs=15

(xvi) *Rajasthan*

Criterion A : One SC block from each of Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Jaipur districts; one block from Sikar district.

,, B : One SC block from *Sirohi* district.

,, C : Nil

,, D : Nil

,, E : 4 blocks

Total blocks=10, SCBs=9

agencies and the selected artisans shall pay the non-subsidy portion of the cost in cash. This decision may kindly be brought to the notice of all implementing agencies.

3. Receipt of this communication may kindly be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(C.N.S. Nair)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy to:

1. All Project Directors, SFDA.
2. All District Collectors.
3. All Divisions in the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.
4. Adviser (RD), Planning Commission.

Sd/-

(C.N.S. Nair)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Criteria	Number of blocks	
	Allocated	With 20% and more of SC population
A	56	20
B	38	8
C	35	3
D	24	4
E	147	147
Total	300	182

Criterion-wise and State/UT-wise allocation of blocks during 1979-80 is shown in Annexure V.

No. 15012/2/76-AC.II  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 24th May, 1979.*

To

The Agricultural Production Commissioner/  
Secretary to Govt., Agricultural/Animal Husbandry  
Deptt., State Govts. of Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh  
Himachal Pradesh & Orissa.

**SUBJECT:—** Cattle Insurance in SFDA/MFAL/DPAP Project  
areas - Extension of Scheme to cattle provided under  
Antyodaya Scheme.

Sir,

No. 15012/2/76 AC II  
dt. 24.3.77.

No. 15012/2/76 AC II  
dt. 25.5.77.

No. 15012/2/76 AC II  
dt. 9.10.77.

I am directed to invite the attention\* of  
the State Governments to the marginally  
noted letters from this Deptt. which con-  
tain the instructions for the insurance of  
cattle in the erstwhile SFDA/MFAL/  
DPAP/project areas from 1-4-77 at con-  
cessional rate of premium of 2.25% per  
annum to be shared as follows :—

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| (i) 1.25%  | Beneficiary |
| (ii) 1.00% | Agency      |

If the lending institutions agree to contribute towards pre-  
mium, the rates prescribed were 1% beneficiary, 0.75% agency and  
0.50% the banks. The cattle for the purpose of the scheme means  
milch cows, milch buffaloes and stud bulls of Indian and cross-  
bred variety.

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\* A copy of letter No. 15012/76/Agri. Cr-II dated 19-3-1977 from M/o  
Agri. & Irrigation, Deptt. of Rural Development is enclosed.

2. Some State Governments have suggested that the milch cattle purchased by the beneficiaries under the recently launched Antyodaya Programme should be provided insurance cover on the same terms and conditions as provided to such cattle of beneficiaries under SFDA/MFAL DPAP scheme to Antyodaya Scheme in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and other States where similar schemes are introduced. They have since issued necessary instructions in this regard to the General Manager of their Subsidiaries indicated below:—

- (i) Oriental Fire & Gen. Insurance Co. Ltd., Jeevan Udyog, A-25/27, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi-110002.
- (ii) National Insurance Co. Ltd., Commercial Union House, 3 Midleton Street, Calcutta-700 071.
- (iii) United India Insurance Co. Ltd., SLAC Building, 24 Whites Road, Madras - 600 014.
- (iv) The New India Assurance Co. Ltd., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay - 400 023.

The above subsidiaries have been permitted to do trans-regional business and it will be open to the concerned authorities to place business with any company of their choice. The State Govts. are, therefore, requested kindly to issue suitable instructions in this behalf to the authorities concerned so that full advantage of the facility is availed of, at an early date.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(R.P. Saxena)

*Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy forwarded to:—

- 1. The Agricultural Production Commissioners of State Govts. other than those indicated above.

2. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies of all State Govts./UTs.
3. Planning Commission.
4. Deptt. of Economic Affairs (Banking Division), New Delhi.
5. The Executive Director, Reserve Bank of India, ACD, Garment House, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay.
6. The Chief Officer, Reserve Bank of India, DBOD, MVI-RD Centre, Cuffee Parade, Colaba, Bombay - 400 005.
7. The General Manager, General Insurance Corporation of India, Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate, Bombay-400 020, with reference to their letter No. Cattle Insurance dt. 11-5-79.
8. Director of Animal Husbandry, All State Govts./UTs.
9. Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Deptt. of Agriculture, New Delhi.
10. Deptt. of Economic Affairs, Insurance Wing, Nirvachan Sadan, New Delhi.

Copy to:—

P.S. to Addl. Secy. (RD)/Sr. PA to JS (IRD)/FA&DIR(F)/US (Cr.)'s folder.

Sd/-

(R.P. Saxena)

*Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy

No. 15012/2/76-Agri. Cr-II

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 19 March, 1977.*

To

- (1) The Agricultural Production Commissioner/Secretary to Govt., Agriculture/Animal Husbandry Deptts. (All State Governments/Union Territories of Delhi, Goa and Pondicherry).
- (2) The Secretary dealing with DPAP in DPAP States.

SUBJECT:— Cattle Insurance—SFDA/MFAL and DPAP project areas.

Sir,

I am to invite your attention to this Ministry's letter No. 17-14/73-Agri.Cr. dated 30th July, 1973, on the above subject. It had been suggested to the State Government that in areas where the G.I.C. or its subsidiaries are not implementing cattle insurance scheme, the SFDA/MFAL project should build up Cattle Mortality Fund with contribution from the beneficiary, the agency and the financing institution. Such contribution was required to be worked out with reference to the loan amount. Cattle Mortality Fund has been set up in a few projects, in other project areas, the agencies have availed of the insurance facilities provided by the subsidiaries of the G.I.C. The agencies had been advised to make available subsidy at the prescribed rate of 25% to the small farmers and 33½% to marginal farmers/agricultural labourers on the first premium payable. The Cattle Mortality Fund was basically intended for areas not covered by G.I.C. and, therefore, it had a limited application. In DPAP areas Cattle Mortality Fund has generally been not set up.

2. The question of the G.I.C. and its subsidiaries providing insurance facilities for milch cows, buffaloes, etc. has been under active consideration of this Ministry for quite some time and the matter has been discussed with the G.I.C. with a view to simplifying the existing procedure as well as reduce the premium rates to a reasonable level.

3. It has now been decided in consultation with G.I.C., that the annual premium rate will be 2.25% of the loan amount for the beneficiaries of SFDA/MFAL/DPAP with effect from 1-4-1977. In respect of cross-bred cattle also the same rates of premium shall apply. The risk of "permanent total disability resulting in permanent incapacity to conceive or to yield milk" can be got covered on payment of 1/2% extra premium, to be fully borne by the beneficiary on a voluntary basis. As there is considerable emphasis on the supply of milch animal in the project areas and the investment made by the beneficiary farmers is of a substantial order, it is necessary that the animals are insured immediately after they are supplied to the beneficiary farmers. Therefore, the SFDA/MFAL/DPAP Agencies in your State may be advised to make it obligatory for the beneficiaries to insure the animals supplied to them as a condition of the subsidy on the capital cost of the animal. The G.I.C. have agreed to extend their scheme for cattle insurance to all the SFDA/MFAL/DPAP project areas in the country. The terms and conditions relating to cattle insurance as laid down by the G.I.C. for beneficiaries of SFDA/MFAL/DPAP are indicated in the Annexure.

4. It has been decided that the milch cattle supplied on subsidised basis by the Agencies would be insured for a period which may extend up to 3 years for the net loan amount (total loan minus subsidy) if the premium is paid in advance. It can also be renewed on a year to year basis. For the 2nd and subsequent years, the amount of premium payable is relatable to the net amount of loan outstanding after repayment of instalment (s). The agencies can make available subsidy on insurance premia for the period of insurance as per sharing arrangement indicated below:—

(a) 1.25% Beneficiary

(b) 1.0% Agency



5. It would be advisable to persuade the lending institutions also to contribute towards premium. If the banks agree they may contribute 0.50% towards premium and the sharing of premium in such cases will be as follows:—

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| (a) 1%    | Beneficiary |
| (b) 0.75% | Agency      |
| (c) 0.50% | Banks       |

6. As soon as the G.I.C. extends the facility of insurance to such areas where Cattle Mortality Fund had been set up, the concerned Agency will make arrangements for insurance of cattle through G.I.C. and the Cattle Mortality Fund need not be operated.

You are requested to issue suitable instructions in the matter to all the SFDA/MFAL/DPAP projects under intimation to this Ministry.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(S. Satyabhama)

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*

Copy to:—

1. Registrar of Cooperative Societies of all States and Union Territories of Delhi, Goa and Pondicherry.
2. Shri U.S. Kang, Chief, Agriculture, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
3. Shri C.R. Biswas, Deputy Secretary, Department of Banking, Ministry of Finance, Jivan Deep Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi.
4. Shri A.K. Banerji, Executive Director, Agricultural Credit Department, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.
5. Joint Chief Officer, Department of Banking Operations & Development, R.B.I., Central Office, Bombay-1.
6. Deputy Chief Officer, Credit Planning Cell, RBI, Bombay.

7. Chairman, General Insurance Corporation of India, Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate, Bombay-400 020.
8. Chairman, of all SFDA/MFAL/DPAP, Projects.
9. Project Officer, of All SFDA/MFAL/DPAP Projects.
10. Directors of Animal Husbandry, All State Governments/ Union Territories of Delhi, Goa, Pondicherry.
11. Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, New Delhi.

Copy to:—

1. Sr. PA to JS(C) / JS(RD)/F.A. and Director(F)
2. Sr. PA to JS (DPAP).

## SCHEME FOR INSURANCE OF SFDA/MFAL &amp; DPAP, PROJECT CATTLE

1. *Type of Cattle covered.* (a) Only cattle subsidised by SFDA/MFAL and DPAP Projects will be covered under this scheme. (b) "Cattle" for the purpose of this scheme means milch cows, milch Buffaloes and Stud Bulls of the Indian variety. (c) This scheme does not cover draught cattle.

2. *Age Group.* 3 years to 8 years.

3. *Sum Insured.* This will be equal to Bank loan, which is subject to a maximum limit of 75% of market value (at the time of purchase) in the case of Small Farmers and 66-2/3% of market value (at the time of purchase) in the case of Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.

4. *Premium Rate.* 2½% Annual of Sum Insured per annum to be shared as follows:—

	If Bank provides subsidy	If Bank does not provide subsidy
Subsidy from Project Authority	0.75%	1.00%
Subsidy from Bank	0.50%	
Farmer's/Agricultural Labourers*	1.00%	1.25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.25%</b>	<b>2.25%</b>

5. *Duration of Policies.* Policies will be valid for a period of 3 years at a stretch, if the premium for the entire period is paid in advance. Otherwise policies will be issued for a period of one year only, which also would be subject to payment of premium in advance, but can be renewed every year.

6. *Risk Commencement Dates.* Risk will commence from the date of purchase of the animal; but for calculation of premium and renewal, the following dates will be reckoned. 1st January, 1st April, 1st July & 1st October. This staggering of dates is expected to facilitate disbursement of subsidy by the Project Authorities/Banks.

7. *Scope of Cover.* Specimen of Standard Policy is enclosed.\* Policy provides indemnity in the event of death of insured cattle due to accident or disease contracted during the period of risk. As for the excluded risks, mentioned in the Standard Policy risks mentioned against exclusion Nos. 3 (waiting period) and 8 (Breeding & Calving risk), filariasis (under exclusion No.6) will be covered without extra premium in the case of SFDA/MFAL/DPAP Project Cattle, for which necessary endorsements will be passed. The risk of permanent total disability resulting in permanent incapacity or to yield milk can be got covered on payment of ½% extra premium to be fully borne by the beneficiary on a voluntary basis.

\*To be supplied by the subsidiary of G.I.C.

8. *Veterinary Examination.* The report of the Veterinary Surgeon regarding the age, identification marks and health of the cattle and indicating that protective inoculation has been completed must be furnished along with each proposal. Cost of Veterinary Examination will not be borne by Insurance Company.

9. *Identification of Insured Animals.* All insured animals should be suitably identified by one or more of the following methods:-

- (a) Ear tagging
- (b) Branding with hot iron
- (c) Tattooing

SFDA/MFAL & DPAP authorities would coordinate the arrangements for the same.

Natural identification marks should be clearly noted in the proposal and vet's report. The cost of the procedure for identification or the instruments will not be borne by the Insurance Company.

10. *Claims & Procedure.* Claimant has to furnish information in the following forms :

- (a) Duly completed claim form.
- (b) Certificate of death given jointly by two of the following.
  - (i) Sarpanch of villages
  - (ii) President or any other Officer of Cooperative Credit Society.
  - (iii) Official of Milk Collection Centre or Govt. Veterinary Doctor.
  - (iv) Supervisor/Inspector of Central Cooperative Bank.
- (c) Postmortem examination report if conducted.

11. *Salvage.* Out of every claim a fixed amount of Rs. 100/- would be deducted towards salvage except in the following cases:-

- (i) If the insured animal dies, due to epidemic disease.
- (ii) In areas where slaughter of animals is banned by law.

Specimen forms can be had from the G.I.C.'s subsidiaries who have been allocated business on region-wise basis as under:-

Company	Area
National Ins. Co. Ltd., 3 Middleton Street, Calcutta-700 071	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Manipur, Nagaland, Tri- pura & Mizoram, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
New India Assurance Co. Ltd., 87, M.G. Road, Fort, Bombay-400 023	Gujarat, M.P., Maharashtra, Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu.

Company	Area
<b>Oriental Fire &amp; Gen. Ins. Co. Ltd.,</b> <b>Jeevan Udyog,</b> <b>A/25-27, Asaf Ali Road,</b> <b>New Delhi-110 001</b>	<b>Haryana, M.P., J&amp;K &amp; Punjab,</b> <b>Rajasthan, U.P., Chandigarh,</b> <b>Delhi.</b>
<b>United India Fire &amp; Gen. Ins. Co., Ltd.,</b> <b>"SIAC" Building,</b> <b>24, Whites Road,</b> <b>Madras-600 014.</b>	<b>Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka,</b> <b>Kerala, Tamil Nadu,</b> <b>Lakshadweep &amp; Pondicherry.</b>

IMMEDIATE

Tele. No. 381756

G.L. Bailur

*Joint Secretary (IRD)*

D.O.No. F.13013/1/79/IRD(I)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*

*Dated the 1st June, 1979.*

Dear Shri

As the State Governments are aware, it has been proposed to continue the normal SFDA programme in blocks other than those covered under IRD Programme during the mid-term plan i.e. 1978-83 at 1977-78 level of funding, which may work out to an annual allocation of Rs. 2.50 lakhs per block. According to the recent National Development Council's decision, the expenditure on the special programmes like SFDA, IRD, etc. will be on 50:50 basis between the Centre and the State Governments. It is, therefore, necessary that the State Governments also make adequate provision in their budget for these programmes. A detailed communication on the subject is being sent separately.

2. In the mean-time, it has been decided that, as usual, the project report for the mid-term Plan for the various agencies will be submitted to the Govt. of India for approval by the Central Sanctioning Committee. But the annual Plans will be approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committees, constituted for clearing IRD Programme. Immediate action may, therefore, be taken to draw up the project report with outlays calculated on the basis of Rs. 2.50 lakhs per block. The programme support in blocks covered by IRD will also have to be taken into account, as IRD is additive to the normal programme in these blocks.

3. As drawing up of project report is likely to take some time it will not be desirable to wait for the completion of the project

report for drawing up of annual plans for the current year. As usual, such programmes can be straightway taken up which are strictly in accordance with the guidelines and, by their nature, will readily got into the project report. Even the drawing up of such annual plan may take some time, which will mean the first few months will be loss. To avoid this, it is suggested that in cases where there are already residual schemes out of the project report already approved, these can be straightway taken up for implementation. To put it concretely, if, against a project outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs, only an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs have been spent up to 31-3-1979, there are residual programme of the order of Rs. 50 lakhs. Out of this, programmes could be taken up for implementation without waiting for the meeting of the State Level Sauctioning Committee subject to their eventual inclusion in the Annual Plan 1979-80.

A copy of this is also being endorsed to the various agencies for necessary action.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

To

Shri

Agricultural Production Commissioner/

Secretary, Deptt. of Agriculture

Govt. of \_\_\_\_\_

Copy to:—

1. Chairman/Project Officers of all Small Farmers Development Agencies for information and necessary action.
2. Copy also to IRD II & IRD III Sections for information.

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*

G.L. Bailur  
*Joint Secretary (IRD)*

D.O.No. M.11012/2/78-IRD-III  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated 2nd June, 1979.*

My dear

**SUBJECT:—** Categorisation of 2000 IRD Blocks in Spl. Programme Areas into 1000 Intensive Employment Blocks and 1000 Intensive Development Blocks—Action thereon.

As you are aware the Integrated Rural Development Programme initiated during 1978-79 is being implemented in 2000 out of about 3000 blocks covered by one or more of the three special on-going programmes of SFDA, DPAP and CAD. In addition, 300 blocks not covered by these programmes are included under the Programme every year.

(2) The main objective of this programme is to generate additional employment and raise the income level of identified target groups. While the intensification of effort in agriculture and its allied activities and the additional employment opportunities likely to be generated in the secondary and tertiary sectors are likely to create sufficient employment in the rural areas during the plan period (1978-83), it is considered necessary to further accelerate the process of development in selected blocks so as to achieve the goal of full employment in these blocks by March, 1981. It has, therefore, been decided to select 1000 blocks for this purpose. The Central allocation for these blocks during 1979-80 and 1980-81 will be at the rate of 10 lakhs per block. Fifty per cent (*i.e.* 1000 blocks) of the blocks selected by the State Governments under the IRD programme from the areas covered under SFDA, DPAP or CAD may be selected for further intensification of development so as to achieve full employment in these blocks by 1980-81.



(3) The blocks covered under the IRD Programme which are not covered by the three special programmes mentioned above are not to be selected for intensive development.

(4) The selection of these blocks may be finalised by the State Governments and approval of the Government of India for the selection of these blocks is not necessary. However, before finalising the selection, the following criteria may be kept in view:—

- (i) Blocks having preponderance of population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should be given the highest priority. The state governments have already been requested to give priority to these blocks in the selection of blocks.
- (ii) Blocks endowed with suitable infrastructural facilities for development including a net work of financial institutions, efficient organizational structure, etc. may be given priority.
- (iii) Blocks having a higher concentration of small and marginal farmers, fishermen and agricultural labourers may be selected.
- (iv) Blocks which have shown greater potential for development in implementing the IRD Programme may be given a higher priority.
- (v) In particular, blocks in which major on-going programmes are under implementation may be given priority in selection. For example, blocks in which the following programmes are being implemented should be selected.
  - (a) Operation flood II,
  - (b) Special Animal Husbandry Programme.
  - (c) Major irrigation projects with potential for creating additional employment opportunities,
  - (d) Major fishery development programmes, etc.

(5) As already indicated, the Government of India's approval in finalising the selection of 1000 blocks is not considered necessary. However, before the final selection is made, the list of blocks proposed to be selected may be put up in the meeting of

the State Level Coordination Committees for consideration and approval. A list of the blocks selected may also be sent to us.

(6) The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

Copy for information to:—

AS(RD) / JS(C)/JS(A&P)/JS(RE)/JS(FA)/Dir(IRD)/JC(T)/  
Dir(IF)/DS(DPAP)/DS(SF)/DS(IRD)/DS(C)/DS(CP)/DS(S)/  
DS(A) / DS(CM) / Dir(WP)/Dir(PC) / Joint Dir(RE)/AC  
(DPAP)/AC(AP)/ US (F-VII)/AC(IRD-III)/ RO (IRD-I) /  
RO (IRD-II) / RO (IRD-III) /

Sd/-

(N. Ramamurthy)

*Asst. Commissioner (IRD-III)*

No. M.11012/23/79-IRD-III  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 8th June, 1979.*

To

The Chief Secretary/Agriculture Production  
Commissioner/Secretary-in-Charge of IRD Programme

SUBJECT:— Integrated Rural Development Programme—Coordination at the State level

Sir,

The Integrated Rural Development Programme has been under implementation in the States from 1978-79 and the progress in the execution of this programme has been reviewed from time to time. The IRD Programme is under implementation in SFDA, DPAP and CAD areas. Besides, the IRD Programme is also being implemented in selected blocks outside the areas covered by these three special programme agencies. 300 blocks have been selected in areas outside the special programme areas for the implementation of the IRD programme in 1978-79. This year, another 300 blocks have been selected in this manner. Similarly, 300 new blocks would continue to be selected every year till 1982-83.

2. From a review of the performance of the Programme, it appears that the IRD as well as the SFDA, DPAP, and CAD Programmes are being implemented by different departments in the field and the work is supervised and coordinated by different departments at the State level. It appears that the SFDA Programme is being administered by the Agriculture Department in most of the States, whereas in some States, the IRDP is being dealt with by the Development Department. DPAP is being administered by Revenue or Planning Departments in some States. The CAD Programme is being implemented either by the Irrigation Department or by the Agriculture Department.

3. During discussions with the State Governments, it was felt that the supervision of the implementation of the 3 special programmes *viz.*, IRD, SFDA and DPAP as well as the IRD component of the CAD Programme by different departments is creating duplication and avoidable confusion and has also impeded the smooth implementation of the Programme. As has been repeatedly stressed, the objective of the national policy is to bring all special programmes under the umbrella of the Programme of IRD. At the field level, the Collector/District Magistrate is providing necessary coordination. It is equally necessary that similar coordinated direction is provided by a single department at the State level also. Ideally, the 3 special programmes *viz.*, SFDA, IRD and DPAP should be dealt with by a single Department at the State level and an officer of the rank of Commissioner/Special Secretary/Joint Secretary should be entrusted with the responsibility of implementing these programmes. This would bring about better coordination and greater convenience in monitoring the impact of the Programme. As these programmes are being dealt with in different departments in some States, it has not been possible to obtain information on the progress of expenditure by various departments. If it is not feasible to assign responsibilities for implementing this programme to a single department at the State level, at least SFDA and IRD Programmes should be brought together in a single department since the programme contents of these two programmes are very similar.

4. Similarly, at the district level, the district-level agency which has been constituted both under SFDA and DPAP should be entrusted with the responsibility of implementing these programmes and at the Block level, the Block level Agency under the guidance and supervision of Panchayat Samitis should be fully involved in this task.

5. The action taken by the State Government in this matter may kindly be intimated as early as possible. The receipt of this communication may also please be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*

No.M.11012/2/78-IRD  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated June 8th, 1979.*

To

The Chief Secretary  
Govt. of \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT:- State Level Coordination Committee for approval of  
IRD Programme.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this department letter of even number dated 7.10.78 wherein the State Government was requested to constitute a State Level Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary/APC/Development Commissioner to approve area plans for intensive development of blocks under the IRD programme. The Committee was delegated the power to sanction schemes of the kind mentioned in Chapter III of Vol.I of the Guidelines issued for this purpose. It was also indicated that the schemes mentioned in Chapter III of Vol.I of the Guidelines were illustrative and that other schemes might also be sanctioned by the State Level Coordination Committee with the prior approval of this department.

The scope of the sanctioning powers delegated to SLCCs has been reconsidered and it has now been decided to authorise these Committees to sanction new schemes which are in conformity with general guidelines issued by the Govt. of India without prior concurrence of the Deptt. of Rural Development. These new schemes, like sanctioning of horse carts/buffalo carts in the place of camel carts or sanction of nurseries for horticulture or sericulture to be taken up under the supervision of the State Government

may be sanctioned by the State Level Coordination Committee without the prior concurrence of this department.

However, items which have been specifically excluded under IRDP like seed farms, godowns, etc., transport vehicles like trucks and medium irrigation projects should not be sanctioned by the SLCCs under any circumstance.

The new schemes sanctioned should be beneficiary-oriented and should achieve the objectives of the IRD programme of raising the incomes of the beneficiaries, so that they are enabled to cross the poverty line.

It may kindly be ensured that adequate notice is given to the Department of Rural Development so that the department's representative could attend the State Level Coordination Committee when new schemes are taken up for inclusion. The contents of this letter may kindly be brought to the notice of all concerned.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy to:-

1. The Agricultural Production Commissioner
2. Secretary dealing with IRD Programme.

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy for information to:-

1. All Zonal and Area Officers for IRD Programme in the Deptt. of R.D.
2. Director General, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad.
3. Credit Specialist, PPM Cell, Deptt. of Agriculture, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.

4. DC(LD)/DC(Agri.)/PE/DC(SF)/US(Credit)/US(DPAP)/US(TAD)
5. AC(IRD-III) /AC (AP)/AC(DPAP)/AD(DPAP)/RO (IRD-II) /SO (IRD-I)/SO(DPAP)/SO(IRD-III)/IRD-I/DPAP/IRD-III

Sd/-

(N. Ramamurthy)

*Asst. Commissioner(IRD-III)*

**IMMEDIATE**

**No. 13013/37/79-IRD (I)**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)**

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 14th June, 1979.*

**To**  
**The Chief Secretaries**  
**All States/Union Territories.**

**SUBJECT:- Subsidy Scheme for Minor Irrigation Work for farmers with 2 to 4 hectares of land.**

**Sir,**

At present, under the Small Farmers Development Agency programme, subsidy is admissible to Small and Marginal Farmers for minor irrigation works like dugwells, shallow tubewells, renovation of old wells, rahats, electric motors, boring and deepening of wells, pumpsets etc., and for Community Irrigation Schemes undertaken for groups of farmers and implemented by Cooperatives, Panchayats, Minor Irrigation Corporations, etc. The subsidy has been extended to small and Marginal farmers in areas not covered by centrally assisted special programmes like SFDA/DPAP/CAD, etc. The Govt. of India had been considering the question of extending this subsidy to farmers with 2 to 4 hectares of land also. It has now been decided that subsidy at the rate of 20% for individual minor irrigation works and 40% for community minor irrigation works will be given to farmers holding land between 2 and 4 hectares for ARDC or ARDC-type of minor irrigation schemes taken up on area basis with ground water clearance. The ceiling on subsidy per individual will be the same as that applicable to Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers under the



IRD programme *i.e.* Rs. 5,000/- for tribal farmers and Rs. 3,000/- for non-tribal farmers, and Rs. 4,000/- for non-tribal farmers in DPAP areas.

2. In areas covered by the SFDA and other areas not covered by the DPAP, the existing definition of small farmers *i.e.* those holding land up to 2 hectares will hold good and only those farmers who hold land between two and four hectares will be eligible for assistance under the present scheme. As for the areas covered by the DPAP, the definition adopted for small farmers with the approval of the Government of India will hold good and such farmers will continue to get assistance as admissible under the DPAP.

3. The Government of India will provide funds to the tune of 50% of the subsidy payable under the scheme during 1979-80, the remaining 50% being met by the State Governments or the Union Territories by way of matching grant. It may be ensured that the subsidies are not released to the individual beneficiaries directly but are canalised through the credit institutions which sanction the loan, as in the case of special programmes.

4. In districts covered by the SFDA programme, the SFDA may disburse the subsidy, the Government of India's portion of the subsidy being released directly to them. The State Government/Union Territory Administration may also release their share to them. For this purpose, the project areas of the SFDA will be taken as the whole district. The SFDA may assess the requirements of subsidy for minor irrigation purpose to farmers holding land between 2 and 4 hectares and sent their proposals to this department immediately through the State Government/Union Territory Administration. The State Government/Union Territory Administration is requested to scrutinise the proposals and forward them to this department immediately with their recommendation.

5. In all other districts where there is no SFDA, a suitable mechanism for channelising fund would be devised by the State Government. The State Governments/Union Territories may assess the requirements of funds for subsidy block-wise and district-wise during the year 1979-80 and send their estimate of

requirements to this department immediately. The Government of India's share in respect of these areas will be released to the State Government/Union Territory Administration.

6. All State Governments/Union Territories are requested to identify eligible farmers holding land between 2 and 4 hectares for this scheme as per para 1 and 2 and send their proposals in the enclosed proformae by 15th June, 1979.

7. Receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(B.V. Rama Rao)

*Director (IRD)*

Copy for information to:-

1. Agricultural Production Commissioner/Secretary, Agriculture, of all State Governments/Union Territories.
2. Secretary, Minor Irrigation Department of all State Governments/Union Territories.
3. Registrars, Cooperative Societies, of all State Governments/Union Territories.
4. Chairman and Project Officers of all SFDA Projects.
5. Project Officers of DPAP Projects.
6. Administrators of all CAD Projects.
7. Secretary, Department of Cooperation of all State/Union Territories.

Copy for information also to:-

1. Adviser (Agriculture), Planning Commission.
2. Financial Adviser, Department of Rural Development.
3. A.C.D., R.B.I., Bombay.
4. Managing Director, A.R.D.C., Bombay.
5. Banking Wing, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

6. Rural Electrification Corporation, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
7. JS(C)/JS(RE)/JS(A)/JS(L), Deptt. of Agriculture.
8. JS(MI), Shri J.K. Jain, Deptt. of Agriculture.
9. Secretary, Planning Commission.
10. Cabinet Secretariat.
11. S.A. to Minister (A&I).
12. P.S. to Minister (F&RD).
13. P.S. to Secretary (A&RD).
14. Adviser (Irrigation), Planning Commission.

Sd/-  
(B.V. Rama Rao)  
*Director (IRD)*

Proposal from the State of \_\_\_\_\_ for Minor Irrigation Schemes for farmers with 2 and 4 hectares of land

**PART-J**

S.No.	Name of District	No. of individual works			Community Works (Number)
		Dug-wells	Tube-wells	Pumpsets	
1	2	3	4	5	6

**PART-II**

S.No.	Category	Total no. of units	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Subsidy	Total Subsidy
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**A. Individual Works**

- (i) Dug-wells
- (ii) Tube-wells
- (iii) Pumpsets
- (iv) Any other (Specify)

**B. Community Works**

- (i) Tube-wells
- (ii) Lift Irrigation

No.M. 11012/2/78/IRD-III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated July 16th, 1979.*

To

- 1) The Secretary to Government,  
Department of Rural Development,  
All States and U.Ts.
- 2) The Agricultural Production Commissioners,  
All State Governments and Union Territories Admn.
- 3) The Secretary to the Government,  
Agriculture Department,  
All States/Union Territories.

SUBJECT:- Formulation of Block level Plans/Project Reports/Case Studies. etc.

Sir,

In the context of the launching of the Integrated Rural Development Programme in 1978-79, State Governments were requested to prepare block level plans for rural development with particular focus on the amelioration of poverty among the target groups consisting of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, Harijans, tribals, rural artisans, etc. The Dantwala Committee's Report on Block Level Planning had also been circulated to the State Governments and other agencies. The IRD programme is now in its second year and it is presumed that the State Governments are taking action to formulate block level plans for achieving the objectives of creating additional opportunities of employment and raising the targetted beneficiary families above the poverty line. In formulating such block level plans, educational and research institutions with expertise in economic and social plan-

ning have been associated in a number of States. Some State Governments have furnished to this Department copies of block level plans and case studies and project reports prepared by and for them. It is proposed to obtain reports from all parts of the country for purposes of examining the scope of synthesising the approaches, methodologies, and strategies being adopted by the various States and Union Territories in the country. It is necessary that experience in planning and implementation of programmes for rural development is shared by all agencies engaged in this task. This Department proposes to circulate to all other States/U.Ts. suitable block level plans and case studies received from various States. I am, therefore, directed to request you to furnish to this department copies of block level plans, case studies and project reports for rural development prepared by the State Government or prepared by other agencies at the instance of the State Government.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

No. 15011/2/76-AC II  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated 3rd August, 1979.*

To

Secretary (Agriculture)/Agricultural Production Commissioner  
All States / Union Territories (Except Gujarat and West  
Bengal)

SUBJECT:- Crop Insurance Scheme—Implementation of.

Sir,

The question of introduction of a revised crop insurance scheme has been under the consideration by this Ministry since quite some time. Discussions were held in this Ministry with some of the State Govts. and the GIC in a series of meetings. A copy of the minutes of the meeting last held on 11.4.1979 is enclosed.\* A copy of the revised crop insurance scheme as amended up-to-date since sent by GIC is also enclosed.\* In brief, the salient features of the scheme are as follows:-

- (a) It is based on homogeneous area approach. All farmers in a homogeneous area will pay premium and receive indemnity at the same rate irrespective of their individual crop output.
- (b) Until homogeneous areas are carved out on the basis of adequate crop cutting experiments, a small administrative unit viz. taluka/development block/revenue circle may be regarded as an homogenous area to begin with.
- (c) The policies will be issued in favour of central coopera-

\* Appendix—(I)

tive banks/commercial banks. However, in certain cases policies may also be issued to individuals on an experimental basis.

- (d) The guaranteed yield will be based on the annual average output during the preceding 10 years with some part as non-indemnifiable. The non-indemnifiable limit will be same for the entire homogenous area.
- (e) The State Government will have to participate as co-insurer sharing claims as well as premium to the extent of 25%.
- (f) The sum insured per farmer will be subject to a maximum limit which will not exceed the amount of crop loan (plus interest thereon) advanced against the insured crop during the insured crop season. The maximum sum insured per farmer will be limited to Rs. 2000/- per farmer with a view to cover a larger number of farmers within a given ceiling.
- (g) Indemnity payable will bear the same proportion to the sum insured, which the indemnifiable shortfall in yield (maximum indemnifiable limit less actual loss as per crop cuttings) bears to the maximum indemnifiable limit.

The GIC has already furnished the Premium and Idemnity Tables in respect of some States/UTs and Governments of West Bengal and Gujarat have decided to implement the scheme from the current Kharif season. It is requested that the views and willingness of your State Government for implementation of the revised crop insurance scheme as amended up-to-date may kindly be communicated to this Deptt. urgently.

In case, the State Government decides to implement this scheme, it is necessary that they should be registered as insurer for the class of miscellaneous insurance business under section (3) of the Insurance Act, 1938. Necessary application in this behalf is required to be made to the Controller of Insurance, M/o Finance, Deptt. of Economic Affairs, Insurance Wing, Nirvachan Sadan, New Delhi. They may also be requested under section 36(2) for exempting the State Government from the



provisions of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. For the purpose of registration under section 3 of the Insurance Act, 1938, the following documents may be furnished to the Controller of Insurance:-

- (i) Certified copies of the insurance scheme(s) along with certified copies of the Government resolution empowering the State Government to carry on the proposed insurance scheme(s).
- (ii) The name of the proposed insurance fund.
- (iii) The name, designation and full address of the officer(s) of the proposed insurance fund authorised to accept notice required to be served on the insurance fund.
- (iv) A statement of the class or classes of the insurance business to be done by the fund.
- (v) Certified copies of each of:-
  - (a) the proposed crop insurance and /or other classes of general insurance policy forms and
  - (b) the table of premium rates for each of the proposed class of general insurance business
- (vi) A crossed demand draft in favour of the "Controller of Insurance" drawn on the State Bank of India, Central Secretariat Branch, New Delhi, for the amount of the prescribed fee at the rate of five hundred rupees in respect of each class of general insurance business as required under section 3(2) (h) of the Insurance Act, 1938. The bank draft should be crossed but not marked "Payee's Account only."

In terms of section 3 it is also necessary that the proposed insurance funds should also comply with the requirements (before registration) of section 6 and 7 of the Insurance Act, 1938. However, in case this requirement is likely to cause difficulty to the State Government, a request may be made for exemption under section 118 (c) from the provisions of the aforesaid sections to

the Central Government alongwith the application for registration.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(A.K. Agarwal)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Encls:

- (1) Copy of the Minutes of the Meeting held on 11.4.1979.
- (2) Revised Crop Insurance Scheme as amended up-to-date.

Copy with enclosures to:-

- (1) General Manager, GIC, Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate, Bombay.
- (2) Deptt. of Economic Affairs (Insurance Wing), Nirvachan Sadan, New Delhi.
- (3) JS (Cr.)
- (4) US (Cr.)'s Folder
- (5) Guard File

## INSTRUCTIONS AND THE SURVEY SCHEDULES TO BE USED FOR CONDUCTING HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

G.L. Bailur

D.O.No.Q.14022/36/78-AI (RD)

*Joint Secretary (IRD)* MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 7th August, 1979.*

Dear Shri

Please refer to the correspondence resting with this Ministry's letter of even number dated 2-1-1979 with which a set of proformae/schedules for conducting household surveys and monitoring of beneficiary households under the IRD Programme were circulated for comments. I am glad to state that we have received comments and suggestions in respect of above schedules from several State Governments. On the basis of these comments and subsequent discussions with the representatives of some of the State Governments, the household survey schedules and the schedules for monitoring the beneficiary households have been finalised. I am enclosing\* a set of household survey schedule. The schedules for monitoring are being sent separately.

2. The household survey schedule and schedules for monitoring which were forwarded for comments earlier were based on schedules used by the Somangalam project in Tamil Nadu. During our discussions with the representatives of the State Governments, it was felt that these proformae were rather elaborate and it may not be possible for the Block staff, as constituted today, to conduct a detailed survey of this nature. Accordingly the schedules now being forwarded have been considerably simplified.

The objectives of the household survey are basically

- (i) To identify families below the poverty line.

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\*Appendix—(II)

- (ii) To classify the families in terms of Annual Per Capita income groups.
- (iii) To formulate production programmes for each family in consultation with the head of the household with a view to raising its income above the poverty line.

3. On an average, a block has a population of 100,000 or about 20,000 families. Although, again on an average 40% of the families are said to be below the poverty line, it would be necessary to survey all families who are covered under the present definition of small and marginal farmers. Besides, all agricultural labourers, non-agricultural labourers, rural artisans and other self-employed persons whose per capita annual income does not exceed Rs. 700/- p.a. may also be covered. Though originally it was proposed to conduct this Household Survey for the entire block in two years, it is now suggested that the survey for the entire Block may be completed during one year *i.e.* the current year 1979-80.

4. The Household Survey Schedule, basically, consists of four parts:-

Part I has been designed to elicit information about the income of the household (both farm and non-farm) and also the type of activity or occupation that can be proposed to enable the household to increase its income.

Part II deals with compilation of households surveyed and classification of the families in terms of various per capita income groups.

Part III relates to preparation of a more detailed plan of assistance for each family. Part IV & Part V relate to the preparation of village/Block level plans in respect of the beneficiary households under IRD programme.

While Parts I & II would be filled in for all the families surveyed, Part III would be taken up only for those families selected for assistance on the Antyodaya principle *i.e.*, the poorest being selected first.

5. A statement indicating the expenditure that is likely to be incurred on various activities connected with this survey has

been enclosed as Appendix to this letter. This is mainly illustrative. The remunerations proposed for various functionaries may also have to be modified in the light of the local conditions depending upon the type of person entrusted with this responsibility but care should be taken to ensure that the overall cost of survey does not exceed Rs. 60,000/- per Block.

I would like to repeat that these proformae are more in the nature of guidelines. The State Government especially in the Department of Economics and Statistics would be having a wealth of experience in conducting such household surveys and it would be desirable to seek their assistance in the design, training of the personnel and carrying out the survey.

However, the temptation to make the survey more detailed and elaborate should be resisted having regard to the capabilities of the field functionaries involved and the limited objectives in view.

6. The basic objective is to assess the income of the household. Since people in the rural areas do not receive fixed income periodically, nor do they maintain any accounts of their incomes and expenditure, assessment of income is likely to pose a number of problems. The method of working out net income has been explained in Appendix II and also in the instructions to the Household Survey Schedule to enable the enumerator to elicit correct information. It should not be necessary to collect detailed data about expenditures on various items, etc. While farm income should be assessed for the family as a whole, non-farm income is likely to be related to the activities of the individual members of the household. Hence, a separate proforma for non-farm income has been suggested.

7. The survey will be carried out for the present only in those IRD Blocks (out of the 300 additional Blocks to be identified every year) selected by your State under Area Planning for Full Employment, in areas not covered by any of the three special programmes viz., SFDA, DPAP and CAD.

The question of carrying out similar surveys in the remaining 2000 Blocks would be considered in the light of the experience gained in conducting this survey.

8. The VLW/Patwari or any other responsible person in the village may act as the surveyor and canvass Part I of the Household Schedule.

9. After the survey work, the surveyors may be given two days for tabulation work. The tabulation work will be confined to classification of the surveyed households in the villages according to the broad per capita annual income groups as required in Part II of the Household Survey Schedule. This will have to be done for each surveyed village separately and aggregated for the block.

In order to supervise the survey and tabulation work, it may be necessary to have 1 supervisor to guide and supervise the work of 5 surveyors.

In brief, the cost of survey and tabulation work in respect of all eligible families in a block may be around Rs. 60,000/-. A sum of Rs. 30,000/- per Block for carrying out the survey in IRD Blocks selected during 1978-79 under Area Planning for Full Employment has already been released as the first instalment towards the cost of the survey. The second and the final instalment of Rs. 30,000/- per block will also be made available by the Govt. of India to the State/UT Govts. during the current year (1979-80). Further, the Area Planning Block covered under IRD during the current year (1979-80) will be provided a sum of Rs. 60,000/- per block towards the cost of the survey.

10. In order to acquaint the surveyors and supervisors with the survey work, it would be necessary to conduct a training programme for them for about 3 days at the Block Headquarters. Before organising the training of surveyors, it may be necessary to organise a training of Block Development Officers with the help of the District Statistical Officers. The contents of Appendix I to III of Part I of the Household Survey Plan need to be thoroughly explained to them during the course of training. The items included in the Household Survey Schedule Part I have been explained through instructions appended to the said schedule. Concepts involved in these items need to be explained to the surveyors and supervisors very clearly before the actual conduct of the survey. The services of the District Statistical Officer or

some other officers with statistical background may be utilised for imparting training as well as supervision of the survey. In particular, the terms like net farm income, net non-farm income, and the method of calculation need to be explained to the surveyors. The surveyors must exercise caution in eliciting information about the income of the household.

11. Further, in order to acquaint the surveyors with the actual filling up of the schedule, each surveyor must fill up at least one household survey schedule part (I) through actual field visit during the course of training. From the income and other data collected through this household survey, it would be possible to prepare village/block plan in Part IV and Part V of the Survey Schedule starting coverage from the poorest amongst the weaker sections at the village levels *i.e.* those in the annual per capita income range of Rs. 0-175 and covering the higher per capita income groups gradually, if necessary.

12. For calculating the present income & additional income generated as a result of implementation of various schemes under IRD, State Govts. should work out income generation norms for the activity. For instance, the income from owning of the buffalo could be estimated around Rs. 800-1000/- per year. Similar norms may be worked out for 1 hectare of unirrigated land, units of sheep, pigs, etc. and those may be explained to the surveyors to facilitate their work.

13. It is suggested that immediate steps may be taken for conducting the surveys of rural households so that the preparation of detailed Block Plans consisting beneficiary households is not delayed.

With regards.

Yours sincerely,  
Sd/-  
(G.L. Bailur)

No.M.11012/17/79-IRD-III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated August 13, 1979.*

To

The Secretary to the  
Government of Tamil Nadu,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Fort St. George,  
Madras-600 009

SUBJECT:- Eligibility of threshing floors for funds under IRD.

REFERENCE: D.O. letter No. 57503/IRD III/79-1 dt. 7th June, 1979  
addressed to Shri G.L. Bailur, JS(IRD).

Sir,

With reference to the subject mentioned above, I am to say that the Government of India have approved allocation of funds for the construction of threshing floors for the benefit of small and marginal farmers under special programmes like SFDA and DPAP and IRD programme in special and non-special programme areas subject to the following conditions:-

- (i) Construction of threshing floors should be allowed in villages where, such facilities do not exist to the desirable extent for small/marginal farmers. In each of the villages selected for the programme, there should be at least 25 small/marginal farmers.
- (ii) The location of the threshing floors should be on the lands of the panchayat but not on private lands and should be as near as possible to a large number of small/marginal farmers in the village.



- (iii) Approximate size of the threshing floor should be  $50' \times 30' = 1500$  sq. feet.
- (iv) The panchayat concerned or panchayat union which will get the threshing floors constructed will be eligible for 25% subsidy only on the cost of construction subject to a ceiling of Rs.1000/- for a threshing floor. The balance of the cost i.e. 75% of the cost of construction of the threshing floor will be met either by the funds to the Panchayat or through institutional credit. Thus, the cost of the land should not be included in the cost of construction of the threshing floors.
- (v) The State Government may suggest certain norms for the construction of the threshing floors so that they could be constructed according to these norms. One of the norms is that only such areas, where the concentration of small/marginal farmers is 50% and more, should be selected for the construction of threshing floors.
- (vi) The panchayat/panchayat union concerned should undertake the maintenance of the threshing floors.
- (vii) The panchayat/panchayat union concerned should give preference to their use and permit the small/marginal farmers for use of the threshing floors without collecting any hire charges.
- (viii) The proposals on threshing floors should be approved by the State Level Coordination Committee.

2. The State Government should ensure that the benefits of the threshing floors would go only to small/marginal farmers.

3. In case, the threshing floors are not required for use by the small/marginal farmers at any time, they can be let out on suitable hire charges fixed by the Panchayat/Union to other farmers in the village.

4. The contents of the letter may be brought to the notice of all concerned.

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy for information & necessary action to:-

1. Shri S.P. Elangovan, I.A.S.,  
Deputy Secretary to Govt. of Tamil Nadu,  
Agriculture Department, Fort St. George, Madras.
2. All Secretaries in charge of IRD programme in States/  
UTs.

Sd/-

(N. Ramamurthy)

*Asst. Commissioner (IRD III)*

Copy for information to:-

3. AS(RD)/JS(IRD)/JS(C)/JS(RE)/JS(A)/Dir.(IRD)/DS(SF)/  
DS(IRD)/DS(DPAP)/DS(CAD)/US(DPAP)/US(TAD)/  
US(Credit)/AC(DPAP)/AD(DPAP)/RO(IRD I)/RO(IRD  
III)/SO(IRD I)/SO(IRD III)/SO(DPAP)/IRD I/ DPAP/  
IRD III.
4. Director General, NIRD, Hyderabad.
5. All Zonal and Area Officers on IRD in the Department  
of R.D.
6. Programme Advisers in the Planning Commission.

Sd/-

(N. Ramamurthy)

*Asst. Commissioner (IRD III)*

No.M.11012/20/79-IRD-III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated 16th August, 1979.*

To

1. The Secretary to Government,  
Department of Rural Development,  
All State Governments and Union Territories.
2. The Agriculture Production Commissioner,  
All State Governments & U.Ts.
3. The Secretary, Agriculture,  
All State Governments and U.Ts.

**SUBJECT:-** IRD Programme—Formulation of Block level plans—  
Selection of beneficiaries and conduct of household  
surveys—Case Study of blocks in Kerala.

Sir,

The Integrated Rural Development Programme is in its second year and all States and Union Territories have already made some progress towards the formulation of Block level plans, conduct of baseline surveys, selection of beneficiaries and sanctioning of schemes for assisting them. Depending on local conditions and availability of personnel and other resources, States are following procedures and methodologies for implementing this programme within the broad framework of the guidelines. In order to enable the States to share their experience in the matter of formulating and implementing IRD programmes at the block level, it is proposed to circulate, from time to time, case studies, block plans, received from various States.

2. The IRD programme has gathered considerable momentum in the State of Kerala and one block from Trivandrum

district of that State has been selected for a case study. The procedures adopted in that block for conducting a household survey and selecting beneficiaries, etc., have been incorporated in a note which is attached\* herewith. Copies of this note are enclosed for circulating it to District Magistrate and Project Officers in the field.

3. This Deptt. will be grateful for the comments of the State Governments on this note and the procedures adopted by the Government of Kerala.

4. Receipt of this communication may kindly be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)  
*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Encl: One note.

G.L. Bailur  
Joint Secretary

D.O.No. Q/14022/36/78-AI(RD)-Vol.II

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 27th August, 1979.

SUBJECT:- Introduction of new system for monitoring financial/physical progress, beneficiaries and employment content under IRD and SFDA programmes.

Dear Shri

In continuation of this Ministry's letter No. Q. 14022/36/78-AI(RD) dated 2-1-1979 *inter alia* forwarding therewith, for comments of the State/U.T. Governments, a set of proformae for monitoring the financial and physical progress, beneficiaries and employment content under IRD, SFDA, DPAP and DDP, I am to state that the comments/suggestions for improvement of the above schedules were received from several State/U.T. Governments. On the basis of these comments and further discussions with the representatives of some of the State Governments it has been decided that:

- (a) the present proformae prescribed for reporting quarterly and monthly progress in respect of DPAP and DDP will continue as such without any change therein; and
- (b) the draft schedules/proformae for monitoring the financial/physical progress, beneficiaries and employment content under IRD and SFDA circulated with this Ministry's letter of 2nd January, 1979 referred to above be modified in the light of comments of the States and discussions held with them.

2. In view of these decisions, it is requested that the monthly and quarterly reports in respect of DPAP and DDP be continued to be sent to this Ministry in the existing proformae prescribed

for this purpose and circulated to the State/UT Governments vide this Ministry's letter D.O.No. 16/4/76-DPAP dated 21-4-1977 and No. 16/4/77-DPAP dated 2-6-79.

3. As regards the new system for monitoring the financial/physical progress, beneficiaries and employment content under IRD and SFDA programmes, I am to state that a common monitoring system comprising the following proformae has been finalised for this purpose:

- (a) Block level Annual Report for Monitoring the Per Capita Annual Income of the beneficiary households.
- (b) Block level Quarterly Report for Monitoring the Financial Progress.
- (c) Block level Quarterly Report for Monitoring the Physical Progress.
- (d) Block level Quarterly Report for monitoring the beneficiaries and employment content.
- (e) Block level Quarterly Narrative Report.
- (f) District/Agency level Monthly Progress Report of selected indicators.

(4) It is requested that necessary steps may please be taken to adopt the above proformae and made arrangements for collection of data/information therein in respect of IRD and SFDA programmes separately so that the Quarterly progress reports in these proformae for these two programmes are available regularly for every quarter with effect from the quarter ending September, 1979 and the Annual progress report for every year beginning with 1978-79.

5. Further, the data/information collected at the Block level through the above mentioned Quarterly and Annual proformae in respect of both the programmes, viz., IRD and SFDA has first to be compiled and consolidated at the District/Agency level. Only the consolidated District/Agency level reports in these proformae in respect of IRD and SFDA separately have to be forwarded to this Ministry. This may please be noted.

6. In addition to the above Block level proformae for reporting the quarterly and annual progress under IRD and SFDA,

another common proforma for reporting 'District level monthly Abstract of Financial and Physical progress under IRD, SFDA, DPAP and DDP' was also prescribed and circulated to the State/UT Governments with this Ministry's letter of 2nd January, 1979 referred to above. This proforma has also been revised. A copy of the revised proforma for reporting District/Agency level monthly progress in respect of selected indicators is enclosed\* as Proforma VI. This may please be substituted for the earlier Proforma VIII circulated with this Ministry's letter of 2nd January 1979 referred to above. In proforma VI monthly progress is required only in respect of IRD and SFDA programmes separately.

7. I am to add that with the introduction of these proformae for reporting monthly, quarterly and annual progress in respect of IRD & SFDA programmes, the proformae presently in vogue for reporting the monthly and quarterly progress both these programmes stand discontinued. The SFDAs, etc. may, therefore, be advised to adopt the enclosed set of proformae for reporting monthly quarterly and annual progress of IRD and SFDA programmes in place of the existing monthly and quarterly proformae prescribed for this purpose earlier by this Ministry.

8. It may also please be ensured that progress of all IRD Blocks *i.e.*, IRD Blocks in SFDA areas, IRD Blocks in DPAP areas, IRD Blocks in CAD areas and IRD Blocks covered under the scheme of Area Planning for Full Employment is collected and reported to this Ministry for the District as a whole. *It would, however be necessary to indicate the break-up of total monthly and quarterly expenditure into component programmes mentioned above.* This break-up needs to be furnished only in respect of the total monthly and quarterly expenditure and its sector-wise details need not be furnished.

Receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged and action taken in the matter intimated to this Ministry at an early date.

Yours sincerely,  
Sd/-  
(G.L. Bailur)

\* Appendix (IV)

No:13016/15/79-IRD-I.  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 27th August, 1979.*

To

The Agriculture Production Commissioners/  
Secretary, Agriculture/Development Commissioner  
(All States and U.Ts. of Goa, Pondicherry & Delhi).

**SUBJECT:-** Evaluation Report on SFDA/MFAL for the year 1974-75 brought out in 1979 by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission, Govt. of India.

Sir,

The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission, Government of India have brought out an evaluation study on the SFDA/MFAL programme. A copy of the summary and conclusion contained in Chapter VI of the report is enclosed.

2. The study is based on data collected from 21 out of 45 SFDA's and 13 out of 32 MF and AL agencies which have completed 2 years of operation in June, 1973. Hence, the coverage can be considered as quite comprehensive. Various other organisations/institutions have also conducted similar studies, but in most cases evaluation was confined to one or two agencies only. Being the most recent study on the subject, the findings deserve a closer look.

3. Broadly speaking, on the credit side the study was revealed that the level of institutional credit advanced to the target groups in the project areas recorded more than eight-fold increase



since the introduction of the scheme. The volume of credit rose from Rs. 3.92 crores in 1970-71 to as much as Rs. 33.69 crores in 1973-74. Among the individual components of the programme, by and large, minor irrigation schemes helped in the generation of additional income for farmers specially in the SFDA areas. Among the subsidiary occupation, dairying made the maximum impact. In other activities in the field of animal husbandry like sheep rearing, etc., the performance has not been satisfactory because of lack of adequate technical support as well as non-availability of marketing infrastructure.

4. On the debit side, the report has pointed out that proper care has not been exercised in the selection of some of the project areas; improper identification and verification of beneficiaries with the result that benefits of the scheme have accrued to wrong persons to the extent of 9 per cent both in the SFDA and MFAL, project administrative deficiencies involving delays in making appointments and recruitment of staff as also non-availability of extension staff of the level of IAAP; inadequate development of the cooperative infrastructure; cumbersome procedure adopted by the Banks in sanctioning loans; lack of general awareness of the programmes among the target groups and so on.

5. One important consideration to be kept in view is the delay in the publication of the study which has somewhat diminished its utility. The SFDA/MFAL programme were sanctioned in 1970-71 but most of them started functioning only in 1971-72. The Programme Evaluation Organisation was asked to undertake an evaluation in 1973, when the programme had been implemented for barely 2 years. The field work of study was taken up during June, 1974 and completed in January, 1975. It has been stated that the analysis of the data was completed in January, 1977 and the report was prepared in 1978. But it has been released only in 1979. As during all these years many significant developments have taken place like clear definition of the target group in terms of landholdings, liberalisation of loaning procedures and the introduction of IRDP, etc., some of the findings of the study, based as they are on the data gathered only up to 1973-74, have lost their relevance. Still as already mentioned, this is the most recent

study on the subject besides being the most comprehensive of the studies conducted so far.

6. The various State Governments are requested to examine the findings in detail keeping, of course, in view the modifications/changes brought out in the programme during the intervening period and furnish their considered item-wise comments on the various recommendations at the earliest and in any case not later than 4.10.1979 so as to enable the Government of India to take a final view.

7. The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

**REPORT ON EVALUATION STUDY OF  
SMALL FARMERS, MARGINAL FARMERS &  
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS PROJECTS  
1974—75**

**Programme Evaluation Organisation  
Planning Commission  
Government of India  
1979**

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**CHAPTER VI**

**SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

**1. SELECTION OF PROJECT AREAS**

1.1 Proper care does not seem to have been exercised in the selection of some of the project areas. The size of the project areas, both in terms of population and area, varied considerably. The total population of the target groups ranged from 0.41 lakhs to 1.31 lakhs among SFDA's and from 0.33 lakhs to 3.70 lakhs among MFALs. This amounted to inequitable allocation of resources for the benefit of target group in different areas. In nearly 18% of the project areas, the total population of the target population was less than the number intended to be benefited.

1.2 The total geographical areas of projects ranged from 740 sq.kms. to 17,400 sq.kms. Inclusion of very large areas impeded efficient execution of the scheme.

1.3 There seems to be a need for introducing some rationality into the selection of project areas. It may add to the efficiency of execution of the schemes if a compact area, having a population of intended beneficiaries two or at the most three times the target set for coverage, is covered by a Project Agency. From the administrative point of view, it would be desirable if a Project is confined to one district.

## 2. IDENTIFICATION OF TARGET GROUPS

2.1 The progress of identification was slow in most of the areas. The overall percentage of the target groups identified in the Projects covered by the Study was nearly 34. The performance of MFALs was particularly poor in this regard. This situation could be attributed to the absence of a clear understanding of the exact extent of the work to be done and at times, apathy of the staff engaged on this work.

2.2 Lack of precision in the definition of target groups, and absence of proper instructions from higher authorities led to use of varying norms for identification and inclusion of these not intended to be covered by the schemes. A contributing factor was non-availability of up-to-date land records.

2.3 As a result of improper identification and verification of beneficiaries, the benefits of the schemes accrued to wrong persons to the extent of about 9% both in SFDA and MFAL Project.

2.4 Very little attention has been paid to identification of agricultural labourers. In nearly one-fifth of MFALs not more than 5% of total agricultural labourers in the areas had been identified and in another one-fourth the percentage of the identified ranged between 11 and 15%. In three Project areas this group was not identified at all.

2.5. The concept of "family unit" in the new guidelines issued in June, 1974 (*i.e.*, those normally living together as a "household") continues to be imprecise. To bring about precision it may be defined as "persons related by blood or marriage who normally live together in the same dwelling place and take food from a common kitchen."

2.6 Fixation of a flat upper limit of land other than class I irrigated land at 5 acres in respect of small farmers and 2.5 acres for marginal farmers without taking into consideration the type of land owned is likely to be inequitable. Since land ceiling laws have categorised different types of land in each State on the basis of productivity, etc., it may be rational to fix the ceiling of other types of land in the same proportion which it bears to class I irrigated land as per the State land ceiling law.

2.7 The new definition of agricultural labourers as "*cultivators*" without any landholding but having a homestead and deriving more than 50% of their wage income from agriculture" implies that non-cultivating agricultural labourers would fall outside the scope of the scheme, which is apparently not the intention. To remove any ambiguity in the definition, the term may be defined as follows. "Those persons who do not own any land but have a homestead and derive major part of their income from wage-paid employments in agricultural operations."

### 3. ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP OF AGENCIES

3.1 Many Governing Bodies have not played the role envisaged and have not been able to provide guidance and support in the formulation and implementation of the programmes. Their effectiveness has depended largely on the interest taken by their chairman.

3.2 Considerable stress had been laid out by the Government of India on posting of efficient persons on the staff of the Agency and ensuring their continuity during the Project period. Only in 29% of the Projects continuity of key persons like Project Officer was maintained. In nearly 40% of Projects the Project Officer changed two or more times within a period of three years. Such frequent changes affected the efficiency of the Projects.

3.3 There were not only delays in appointments of Assistant Projects Officers but in large number of Agencies they were changed and often the substitutes came after a considerable lapse of time. The cumulative effect was that many of the Agencies functioned without them for long periods retarding formulation/execution of programmes.

3.4 Though State had been advised to strengthen the extension staff at least to the level of IAAP in view of its crucial role in the execution of the scheme, no action had been taken in this regard in nearly 71% of the Project areas. Consequently, Agencies were handicapped in ensuring efficient execution of their programmes. Since extension staff is the main media through which benefit can be extended and its utilisation supervised it is necessary that it is suitably strengthened in all Project areas.

3.5 Coordination and Review Committees at the State level have not been active in most of the States and have failed to provide guidance or support to Agencies. State level cells, which were expected to exercise general supervision and ensuring coordination of activities of various departments, have also generally not been able to discharge their functions. The main factors responsible for the situation were that the cells were under the charge of part-time officers many of whom were changed frequently and the absence of adequate supporting staff. In effect the States have generally not been able to monitor the progress of the programmes.

3.6 The cumulative effect of all these factors has been that the arrangements envisaged at the State level for ensuring supervision, coordination and direction have generally not worked. The main reason for infrequent meetings of Coordination Committees seems to be their large composition. The answer to the situations may be appointment of a Functional Sub-Committee of the Coordination Committee charged with the responsibility of keeping a constant watch over the progress of Projects. The State Level Cell also needs to be strengthened by posting of a full time senior officer with adequate supporting staff.

3.7 Besides strengthening the monitoring arrangements, it may be desirable to have a regular system of concurrent evaluation of the working of the schemes. This would help in prompt appraisal of the impact of various programmes and identification of factors which helped or impeded the progress of any programmes.

3.8 At present there is no forum for Project officials to share the experience or discuss various problems faced and their possible solution. It may be fruitful to arrange annual seminars of Project Officers at an all-India level.

#### 4. CREDIT FACILITIES

4.1 Cooperative infrastructure, a basic necessity for meeting the credit needs of the target groups, has continued to be very weak in most of the Project areas.

4.2 In nearly 57% of SFDAs and 38% of MFALs more than one-half of the identified persons had been brought within

the cooperative fold. But this could not be ascribed mainly to the efforts of the Agencies since in a number of areas a fairly high proportion of target population had acquired membership of co-operatives even before the scheme was introduced. Data collected from sampled beneficiaries show that in 48% of SFDAs and 46% MFALs, none of the beneficiaries had become members with the assistance of Project Agencies.

4.3 Assistance extended by Agencies to cooperatives for generating credit produced good results in only one-third of Project areas. The overall ratio of Project expenditure on such assistance and cooperative loans generated was nearly more than 1:14. The performance of SFDAs was relatively better as compared with MFALs. The percentage of SFDAs, where the ratio was higher than 1:14, was 52 as against 17 for MFALs. The ratio for all SFDAs was 1:17 as against 1:6 for MFALs.

4.4 Poor performance of most of the Agencies in generating loans was due to inadequate development of cooperative infrastructure, weak loaning activities of some of the cooperatives on account of heavy overdues and procedural difficulties in granting loans. There is need for strengthening of cooperative movement for securing better results.

4.5 Despite the handicaps cooperative loans have increased two-folds since 1971-72. The share of commercial banks has increased from nearly 3% to 10%. However, their activities were of significance in only 28% of the Project areas. Lead Banks took a leading part only in nine of the Project areas covered and in the rest they either did not advance any loan or played an insignificant role. Poor loaning by banks was due to their cautious approach, lack of adequate staff and insufficient delegation of powers to local branches.

4.6 Of the total loans advanced during the period 1970-74, nearly 58% were of short-term nature, 19% medium-term and 23% long-term. While medium-term loans increased more than 27 times, short-term 9 times, long-term loans increased only 4 times. The significant increase in medium-term loans suggests that the strategy of financing schemes of subsidiary occupations,

etc., has proved more acceptable to the target groups but a relatively very slow increase in the quantum of long-term loans is a cause for concern and is indicative of problems encountered in extension of credit meant for effecting permanent improvements.

4.7 There have been general complaints about the cumbersome procedure adopted for grant of loans by banks. Some of the problems could be solved by issue of booklets to identified persons containing details of landholding, etc.

4.8 Data furnished by financing institutions show that loans advanced accounted for over 80% of loans demanded in 59% of Project areas and in another 15% they accounted for 71 to 80% of the loans demanded. The performance of credit institutions was better in SFDA than in MFAL areas.

4.9 It was envisaged that Government outlays in each Project area would stimulate flow of institutional credit to small/marginal farmers to the extent of 3 to 4 times but 41% of the projects could not come up to this expectation. Those showing poor performance were mainly MFAL Projects.

4.10 Agricultural Labourers have been almost totally neglected in the matter of credit. Their share in total loans advanced till 1973-74 was only about 1%.

## 5. PROGRAMMES OF AGENCIES

5.1 Supply of inputs was one of the most important item of the SFDA scheme but nearly one-fifth of SFDA Projects had not drawn any specific programme in respect of it. However, all those Agencies which had set targets in respect of input programmes, nearly 42% could attain 75% of the target and another 37% between 51 and 75% of the target. Thus the performance was poor only in respect of about 21% of the Agencies.

5.2 Nearly 95% of credit requirements for inputs in all the Projects taken together were met by cooperatives. However, in nearly one-sixth of the Projects private sources were still important and accounted for over 15% of such loans.

5.3 Cases of misutilisation of input loans were detected in most of the Projects. This was due to lack of follow-up, non-



availability of the needed quantities of inputs at the required time, grant of loans after the need for them was over.

5.4 Nearly 62% of the Projects covered had formulated programmes for promotion of horticulture activities. However, in terms of coverage, the programme was of significance in very few of them. Only in 2 SFDA's and 4 MFALs they benefitted 2% or more of the identified persons. The main factors responsible for poor progress of the programme were reluctance of farmers with very small holdings to put their land under fruit trees involving a long waiting period, inadequate interests taken by the officers of the horticulture department, delay in grant of loans and inadequate follow-up.

5.5 The performance of Project Agencies in achieving target set for laying demonstrations was commendable. Nearly 93% of the target set by all Agencies taken together was achieved. About 28% of the SFDA's and 56% of MFALs exceeds the target. However, only in one SFDA and one MFAL demonstrations were reported to have produced good results. In most of the other areas the complaints were that the demonstrations were laid in a routine manner. There was lack of extension support and there was generally no follow-up.

5.6 Programmes pertaining to minor irrigation benefited the second largest number of farmers in the Project Areas. Nearly one out of every eight beneficiaries of various programmes had taken advantage of them. They accounted for 20% of all beneficiaries in SFDA's and 3% in MFALs. The spread of programme was better in SFDA.

5.7 Low participation rate in irrigation programme in some of the areas could be attributed to such factors as absence of groundwater surveys, difficulties in getting construction material, delays in clearance from Groundwater Department, absence of technical assistance and cooperation from the concerned State departments.

5.8 Minor irrigation schemes helped farmers in taking more than one crop and adoption of high-yielding varieties. This has led to generation of substantial additional income of farmers,

especially in SFDA areas. The overall net average income generated by these schemes was Rs. 1,871 in SFDA areas and Rs. 994 in MFAL areas. Of the various schemes, dugwells were more fruitful and the lowest income accrued from pumpsets. Judged from the angle of Project assistance also dugwells were most successful. The net increase in income from dugwells as a percentage of loans taken was nearly 55 in the case of SFDAs and 37 in MFALs.

5.9 Generally minor irrigation programmes have not made much headway in those Project areas where adequate staff had not been posted at the Project or Block level. There were reports of misutilisation of loans in the absence of proper supervision. Low returns in some areas have been attributed to lack of extension support. In certain areas the programme suffered due to inadequate coordination between different concerned departments. Participation rate has also been adversely affected in several areas due to fragmented and scattered holdings, uncertainty of availability of water in the absence of groundwater surveys, frustration caused due to difficulties in getting construction material and delay in energising of the pumpsets.

5.10 Programmes relating to supply of milch cattle had been taken up by all the Project Agencies but from the point of view of spread they were of significance only in a limited number of them. They benefited more than 2.5% of identified persons in only 5 SFDAs (or 24%) and 6 MFALs (or 46%).

5.11 Most of the Agencies failed to grasp the importance of guidelines issued by the Central Government in regard to programmes of subsidiary occupations. By and large, they neither exercised proper care in selecting beneficiaries nor in ensuring extension service or supporting facilities which were crucial for the successful working of the programmes. As a result in nearly 15% of SFDAs and 8% MFALs, dairying, instead of augmenting income proved to be a liability for beneficiaries. In these Projects which showed positive results the net average income generated from dairying ranged from Rs. 140 to Rs. 3110 during 1973-74. The figure for all Projects was Rs. 829. The incremental income constituted nearly 45% of institutional loans advanced for the purpose.

5.12 Poultry programme was also one of the most common programmes but with the sole exception of SFDA, Surat, it failed in all other Projects on account of almost the same reasons as mentioned above.

5.13 The participation rate in the programme relating to sheep-rearing was extremely low. Out of 5 SFDAs and 6 MFALs in which the programme was introduced, only in one (MFAL, Salem) the participation rate was more than 2.5% of the identified population. The net benefit in terms of incremental income which accrued to sampled beneficiaries was negative if all the Projects where this programme was introduced are taken into account. But if only those projects where the beneficiaries recorded some gains are considered the net increase in income during 1973-74 from this activity ranged from nearly Rs. 210 in SFDA, Mysore to Rs. 1600 in SFDA, Nalgonda.

5.14 Scheme relating to goat rearing had been taken up only in 5 SFDAs and 3 MFALs. Its coverage was very limited and ranged from 18 persons in Bankura to 540 in Cuttack up to 1973-74. The overall percentage of the target covered was only 33% for all Projects. The best performance was of Shahabad (73%) and the poorest of Bankura (3%). The main reason for lack of popularity of the scheme in most of the areas was absence of adequate veterinary arrangements which caused heavy casualties among animals. In none of the Project areas this activity yielded any substantial income. The maximum net income of Rs. 300 was recorded in Bhandara. However, from the point of view of return on investment the activity seems to be promising. The overall percentage which the net income formed to total loans advanced was nearly 38% in all the Projects taken together. In Bhandara, it was as high as 70%.

5.15 Rural Works Programmes have been taken up by all MFALs and 6 SFDAs. However, their spread in terms of persons benefiting from the programme varied considerably and ranged from 0.3 in Shahabad, Raisen-Sehore, Cannanore & Ganjam to 14% in Bhiwani.

5.16 The average number of days of employment of participants in the programme was 10 per year in MFALs and 18

in SFDA's. In only about one-third of the Projects, the programme could provide employment for more than 15 days in a year. Consequently, very few projects could generate any significant additional income to beneficiaries. Only in 14% of the Projects the income of beneficiaries from such programme exceeding Rs. 300 during the entire period, that is up to 1973-74.

5.17 Data collected from sampled households show that maximum employment was generated from road works which accounted for 48% of the households who were provided work under the programme and 46% of total mandays of employment. However, earnings per household was the highest, Rs. 344 from employment in sinking of wells.

5.18 In a number of Project areas proper care was not exercised to ensure that only identified agricultural labourers and marginal farmers were employed in rural works programme. Therefore, it is doubtful whether whatever employment was generated, actually went to the target groups.

## 6. AWARENESS OF PROJECT PROGRAMME

Generally not much effort had been made to give adequate publicity to the Project programmes. As a result, the general awareness about them among the target groups was not high. Even those who were aware of the Project had very limited knowledge. Low participation rate in programme was attributed mainly to ignorance of various types of facilities available, cumbersome procedures laid down and non-suitability of the schemes which had been formulated.

No.13013/4/78-SFDA(P)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 31st August, 1979.*

To,

The Agricultural Production Commissioner/  
Secretary, Agriculture/Development Commissioner  
(All States and UTs of Goa, Delhi and  
Pondicherry).

**SUBJECT:-** Small Farmers Development Agency Programme-Instructions regarding Infrastructure Development Programme-Clarifications, etc.

Sir,

I am directed to invite your attention to this Departments letter No. 130/3/3/75-Agri. Cr. dated 6th December, 1975 wherein SFDA's were permitted to assist infrastructure development facilities for animal husbandry programmes in a limited way. The assistance was made available to cooperative societies @ 50% of the capital cost of items like buildings, plant and machinery, equipment transport vehicle, electric fittings and fixtures. It was further stipulated that the maximum limit of subsidy will be Rs. 2.00 lakhs for items like chilling plant, etc. A doubt has arisen as to whether the ceiling of Rs. 2.00 lakhs should be for each item for each cooperative society for one or more items. This matter has been considered in this department and it is clarified that the ceiling of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is for all items for dairy infrastructure and in no case an individual cooperative society should be allowed to avail assistance of more than Rs. 2.00 lakhs. The cooperative society/organisation already assisted with subsidies up to Rs. 2.00 lakhs for infrastructural development should not be considered for assistance. The maximum amount that can be spent on this

item by the agency during the remaining period of mid-term plan - 1979-83 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

2. The SFDAs in your State/Admn. may be instructed suitably to frame the proposals for infrastructure development indicating the cost of item alongwith cost of each component, trade marks, items or component to be subsidised, economics of the same, number of small/marginal farmers and agriculture labourers and total number of members in the cooperative society seeking assistance, daily milk collection, etc. (total and that from SFs/MFs/ALs separately) in case of dairy scheme, number of milch cattle supplied by the SFDA and other agencies separately. The agency may also include such other details which they think necessary to support their proposals. The proposals so framed should be included in the block plan and be placed before the State Level Sanctioning Committee for its approval.

3. The contents of this letter may be brought to the notice of SFDAs in your State.

4. Receipt of the letter may please be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy : All Small Farmers Development Agencies for information & necessary action.

Sd/-

(A. K. Narayanan)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

## ANNEXURE-I

S.C.Varma  
Secretary

D.O. No.S.11011/74/79/IRD III  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan New Delhi,  
Dated the 4th Sept. 1979.*

My dear

There are reports of prolonged dry spell in some states. Unless the situation takes a turn for the better, the rural population in the drought-hit areas will be facing various kinds of hardship. The state governments will, no doubt, take steps to offer relief to the drought-affected people through various measures. The special programmes in the field of rural development viz., Small Farmers Development Agency, Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Programme of Integrated Rural Development which aim at employment generation and increasing the incomes of the target groups can serve as an effective instrument for providing relief to the people. The major components of the Drought Prone Areas Programme in particular viz., soil conservation, watershed development, afforestation, minor irrigation, etc. have considerable employment potential. The Central Government has already released 50 per cent of its share of assistance for the implementation of these programmes in the current year. I hope the concerned departments of the state government have already initiated action to provide for necessary matching contribution in the state budget and also accelerated implementation of the annual plan after getting approval of the state level sanctioning committee.

Out of over 5000 development blocks in the country, nearly 3000 blocks are covered under the on-going programmes of SFDA, DPAP and CAD. The IRD Programme is being implemented in 2000 out of these 3000 blocks. Over and above this 300 blocks have been taken up last year under this programme and another 300 blocks have been added this year. In brief, the special pro-

grammes cover over 3600 blocks out of the total number of 5000 blocks in the country. The investment being made in these blocks under these rural development programmes aims at creating opportunities of employment and raising the incomes of the poorer section of the rural population. The focus is almost entirely on small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans, craftsmen, harijans, etc. Comparatively speaking, the weaker sections suffer the most in situations of drought and scarcity. The assistance available under the aforesaid programmes should be able to provide considerable relief to them. There should, therefore, be a significant step up in the pace of implementation of these programmes with a view to providing speedy relief to them. Also, the area development schemes, which provide relief to the entire village community, should be taken up on priority basis.

Usually the pace of utilization of funds quickens only towards the last quarter of the financial year and there is a rush in the month of March to make use of the plan allocations. The Central Government has already released 50 per cent of its share and is prepared to consider the release of the remaining 50 per cent on the basis of pace of expenditure, and on receipt of information regarding matching contribution by the state government. Last year only 70 per cent of the funds allocated for IRD could be released and only 30 per cent could be utilised by 31st March, 1979.

In view of the importance attached by the government to rural development and the need to accelerate its pace in the context of the current drought situation, I shall be grateful if you review the situation in your state personally with a view to ensuring speedy implementation of the programmes and fuller utilization of the assistance made available by the central government.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sa/-

(S.C. Varma)

Shri.....

Chief Secretary



No.M. 11012/8/79-IRD III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 11th September, 1979.*

To

1. The Chief Secretary,  
All State Governments/UTs.
2. The Agriculture Production Commissioner/  
Development Commissioner,  
All State Governments/UTs.
3. The Secretary-in-charge of  
Integrated Rural Development  
All State Governments/UTs.
4. Secretary/Commissioner-in-Charge of  
Command Area Development  
All State Governments/UTs.

SUBJECT :- District level agencies for implementing IRD Programme  
in areas not covered by SFDA, DPAP, etc.

Sir,

The IRD programme in its present form was launched in 1978-79. The programme was initiated in 2,000 blocks falling within the special programme agencies like SFDA, DPAP and CADA and 300 blocks falling outside such agencies. This year, 300 new blocks have now been added to the blocks where IRD programme is under implementation. During the current Plan, 900 more blocks would be added in this fashion bringing the total number of blocks under IRD to 3,500 by 1983.

2. The IRD programme combines all the existing methodologies and approaches to rural development and the pattern of financial assistance provided to beneficiaries is comparable to the

pattern prevailing under the special programmes of SFDA, DPAP, etc. The IRD programme is a broad umbrella under which all other programmes of rural development are progressively being integrated. SFDA and DPAP are being implemented at the district level, by agencies registered under the Registration of Societies Act. In districts where SFDA and DPAP are being implemented, these agencies may implement the IRD programme also. However, where there are no special programme agencies, it is necessary to create the necessary organisational structure for formulating and implementing IRD programme at the district level.

3. The Government of India has been considering this question for some time and it has now been decided that suitable agencies should be set up for implementing the IRD programme at the district level, where such agencies do not exist.

4. The Command Area Development Agencies have a number of other functions and their jurisdiction often exceeds the limits of a revenue district. Wherever a Command Area Development Authority covers only one revenue district, IRD programme in that district may be implemented by the Command Area Development Authority itself. Where a CADA operates in more than one district, IRD programme in the district where CADA headquarters is located may be implemented by the CADA itself. In the other districts, covered by CAD, the State Government may set up separate agencies for implementation of IRD Programmes. Such district-level agencies may also be set up for blocks being selected under Area Planning for Full Employment. This district level agency may have a Project Officer, subject-matter specialists and a minimum administrative staff for purposes of maintaining records, accounts, etc., on the SFDA pattern. It is requested that the State Governments may initiate necessary action to set up such agencies as early as possible. With the expanding coverage of the IRDP, it is absolutely essential that these agencies are set up without any delay and they are provided the required manpower and other resources. The Government of India has also decided that 5% of the outlay on IRD programmes may be utilised towards the expenditure on establishment of such agencies set up by the State Governments. Where the expenditure on

staff, buildings, vehicles, etc., of such agencies exceeds 5% of the IRD outlay, the amount will have to be met from the funds of the State Government. The staffing pattern should be broadly on the SFDA pattern. The proposal along with details should be placed before the State Level Coordination Committee for approval.

5. In some districts, where blocks have been selected under Area Planning For Full Employment, the number of IRD blocks may be few and it may not be necessary to have a separate agency for overseeing the implementation of this programme. In such districts, a Committee may be set up with the District Magistrate/Collector as Chairman for overseeing the implementation of the programme and the Rural Development Section of the Collectorate may service this Committee without creating any additional staff for this purpose. However, where at least 5 blocks are taken up under the IRDP in a district, creation of a separate agency would be justified.

6. A number of State Governments have already taken action to set up such agencies on their own. The provision of 5% of the total outlay could be utilised to strengthen the set-up already created at the district level. It is requested that the expenditure on staff, vehicles, contingencies, etc., may be limited to the absolute minimum. While agriculture and animal husbandry activities may be common to most of the districts, other activities may be more appropriate for certain districts. In such cases, it may be necessary to appoint subject-matter specialists of the appropriate disciplines.

7. Receipt of this communication may kindly be acknowledged and action taken on this matter may kindly be reported as early as possible.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy for information and necessary action, if any:-

I. PS to Secretary (RR) /AS(RR)

II. JS(FA)/JS(IRD)/JS(C)/JS(RE)/JS(A)

### III. Programme Advisers in Planning Commission

1. Shri M. Sivagnanam; 2. Shri M.M.K. Wali;
3. Shri M.M. Choudhari; 4. Mrs. P.P. Trivedi;
5. Shri K.K. Srivastava; 6. Shri P.H. Vaishnev.

IV. JC(T)/DS(IRD)/DS(DPAP)/DS(SF)/DS(C)/DS(RE)/DS (CM)/DS(Credit)/Dir(AI)/Dir(WP)/Dir(FWP)/DC (Coop)/DC(LD)/DC(Agri)/US(HAD)/US(DPAP)/AC (AP)/AC(DPAP)/SRO(AI)/RO(IRD III)/AD(DPAP)/RO (IRD I)/RO(AI)/SO(IRD III)/SO (IRD II)/SO(DPAP).

V. Department of Agriculture, Krishi Bhavan  
AS(RC)/Chairman(CGB)/DS(CAD)/SO (CAD).

VI. Administrator, CAD Authorities in States.

Sd/-

(N. Ramamurthy)<sup>1</sup>

*Asst. Commissioner (IRD III)*

No.12011/18/78-AC-II  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 11th September, 1979.*

**SUBJECT:—** Agriculture and allied activities—simplification  
of lending procedures in banks

The Reserve Bank of India has recently issued instructions suggesting a number of steps for simplification and rationalisation of lending procedures in banks which include liberal terms for small/marginal farmers. Important measures suggested are highlighted below:-

- Model application forms would be uniformly adopted by all commercial banks and made available in all regional languages.
- Production of photographs for literate farmers would be waived. For loans to illiterate small and marginal farmers and landless labourers, the banks would not only meet the cost but also make arrangements for taking of photograph.
- Banks would formulate model schemes and do advance planning to collect and process loan applications with a definite calendar of operations.
- A register of loan applications indicating the date of receipt and sanction/rejection of loans would be maintained by bank branches.
- Margin money would not normally be stipulated (a) for crop loans to small and marginal farmers up to Rs. 5000/- (b) for term loans up to the cost of economic unit or Rs. 5000/- whichever is lower to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other specified categories of

borrowers where subsidy is available under special agricultural and rural development programmes like SFDA, DPAP, IRDP, etc.

- Crop loans up to Rs.1000 would be sanctioned on security of DP notes/loan agreement only.
- Crop loans of Rs.1001 up to Rs.5000 would be sanctioned on hypothecation of crops.
- Investment loans up to Rs. 5000/- would be sanctioned on hypothecation of assets when movable assets are created out of loan.
- Crop loans over Rs. 5000/- and term-loan over Rs. 5000/- where moveable assets are created out of loan and for term-loan of Rs. 1000 and above where moveable assets are not created out of loan, the taking of mortgage of land as security is left to the discretion of the banks.
- In states where legislation on the lines suggested by the Talwar Committee has been passed, mortgage of land would not be necessary. A simple declaration creating a charge on the land offered as security would be considered as sufficient.

Copies of the Reserve Bank of India letters No. DBOD. No. BP.B.C. 42/C.453-79 dated 20th March, 1979 and No. DBOD NO. BP.B.C. 115/C.453-79 dated 14th August, 1979 containing instructions on the subject are enclosed for information.

Sd/-

(R.P. Saxena)

*Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

1. All Officers in Credit Division.
2. All Officers in I.R.D. Division, Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.
3. All Area Officers, I.R.D.
4. All Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.
5. P.S. to Secretary (Agriculture and Cooperation).
6. P.S. to Secretary (R.P.).

*Copy*

Telegrams :  
'BANKCHAIAN'  
Bombay.

Post Box No.6089  
Ref. DBOD.No.BP.BC.42/C.453-79

**RESERVE BANK OF INDIA  
CENTRAL OFFICE**

**DEPARTMENT OF BANKING OPERATIONS  
AND DEVELOPMENT**

**"The Arcade", World Trade Centre,  
Cufee Parade, Colaba, Bombay-5.**

*March 20, 1979.  
Phalguna 29, 1900 (S).*

**To**

**All Scheduled Commercial Banks**

**Dear Sir,**

**Report of the Working Group on simplification of application forms and lending procedures for loans to agriculture and allied activities.**

In order to enable the agricultural sector to use bank credit more conveniently and in an increasing measure, the question of simplification of application forms and lending procedures of the banks has been coming up for consideration time and again. Commercial banks have already adopted the simplified application forms for agricultural loans recommended by the Ray Committee in 1972. However, the need for further simplification of forms and procedures and for uniformity in this regard between different banks has been stressed in the context of the greater role that commercial banks are expected to play in financing the agricultural sector. The Government of India, therefore, constituted a Working Group to examine the relevant issues and to make suitable recommendations for further simplification of application forms and procedures and for introducing uniformity in this regard among different banks. A copy of the Report submitted

by the Group is enclosed. Based on the recommendations of the Working Group, we advise as under:-

- (a) The application forms suggested by the Working Group, vide Annexure A, may be adopted by all banks as early as possible.
- (b) Certain suggestions made by the Working Group in regard to procedure for sanctioning loans are given at Annexure B. Banks may take expeditious steps to implement these recommendations.

2. As regards the Working Groups' recommendations relating to documentation, including No Dues Certificate, margin requirements and security norms *a separate communication will follow.*

3. The Working Group has also made certain recommendations relating to introduction of agricultural pass books by State Governments, expeditious issue of extracts of land records/non-encumbrance certificates, enlargement of technical committees on scales of finance to include bank representatives, etc. These are contained in paragraphs 5.2.1, 5.2.3, 5.2.4, 5.2.8, 5.2.9 (read with para 3.6), 5.3.1, 5.3.8, 5.3.10, 5.3.14, 5.3.15, 5.3.16 and 5.3.17. State Governments have been advised by Government of India to take necessary action on these matters. This will further assist banks in the quick disposal of the loan applications.

4. We shall be glad if a copy of the instructions issued to your branches, on the basis of this circular, is forwarded to us. Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours faithfully.

Sd/-

(M.R. Kotdawala)

Joint Chief Officer.



*Application forms for loans to agriculture and allied activities*

1. The application forms are given in two parts (enclosed). First part (Form I) containing the basic data regarding the applicant will be common for all type of agricultural advances irrespective of the amount. Second Part (Forms II (i) to (xii), relates to different purposes for which the loan is required.

2. In the case of renewal of short term credit for agricultural operations a brief renewal application from—Form III—may be taken.

3. The application forms should be made available in all regional languages. Hindi version of the forms is enclosed.

4. The application forms should be the same irrespective of the amount of loan to be sanctioned.

5. In Forms II(i) to (xii) there is a column provided for the bank's supervisory staff to give their report. The bank's officials will make recommendations on the loan proposal after making necessary enquiries from the applicant or by collecting information during their pre-sanction visit to the applicants. In applications for loans of larger amounts say, above Rs. 5000/-, the bank staff may collect more details for assessing the economic viability of the proposal. For this purpose banks may evolve an appraisal form containing a brief check list of points to be verified so as to facilitate appraisal of the loan application. The appraisal form may include comments on the quantum and period of loan (with reference to the life of the asset to be acquired), the incremental income for deciding the repaying capacity of the borrowers, etc. The appraisal form can be included in the application form itself and can indicate check points relevant to each type of loan.

*Suggestions of the Working Group regarding procedure for sanctioning loans*

1. The non-encumbrance certificate should be required only when land is taken as security.
2. The banks should make their own arrangements for obtaining the information regarding availability of groundwater for grant of term loans for minor irrigation.
3. In areas covered by specific schemes such as SFDA, DPAP and IRDP the concerned project authorities should arrange for completion of application forms. In other areas, the bank staff should help the borrower for this purpose.
4. Advance planning should be done by the banks to collect and process applications. A definite calendar of operations should be prepared by the bank branches, particularly in respect of crop loans.
5. In the case of literate farmers who are able to affix their signatures to the application forms, the banks should not insist on attaching a copy of their photographs also.
6. For loans to small and marginal farmers and landless labourers who are illiterate, the banks should not only meet the cost but also make arrangements for taking of photograph.
7. Banks should formulate model schemes for allied activities suited to local conditions to speed up the process of sanction of loans. In this connection the guidelines for formulation of schemes contained in our circular DBOD. No. BP.BC.123/C.453-78 dated 22-9-78 may also be seen.
8. The technical committee constituted at present for cooperatives for determining scales of finance for crop loans should be enlarged to include representatives of the lead bank of the area and one of the commercial banks operating in the area. The scale of finance so determined should be uniformly adopted by all commercial banks and should be notified in their branches for the general information of the public.
9. Since it may not be possible to post technical staff at all branches, the branch managers should be provided with detailed guidelines by the banks to facilitate sanction of loans for different purposes.
10. Workshops should be organised for the branch managers along with the staff of SFDA or other similar agencies in the field. The lead banks in collaboration with block development authorities may organise such workshops.
11. The bank branches should maintain a register of loan applications indicating the date of receipt and subsequent stages of its sanction/rejection. This register should be regularly inspected by all inspecting agencies of the bank.

*Copy*

Telegrams:

"BANKCHAIAN"

Bombay

Post Box No.6089

Ref. DBOD.BP.BC.115/C.453-79

**RESERVE BANK OF INDIA  
CENTRAL OFFICE**

**DEPARTMENT OF BANKING OPERATIONS  
AND DEVELOPMENT**

**"The Arcade", World Trade Centre,  
Cufee Parade, Colaba, Bombay-400 005**

*August 14, 1979.*  
*Sravana 23, 1901 (S).*

To

All Scheduled Commercial Banks.

Dear Sir,

Report of the Working Group on simplification of application forms and lending procedures for loans to agriculture and allied activities.

Please refer to paragraph 2 of our circular letter DBCD.No. BP. BC. 42/C.453-79 dated 20th March, 1979. As regards the Working Group's recommendations relating to documentation, including No Dues Certificate, margin requirements, security norms, etc., we have finalised the guidelines after taking into account relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Committee of Bankers appointed by the Indian Bank's Association and have to advise as under:

*I. Comparison of information given in the application forms  
(paragraph 5.2.2 of the Government Working Group Report)*

In States where agricultural pass-books have been introduced and the presumptive value is legally accorded to the entries made

therein, comparison of information given in the application with entries in the pass-books should normally be considered as adequate verification.

## *II. No Dues Certificate (Paragraphs 5.2.5 and 5.2.6)*

It is true that the introduction of agricultural pass-books with legal backing will obviate the need for obtaining such a certificate. The borrower's declaration of his not having borrowed from any other credit institution on the date of application may have the same effect as that of legal affidavit sworn before a Magistrate provided the Oaths Act is suitably amended. However, pending amendment of the Act and the introduction of agricultural pass-books, banks will have to evolve a working arrangement to satisfy themselves about the indebtedness of the prospective borrower. A system of free exchange of information regarding borrowers should be introduced as between different credit agencies particularly the cooperatives, Regional Rural Banks, and commercial banks. Registrars of cooperatives are being advised to issue suitable instructions to cooperatives so that the latter participate effectively in such exchange of data. Operational problems, if any, arising in regard to exchange of information may be sorted out at District Consultative Committee meetings or other forums.

## *III. Margin Money (Paragraph 5.3.13)*

Normal margin requirements in the case of crop loans and term loans are given in Annexure I.

### *Crop loans*

(i) In the case of crop loans to small and marginal farmers up to Rs. 5000/- sanctioned according to the standard scale of finance, margin requirement should not normally be stipulated.

(ii) For crop loans and borrowers not covered under (i) above, margin may range between 15% to 25% depending upon the purpose and quantum of loan.

### *Term loans*

For term loans, distinction may be made on the grounds of category of borrower as also the quantum of loan. The

latter may also be linked with the cost of economic unit wherever applicable.

(i) For term loans up to the cost of economic unit where applicable or Rs. 5,000/-, whichever is lower, in each case and aggregating not more than Rs. 5,000/- to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other specified categories of borrowers *where subsidy is available*, stipulation of margin need not normally be insisted upon. However, *where subsidy is not available*, margin for the aforesaid borrowers may be 5% keeping in view the ARDC stipulations relating to 'down payment'.

(ii) In the case of term loans and borrowers not covered under the above categories, margin money may range between 15% and 25%, depending upon the purpose and quantum of loan.

Our Agricultural Credit Department has identified a minimum economic unit in respect of certain activities (e.g. purchase of milch cattle-2 animals, poultry-50/100 layers, pig breeding-3 sows (Rs. 2000/-). These are illustrative. No specific ceiling need be fixed as outlay on these activities may differ according to type of breed and availability of animals/birds and seasonal/regional variations. Banks will have to make allowance for these factors.

#### IV. Security Norms (Paragraph 5.3.18)

The security norms are given in Annexure II. It will be seen therefrom that:

(i) In the case of crop loans over Rs. 5000/- and term loans over Rs. 5000/- where movable assets are created out of the loan amount, taking of mortgage of land may be decided at the discretion of banks. Where, however, mortgage is not taken as security, third party guarantee may be taken in addition to the hypothecation of movables. Similarly, for term loans of Rs. 1000/- and over *where movable assets are not created out of loan amount*, taking of mortgage of land may be decided at the discretion of banks. Further, in the case of term loans where movable assets are created, distinction may have to be made between loans up to the cost of economic unit (vide item III above) and those beyond.

(ii) In States where legislation on the lines suggested by the Talwar Committee has been passed, a simple declaration creating

a charge on the land offered as security should be considered as sufficient. In such cases mortgage of land may not be necessary.

*V. Small Farmers' Window (Paragraph 5.3.19)*

The Government Working Group has suggested that amounts up to Rs. 5000/- should be made eligible for refinance through small farmers' window instead of Rs. 2500/- at present. Reserve Bank has examined this suggestion and no change in the existing facility has been considered necessary.

*VI. Printing of terms and conditions (Paragraphs 5.1.4 and 5.3.18)*

The terms and conditions regarding margin and security should be printed on the reverse of the application form itself. Banks are requested to take expeditious steps to implement these recommendations and ensure that the instructions on this subject reach the branches within a fortnight of receipt of this communication. A copy of the instructions issued to your branches on the basis of this circular may please be forwarded to the concerned Regional Office of the Department of Banking Operations

Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours faithfully.

Sd/-

(M.R. Kotdawala)

*Joint Chief Officer.*

## ANNEXURE-I

*Margin Money*

Type of Credit Facility	Margins
<b>I. Crop loans</b>	
(i) For crop loans to small and marginal farmers up to Rs. 5,000 sanctioned according to the standard scale of finance.	No Margin
(ii) For crop loans and borrowers not covered under (i).	15% to 25% (depending upon purpose and quantum of loan)
<b>II. Term loans</b>	
(i) Up to the cost of economic unit (where applicable).	
OR	
Rs. 5,000/- whichever is lower in each case and term loans aggregating not more than Rs. 5,000/-	
(a) For small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other specified categories of borrowers where subsidy is available under special agricultural development programmes like SFDA, DPAP, IRDP, TDA, etc.	No Margin
(b) For borrowers mentioned under (a) where subsidy is not available.	5% (ARDC requirements may be borne in mind)
(ii) For all term loans and borrowers not covered under (i).	15% to 25% (depending upon purpose and a quantum of loans)

NOTES:—(Both for I and II above).

(A) *Subsidy*:—Where subsidy is available, the same should be treated as margin and no further margin money should be stipulated.

(B) *Economic Unit*:—Reserve Bank, ACD has identified a minimum economic unit in respect of certain activities such as purchase of milch cattle-2 animals, poultry-50/100 layers, pig breeding-3 sows (Rs. 2000/-). These are illustrative. No specific ceiling need be fixed as outlay on these activities may differ according to type of breed and availability of animals/birds depending also on seasonal/regional variations. Banks will have to make an allowance for these factors.

## ANNEXURE-II

*Security Norms*

Type of Credit facility	Loan amount	Security to be furnished
1. Crop loan	(i) Up to Rs.1000 (ii) Rs.1001 to Rs.5000 (iii) Over Rs.5000	DPn/Loan agreement only Hypothecation of crop (a) Hypothecation of crops and (b) Mortgage of land* or Third party guarantee.
2. Investment loan (i) where move- able assets are created out of loan	(i) Up to the cost of economic unit (where applicable) or Rs. 5000 whichever is lower. (ii) Others (i.e. for amounts over those under (i) above)	Hypothecation of assets  (a) Hypothecation of assets and (b) Mortgage of land* or Third party guarantee
(ii) Where move- able assets are not created out of loan.	Rs. 1000 and over	Mortgage of land*

\*Mortgage of land at bank's discretion.

Note:— In states where legislation on the lines suggested by the Talwar Committee has been passed, a simple declaration creating a charge on the land offered as security will be sufficient. In such cases, mortgage of land may not be necessary.



No.M.11012/26/79-IRD-III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
(GRAMIN PUNAR NIRMAN MANTRALAYA)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated, September 19th, 1979.*

To

1. The Chief Secretary,  
All State Government/UTs.
2. The Secretary  
Department of Rural Development  
All State Governments/UTs.
3. Agriculture Production Commissioner,  
All State Governments/UTs.
4. The Secretary-in-charge of Integrated  
Rural Development Programmes,  
All State Governments/UTs.

**SUBJECT:- State Level Coordination Committee on Integrated  
Rural Development**

Sir,

The schemes formulated under IRD programme are sanctioned at the State-level by a State-level coordination Committee. It appears that this committee includes secretaries and heads of departments dealing with agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, cooperation, departments. However, secretaries in charge of the departments of public health, rural water supply, family welfare programmes, adult education programme, industries, etc., are not always on this committee.

2. The attack on the problem of rural poverty has to be multi-pronged and all the development departments are to act in a coordinated manner to provide all the necessary components

for raising rural families above the poverty line. The control of fertility, promotion of family welfare and adult literacy programmes are to be fully integrated with the schemes and programmes taken up under the umbrella of the integrated rural development programme. Only such concerted action can benefit the rural community and enable us to create the fullest possible impact through the investment activity taking place under the State plan. A formal mechanism for providing coordination and cohesion to all programmes of rural development has to be evolved at the State level. As a first step, it would be useful to associate the secretaries and other senior officers engaged in the planning and implementation of programmes of rural water supply, rural health, family welfare, adult education, nutrition, & industries programmes with the State-level coordination committee on integrated rural development programmes. It is, therefore, requested that the State Government may consider issuing suitable instructions re-constituting the State level committee and expanding it to include senior officers of the aforesaid departments.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

No.13013/79-IRD (I)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 21st September, 1979.*

To

The Agriculture Production Commissioner/  
Secretary Agriculture,  
All State Governments/UTs.

SUBJECT:- Clarification regarding the circular No. 13013/1/79-IRD  
(I), dated 1st June, 1979.

Sir,

A number of references have been received asking for clarification of different points covered in the above cited circular. These are listed below and the clarification given for guidance of all State Governments/Agencies:-

1. *Whether the normal SFDA programme is to continue in the IRD blocks or not*

It has already been made clear that the IRDP is additive to the normal programme. In fact the provision for certain items like the Risk Fund for the IRD blocks has to be met only out of the provision for normal SFDA programme. Hence it is clear that in IRDP blocks there will be the normal SFDA programme plus the IRDP.

2. *What will be the allocation for IRD Blocks*

As mentioned under item (1) above IRDP will be additive to the normal programme. Hence the outlay for each IRD block will be the total of provision for the normal programme plus the provision for IRD. In the case of those blocks entitled for Rs. 5 lakhs per block for IRD, the total available outlay per block will be Rs. 7.5 lakhs—Rs 2.5 lakhs for the normal programme plus

Rs.5 lakhs for the IRD programme. In these blocks selected for Intensive Employment with an allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs per block, the total outlay available will be Rs.12.50 lakhs per block—Rs. 2.5 lakhs for the normal programme plus Rs. 10 lakhs for the Intensive IRD programme.

3. *Whether the agency has to restrict the expenditure per block to Rs.2.50 lakhs under the normal programme even though a particular block can absorb more funds*

The agency has to plan its budget keeping in view the limit of Rs. 2.5 lakhs per block of the normal programme and Rs. 5 lakhs per block for IRDP. If additional expenditure is justified in terms of valid schemes and progress of expenditure such proposals should be referred to the Government of India.

4. *The basis on which the annual plan is to be prepared*

The annual plan will be prepared on the basis of the financial outlay indicated above. For the normal programme a plan should be prepared for Rs. 2.5 lakhs, for IRDP blocks with an allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs the annual plan should be prepared for Rs. 7.5 lakhs and for the IRD blocks with an allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs per block the annual plan should be prepared for Rs. 12.5 lakhs.

5. *Whether the Central share will be released through the State Governments to the Agencies or directly to the Agencies*

The Government of India will release its share directly to the Agencies and the State Governments will also release their share directly to the Agencies for the SFDA/IRD programme. However, in the case of Minor Irrigation programme in districts not covered by any special programme funds will be released, as was done last year, to the State Governments.

6. *Whether the Government of India will be releasing 100% assistance to the blocks (adjustment being made subsequently) or only 50% will be released by the Govt. of India and 50% will be released by State Govts.*

The Government of India will be releasing its share directly to the Agencies. The State Governments will also release the matching share. For the current year the Govt. of India have already released 50% of the Central share in most of the

cases. The releases had been worked out on the basis of allocation of Rs. 2.50 lakhs per block for the normal programme and Rs. 5 lakhs per block for the IRD programme pending selection of blocks for Intensive employment with the allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs per block. The State Governments will also have to release an equal amount. Before further releases are made by the Government of India the total expenditure against the Central share already released plus the State share, plus the unspent balance as on 1.4.1979 will be taken into account.

7. *Whether any special allotment will be made to clear pending bills*

The Central liability towards expenditure last year will be limited to the actual expenditure/works actually completed up to 31st March, 1979 subject to this being within the administrative approval accorded by the Govt. of India. Similarly, the unspent balance available with Agencies as on 1.4.1979 will be adjusted against the Central share. Apart from this there will not be any special allotment for clearing the pending bills.

8. *Whether the residual scheme taken up should be got approved by State Level Sanctioning Committee*

The residual schemes could be taken up for implementation without waiting for the meeting of State Level Sanctioning Committee but eventually they should be included in the annual plan placed before the State Level Sanctioning Committee.

The above clarifications may be brought to the notice of all concerned.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy to:-

Chariman/Project Officers of all SFDA's.

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

No.M.11014(3)/79-PPT  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.*  
*Dated the 5th Oct., 1979.*

To

The Chief Secretaries/Agricultural Production  
Commissioner/Development Commissioner/Secretaries-  
in-charge of Integrated Rural Development Programme.  
All States/Union Territories

**SUBJECT:-** Promotion and Development of Rural Industries and  
Rural Artisans Programme under Integrated Rural  
Development Programme in 2,000 blocks under DPAP/  
SFDA/CADP and in blocks under the Area Planning  
Scheme for Full Employment.

Sir, *please refer to the then Department of Rural Development's*

Please refer to the then Department of Rural Development's  
circular letter No. M-11012/1/79-IRD-III dated 20th February,  
1979 on the subject noted above. The following clarifications in  
regard to certain items, etc. contained in circular letter dated  
20-2-1979 are detailed below for information and guidance.

1. *Full Cost of training as stated in para (iv) of letter dated  
20-2-1979.*

It is proposed to cover under this item cost of stipend not  
exceeding Rs. 100/- per month and remuneration up to Rs. 50/-  
per trainee per month payable to the institution or the instructor  
for the training imparted. In case of trainees under-going training  
in the village, in which they ordinarily reside, the limit of stipend  
will be restricted to Rs. 50/-

2. *Categories to be covered under the programme and field  
of training*

The idea is to give priority to rural artisans, craftsmen and

agricultural labourers. However, small and marginal farmers will also be eligible, though they will be getting a lower priority. This is to assist them to take to non-agricultural occupations, thereby helping them to increase their income. For the purpose of coverage, the rural artisans/craftsmen have been defined as those belonging to families, which have been traditionally engaged in rural arts and crafts. The training would be imparted only with reference to identified industries, which have a potential in that area.

3. *Assistance to be provided for setting up units/marketing/service, etc. by the trainees*

It is clarified that the assistance would be available for setting up of units by the trainees in the fields, in which training has been imparted. Even for setting up service/marketing units as specified in para (iv) of circular dated 20-2-1979, the assistance will be provided only to those, who have already got the requisite skill or training or those, who are trained under the programme. Further, the release of subsidy will invariably be tied up with institutional finance. This means that where the trainee is unable to secure institutional credit he will not be entitled to any subsidy.

4. *Ceiling of coverage under the programme*

For the present, 100 families per block mentioned in para (v) and (vi) of circular dated 20-2-1979 may be selected in each IRDP blocks every year, either for industries/artisans activities or activities connected with marketing and service sector. These 100 families would be in addition to the 300 families to be covered in the agriculture sector.

5. *Amount of subsidy*

It has been now decided to give financial assistance at the rate of  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  of the cost of the unit, with an enhanced ceiling of Rs. 3000, instead of the earlier ceiling of Rs. 1500/-

It is requested that these clarifications may be brought to the notice of the project authorities, etc.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(B.K. Sharma)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India*

**IMMEDIATE**  
**No.F.13013/1/79-IRD(I)**  
**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION**  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated the 10th October, 1979.*

To

The Chief Secretaries  
All States/Union Territories.

**SUBJECT:-** Extension of IRD programme to SFDA blocks.

Sir,

As the State Governments are aware, in 1093 blocks out of the 1818 blocks covered by the SFDA, the new IRD programme which has broadly a similar programme content but more clearly defined goals and objectives has been introduced. Thus in 1093 blocks, there are two different programmes, the normal SFDA and the IRD programme which is additive to the normal SFDA programme, while in 725 blocks, there is only the SFDA programme. The Govt. of India have been considering whether in all these blocks, we should not have a programme mainly on the basis of the IRD guidelines.

2. It has now been decided to extend the guidelines and contents of the IRDP circulated vide this Ministry (Secretary (A&RD)'s D.O. letter No. M.11012/2/78-IRD, dated 23rd March, 1978 as amplified/modified from time to time to all the non-IRD blocks of SFDA as well. The existing guidelines of the SFDA may be deemed to be modified/superseded in respect of items covered by the IRD. However, in so far as expenditure on staff and contingencies are concerned these are to be met from the SFDA funds keeping in view the ceiling prescribed viz. 7½% of funds of the Normal SFDA Blocks. Similarly, the Risk Fund



to the cooperative institutions will also continue to be met from the SFDA funds.

3. The allocation per block in the normal SFDA programme will, however, be limited to Rs. 2.5 lakhs as already intimated vide this Ministry's letter of even No. dated 1.6.1979.

4. In the undersigned's D.O. of even No. dated 1.6.1979, it was stated that the project reports for the medium term plan should be submitted to the Government of India for approval while the Annual plans will be approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committees constituted for clearing the IRD programme. Consequent on the decision now to extend IRD guidelines and contents to the normal programme also, plans have to be prepared for each block for the normal programmes also on the lines of the IRD, and got approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee. As in the case of IRD, the accounts have also to be kept block-wise.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy for information to:-

1. Agricultural Production Commissioner/Secretary, Agriculture of all State Governments/Union Territories.
2. Chairman and Project Officers of all SFDA Projects.
3. Adviser (Agriculture), Planning Commission.
4. Financial Adviser, Department of Rural Development.
5. JS(C)/JS(RE)/JS(A).
6. Secretary, Planning Commission.
7. S.A. to Minister (A&I).
8. P.S. to Minister (F&RD).
9. P.S. to Secretary (RR).
10. P.S. to Addl. Secretary (RD).
11. IRD III Section/DS(IRD).

12. B&A Section.
13. US(IF).
14. IRD II (Section).
15. DS(IRD).

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

13013/1/79-IRD (1)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 25th Oct., 1979.*

To

Agri-Production Commissioner/  
Secretary Agriculture  
All the State Govts.

**SUBJECT:-** Release of fund for the SFDA/IRD Blocks under SFDA.  
Sir.

As the State Governments have already been apprised, vide the undersigned's D.O. letter No. F. 13013/1/79-IRD(1). dated 1.6.1979 the assistance under SFDA programme which has hitherto been on 100% basis from the Centre will be shared with the State Governments on 50:50 basis with effect from 1.4.1979. For the current year provision is to be made at the rate of Rs. 2.50 lakhs per block for the normal SFDA programme, Rs. 5 lakhs per block for the normal IRD block and Rs. 10 lakhs per block for the intensive IRD blocks. 50% of this will be provided in the Central budget and the balance of 50% will be provided in the State budget. For example, if there are 10 blocks under one particular Small Farmers Development Agency, out of which 4 blocks have been selected for IRDP (2 normal and 2 intensive), the provision will have to be calculated in the following manner:-

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| (a) Normal SFDA programme<br>(At the rate of Rs. 2.5 lakhs<br>per block × 10)  | Rs. 25 lakhs |
| (b) Provision for 50% of the IRD blocks<br>i.e. 2 blocks @ Rs. 5 lakhs per<br>block selected for intensive<br>development. | Rs. 10 lakhs |

- (c) Provision for the balance of the  
IRD blocks *i.e.* 2 blocks selected Rs. 20 lakhs  
for intensive employment @  
Rs. 10 lakhs per block.
- Total Rs. 55 lakhs (A)

The amount to be provided in the State budget will be 50% of (A) *i.e.* Rs. 27.50 lakhs. The amount that will be provided in the Central budget is Rs. 27.50 lakhs. It is requested that necessary action may be taken to make suitable provision for the programme in the State budget accordingly.

2. In addition to the above, provision has also to be made for subsidy for minor irrigation to small and marginal farmers outside the special programme areas vide this Ministry's letter No. 13013/1/78-SFDA (P) dated 22.6.1979 and also for the new scheme for providing special subsidy for minor irrigation to farmers owning 2-4 hectares vide this Ministry's letter No. 13013/37/79:IRD (I) dated 14.6.79.

3. As it will take some time for the State Govts. to make requisite provision in their budget, it has been decided that for the time being the Govt. of India will continue to release funds as hitherto directly to the agencies. The existing procedure of releasing the assistance in two instalments will also be followed. 50% of the Central share representing the first instalment will be released normally after approval of the programme by the State Level Sanctioning Committee. During the current year, however, 50% of the Central share has been released in advance so that the programme does not suffer for want of funds. The second instalment will be released by the Government of India after the bulk of the amount released in the first instalment together with the State's share has been utilised and on receipt of utilisation certificate and the audited statement of account for the previous year. An equal amount will also be released by the State Government for the second instalment.

4. The agencies will be permitted to carry over the unspent balances from the previous year to be utilised till the funds could be released in the subsequent year after completion of all forma-

lities. Such unspent balances will be adjusted normally against the first release. The unspent balances as on 1.4.1979 will, however, be treated as part of Govt. of India's share since the programme was cent per cent funded by the Centre till 31st March, 1979. As the first instalment of Central share is being released in advance during the current year the unspent balances will be adjusted against the second instalment from the Govt. of India. In cases where the expenditure of a particular agency is in excess of the amount released last year, the entire excess will be reimbursed by the Govt. of India on 100% basis subject to the total expenditure being within the total administrative approval given.

5. A copy of this is also being endorsed to all Small Farmers Development Agencies. The State Govts. are also requested to ensure that the meeting of the State Level Sanctioning Committees are held immediately and the annual programme of agencies are approved well in time so that the programme does not suffer.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy to:-

All Chairmen, SFDA.

All Project Officers, SFDA for information and necessary action.

It is requested that action may be taken immediately to prepare the budget proposal for 1979-80 and get the same approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee. Two copies of the budget proposals may please be sent in advance for scrutiny of the Government of India.

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

No.M.11012/1/79-IRD III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.*  
*Dated the 29th December, 1979.*

To

1. The Chief Secretary,  
All States/UTs.
2. The Agricultural Production Commissioner,  
All States/UTs.
3. The Development Commissioner,  
All States/UTs.
4. The Secretary-in-charge of Integrated  
Rural Development Programme,  
All States/UTs.

SUBJECT:- Coverage of and provision for infrastructure items under  
Integrated Rural Development Programme with effect  
from financial year 1979-80.

Sir,

Though the IRD programme is basically a beneficiary-oriented programme, need has been felt for some time for taking up supporting investment on infrastructure as a part of the IRD programme, to facilitate a more effective implementation of the individual beneficiary programmes. Several States/UTs have pointed out that though investment on infrastructure is expected to be made by them as part of normal States/UT Plan, crucial gaps still exist in the infrastructure and as a result of which the individual beneficiary programmes under IRD can not be implemented successfully. It is thus necessary to fill these gaps by investing funds on such items under the IRD programme. Government of India have carefully considered the matter and have decided to

allow coverage of and provision for essential items of infrastructure directly related to the beneficiary-oriented schemes under IRD programme from the financial year 1979-80 under the conditions specified in Para 2 below.

2. The matter has, therefore, been reviewed and it has been decided that essential infrastructure related to the programmes in the IRDP blocks could be taken up under IRDP subject to the following conditions:-

(i) Crucial gaps in infrastructure with reference to the IRD programme should be identified. While identifying the items preferably a group of blocks or the entire district may be kept in view to achieve some economy. Provision of infrastructure in a single block may not be economical;

(ii) The items should be directly related to the beneficiary-oriented programmes. Items like general purpose godowns, veterinary dispensaries, etc. should not be permitted. The investment on filling up infrastructure gaps in relation to individual beneficiary-oriented schemes, to illustrate a few, may be made in respect of the following; (a) Supply of equipment to cooperatives of milk producers, poultry farmers, fishermen, etc.; (b) Transport facilities to producers' cooperatives; (c) Assistance to cooperatives of members of target groups for facilitating processing, marketing and storage facilities; (d) setting up livestock farms for production of cross-bred heifers, hatcheries for production of chicks, cross-bred ram multiplication farms, feed mixing plants, etc. These items may be taken only as illustrative;

(iii) Infrastructure items identified should be such for which no provision exists either under the State Plan or under any other central plan scheme;

(iv) Identified infrastructure items should also be judged from the point of view of their economic viability. For example in the case of establishment of a chilling centre, number of beneficiaries assisted with milch cattle, total quantity of milk collected per day by the chilling centre and the radius within which milk is to be marketed, should justify the use of funds for this centre. Therefore, proposals for provision of infrastructure should be considered only when they are economically viable;

(v) No operational subsidies will be allowed under any proposal for infrastructure investment;

(vi) Assistance for complementary infrastructure after establishment of its economic viability may be given to State/ or Cooperative Societies/Institutions. Assistance may be 10% to States/UTs Institutions and 50% of the capital cost to cooperative societies/institutions. The balance of 50% of the capital cost (in the case of the latter) should come either through cooperative societies themselves or through institutional finance;

(vii) Investment on items mentioned in Para 2(ii) should be limited to a ceiling of 10% of the allocation for the block(s) covered for the medium term plan (1978-83) under the IRD programme

(viii) Schemes for which investment on infrastructure is to be provided for should form an integral part of the block plan and should be submitted to SLCCs for approval. Total investment on infrastructure should be specifically mentioned in the block plans under IRDP in a district. The items of infrastructure proposed to be supported should be separately brought out in the agenda note of SLCC along with full justification; and

(ix) Administrative infrastructure will not be covered under IRDP for the purpose of investment on infrastructure.

(3) The decisions as specified in Paras (1) and (2) above may kindly be brought to the notice of all concerned and necessary action may be taken accordingly.

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailu)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India*

Copy for information to:-

1. PS to Secy. (RR)
2. PS to AS (RR)
3. JS (IRD)/JS(FA)/JS(RE)/JS(LR)/JS(A)
4. *Programme Advisers in Planning Commission*

1. Shri M. Sivagnanam;
2. Shri M.M.K.Wali;



3. Shri M.M. Choudhary;      4. Mrs.P.P. Trivedi;  
5. Shri K.K. Srivastava;      6. Shri P.H.Vaishnev;

5. Area Officers for Special Programmes of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.
6. JC(T)/DS(IRD)/DS(DPAP)/DS(FS)/DS(C)/DS(RE)/DS(CM)/DS(Credit)/Dir(AI)/Dir(WP)/Dir(FWP)/DC(Co-op)/DC(LD)/DC(Agri)/US(HAD)/US(DPAP)/AC(AP)/AC(DPAP)/SRO(AI)/RO(IRD III)/AD(DPAP)/RO(IRD I)/RO(AI)/SO (IRD III)/SO(IRD II)/SO (DPAP).
7. Director General, NIRD, Hyderabad.
8. *Department of Agriculture, Krishi Bhavan.*  
AS(RC)/Chairman(COOP)/DS(CAD)/SO(CAD).

Sd/-

(N. Ramamurthy)

*Asst. Commissioner (II)*

No.M-11012/26/79-IRD III  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 4th November, 1979.*

To  
The Secretary-in-charge of Integrated Rural  
Development Programme, All State Governments/UTs.

SUBJECT:- State Level Coordination Committee-composition—In-  
clusion of representatives of the Ministry of Industry,  
Government of India, Development Commissioner,  
Small Scale Industries, Govt. of India, State Secretaries-  
in-charge of Industry and Directors of Industry-thereon.

Sir,

The block level plans and schemes under the IRD programme are sanctioned by the State Level Coordination Committees. The rural industries and artisans programme is a major component of the current IRD programme and, in our efforts for achieving the employment targets of the 6th plan, schemes under the small, cottage and tiny industries sector should be accorded the highest priority. In order to bring about a more intimate involvement of the agencies dealing with industrial development at the national and state level, it is felt that the representatives of the Ministry of Industry, Government of India, Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Government of India and State Secretaries/Directors of Industry may be associated, as a matter of course with meetings of the State Level Coordination Committees from time to time.

Receipt of this communication may kindly be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(G.L.Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy for information and necessary action:-

1. Shri R. Srinivasan, Joint Secretary, Small Scale Industries, Ministry of Industry, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi, with a request that this letter may be forwarded to the representatives of the Ministry of Industry, Secretary of Industry and Director of Industry—All States and Union Territories for information.
2. Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Ministry of Industry, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi with a request to forward this letter to Director, Small Industries Service Institutes—All States/UTs.
3. J.S. (RE) with reference to his note dated 15.10.1979.

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy for information

1. *Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.*
1. PS to Secy (RR)
2. P.S. to A.S. (RR)
3. JS(IRD)/JS(RE)/JS(FA)/JS(LR)/JS(A)
4. Area Officers for Spl. Programme of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction
5. Director (AI)/PE/SRO(AI)/AD(AI)/RO(AI)/AI Section
6. WBA/DC(LD)/DC(Agri)/US(DPAP)/AC(DPAP)/AD(DPAP)/SO(DPAP)/DPAP Section
7. DS(C)/DS(A)/JD(RE)/DC(Coop.)/AC(SP)
8. AC(I)/RO(IRD III)/RO(RWP)/IRD III Section/Guard File IRD III Section
9. RO (IRD I)/SO(IRD I)/IRD I Section
0. AD (Shri K.G. Nathani)

*II. Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi.*

- |                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. PS to Member (G) | 2. Secretary |
|---------------------|--------------|

PROGRAMME ADVISERS

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| 3. Shri M. Sivagnanam                  | 4. Shri M.M.K. Wali   |
| 5. Shri M.M. Choudhari                 | 6. Mrs. P.P. Trivedi  |
| 7. Shri K.K. Srivastava                | 8. Shri P.H. Vaishnev |
| 9. Shri S.K. Dugal, Joint Adviser (RD) |                       |

*III. Director General, National Institute of Rural Development, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (AP).*

Sd/-

(N. Ramamurthy)

*Assistant Commissioner (II)*

G.L. Bailur

*Joint Secretary (IRD)*

D.O.No.11012/12/79—IRD III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 5th November, 1979.*

Dear Shri

I am enclosing herewith a copy of letter No. 64(3)/78-Economic dated 27th September, 1979 from the Secretary, Planning Commission, Govt. of India to the Planning Secretaries of States on the subject of Central assistance to States under the Income Adjusted Total Population (IATP) formula.

As per the decision of the National Development Council, some Centrally Sponsored Schemes were either discontinued or modified resulting in an expected saving of Rs. 2000.00 crores for the period 1979-83. This quantum of saving is to be distributed in a phased manner starting from 1979-80 to 14 Non-Special Category States on the basis of a formula linked with IATP. It is proposed to distribute Rs. 400.00 crores to these 14 States during the current year. Since there is no provision in the Union Budget for the current year for transfer of this amount, timing and modalities of release of this amount would be worked out and communicated to the States later by the Planning Commission. State-wise distribution of Rs. 2000.00 crores for 1979-83 and Rs. 400.00 crores for 1979-80 are indicated in the Annexures I & II, respectively, of the letter mentioned above.

Since an indication of amount to be distributed during the current year for                      is put at Rs.                      crores, it should now be possible for your Department to move the State Finance Department for making a provision of the matching contribution of the State for the IRD programme.

Since the issue of release of second instalment from the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction for IRD Programme is linked with

the provision of the matching contribution from the State Government, you may take immediate action in the matter.

I shall be grateful to know the action taken in the matter.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

Encl : As above

Copy for information:-

*I. Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.*

1. P.S. to Secretary (RR)
2. P.S. to AS (RR)
3. JS(IRD)/JS(RE)/JS(FA)/JS(LR)/JS(A)
4. Area Officers for the Special Programmes of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction
5. Director (AI)/PE/SRO(AI)/AD(AI)/RO(AI)/AI Section
6. WBA/DC(LD)/DC(Agri)/US(DPAP)/AC(DPAP)/AD(DPAP)/SO(DPAP)
7. DS(C)/DS(A)/JD(RE)/DC(Coop)/AC-Shri Mohan Lal
8. RO(IRD I)/SO(IRD I)/IRD I Section/Guard File-(IRD III Section)
9. RO(IRD III)/SO(IRD I)/IRD I Section/AC(I)
10. A.D. (Shri K.G. Nathani)

*II. Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi.*

- |                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. P.S. to Member (G) | 2. Secretary |
|-----------------------|--------------|

PROGRAMME ADVISERS

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 3. Shri M. Sivagnanam   | 4. Shri M.M.K. Wali   |
| 5. Shri M.M. Choudhari  | 6. Mrs. P. P. Trivedi |
| 7. Shri K.K. Srivastava | 8. Shri P.H. Vaishnev |

9. Shri S.K. Dugal, Joint Adviser (RD)

*III. Director General, National Institute of Rural  
Development, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (A.P.)*

Sd/-

(N. Ramamurthy)

*Asstt. Commissioner (II)*

From: *Copy*

Shri S.S. Puri  
*Planning Secretary*

No.64/3/78-Economic  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PLANNING COMMISSION

*New Delhi,*

*Dated the 27th September, 1979.*

To

The Planning Secretary,  
State of

1. Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad
2. Bihar, Patna
3. Gujarat, Gandhinagar
4. Haryana, Chandigarh
5. Karnataka, Bangalore
6. Kerala, Trivandrum
7. Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal
8. Maharashtra, Bombay
9. Orissa, Bhubaneswar
10. Punjab, Chandigarh
11. Rajasthan, Jaipur
12. Tamil Nadu, Madras
13. Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow
14. West Bengal, Calcutta

Sir,

**SUBJECT:-** Central Assistance to the State under the Income Adjusted Total Population (IATP) Formula.

As you are aware, the National Development Council in its meeting held in February, 1979 had taken certain decisions about discontinuation/modification of several centrally sponsored schemes. As a result, it was envisaged that Rs. 2000 crores would be saved. It was decided that this amount would be distributed



to 14 non-special category States on the basis of a formula linked to Income Adjusted Total Population (IATP).

2. In order to operationalise the above decision of the N.D.C., the Planning Commission has examined the matter. I am directed to convey to you the decisions that have been taken with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance. These decisions are as follows:-

- (i) The share of various States in the four-year period (1979-83) out of the amount of Rs. 2000 crores is given in Annexure I. This has been worked out strictly in accordance with the formula linked to IATP as decided by NDC.
- (ii) It has been decided that the amount of Rs. 2000 crores would be distributed to the states in a phased manner beginning with 1979-80. During 1979-80, the release will be 20 per cent of the overall amount and this amount will be stepped up gradually in subsequent years. The share of various States during 1979-80 is given in Annexure II to this letter.
- (iii) At present, there is no provision in the Union Budget for transfer of Rs. 400 crores to the States under the IATP formula. Hence the timing and modalities of release of this amount to the States would be worked out and communicated to the States later.

3. As already stated, the amount being given to the states under the IATP Formula is found by way of savings emerging out of discontinuation/modification of various centrally-sponsored schemes. Accordingly, we are separately addressing the concerned administrative ministries indicating to them the revised outlays in respect of various centrally-sponsored schemes for the Sixth Plan period as well as for the current year.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(S.S. Puri)

*Planning Secretary*

No.64(3)/78-Econ.

New Delhi, the 27th September, 1979.

Copy for information and necessary action to Shri R.K. Kaul, Joint Secretary (Plan Finance), Ministry of Finance with reference to his D.O. letter Nos. 3(7)/P.F.II/79-Vol. III dated 13th September, 1979 and 22nd September, 1979.

Sd/-

(S.S. Puri)

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Copy with enclosures for information to:-

Deputy Chairman

Member (R) /Member (J) /Member(G)

Advisers (State Plan)

Adviser (PC)

Adviser (FR)

Adviser (Agri.)

Adviser (Energy)

Adviser (I&M)

Adviser (MPD)

Adviser (Transport)

Adviser (Irrigation)

Adviser (Education)

J.S. (SP)

## ANNEXURE-I

*Allocation of Central Assistance of Rs. 2000 Crores to States on the I.A.T.P.  
Formula for the Four-Year Period 1979-83*

Non-Special Category States	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	160.77
2. Bihar ..	299.63
3. Gujarat ..	80.74
4. Haryana ..	24.60
5. Karnataka ..	96.15
6. Kerala ..	77.23
7. Madhya Pradesh ..	184.09
8. Orissa ..	94.91
9. Maharashtra ..	128.16
10. Punjab ..	29.30
11. Rajasthan ..	103.59
12. Tamil Nadu ..	149.99
13. Uttar Pradesh ..	423.73
14. West Bengal ..	147.11
Total	2000.00

## ANNEXURE-II

*State-wise distribution of Central Assistance of Rs.400 crores (suggested) for 1979-80 on the I.A.T.P. formula*

Non-Special Category States	Amount (Rs. crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh	32.15
2. Bihar	59.92
3. Gujarat	16.15
4. Haryana	4.92
5. Karnataka	19.23
6. Kerala	15.45
7. Madhya Pradesh	36.82
8. Maharashtra	25.63
9. Orissa	18.98
10. Punjab	5.86
11. Rajasthan	20.72
12. Tamil Nadu	30.00
13. Uttar Pradesh	84.75
14. West Bengal	29.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>400.00</b>

No. JS (IRD)/79  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated the 8th November, 79.*

To

The Chief Secretaries of all  
State Governments.

Agricultural Production Commissioners of all  
State Governments.

SUBJECT:- Special subsidy for inputs in drought affected areas.

Sir,

Please refer to D.O.No.C.1266/CFL/79 dated 25.10.1979 from Secretary (A&C) to the Chief Secretaries of State Governments on the relief measures to minimise the hardship due to the incidence of extensive drought.

2. In the interest of enabling small and marginal farmers including share croppers and tenants, the Govt. of India have decided that within drought affected areas where the kharif crop loss is more than 50% inputs for the current rabi programme, namely seeds, NPK, micro-nutrients and pesticides may be subsidised at the rates applicable to the special programme areas *i.e.* 25% for the small farmers,  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  for marginal farmers and 50% for Scheduled Tribes. In the areas where special programmes like IRD, SFDA, DPAP are in operation funds for this purpose would be made available from the allocation made for those special programmes and the cost would be shared by the Centre and States on 50:50 basis under the existing arrangements. In other areas not covered by special programmes, the Govt. of India would provide 50% of the subsidy, the State Govt. meeting the remaining 50%. If the State Govts. are unable to meet the requirements in regard to their share, additional funds would be

provided by the Govt. of India by way of advance Plan assistance to be adjusted in the usual manner.

3. The following guidelines may be kept in view for providing the input subsidy referred to above.

- (a) The State Govts. should identify the areas where kharif crop loss is more than 50%.
- (b) Inputs subsidy may be granted to small and marginal farmers including share croppers and tenants in the identified areas; the eligible farmers should be identified in the same manner as in the special programme areas.
- (c) Definition of small farmers/marginal farmers adopted in SFDA/DPAP/IRD areas may be adopted for identification of beneficiaries in the case of special programme areas as applicable. In other areas the definition applicable under the SFDA may be adopted.
- (d) Subsidy would be disbursed as per the rates of subsidy applicable to the special programme areas *i.e.* 25% for small farmers, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % for marginal farmers and 50% for Scheduled Tribes.
- (e) The subsidy may be disbursed in kind through the recognised dealers who may be departmental agencies, co-operatives or other Govt. sponsored agencies or private dealers. The State Govt. may evolve a suitable procedure for payment of the subsidy to ensure that there is no abuse and that the benefit reaches the target group. For instance, a system of issuing permits or coupons in favour of the beneficiaries on the basis of which the dealer will issue the material and collect the subsidy from the block agency may be considered.
- (f) Separate accounts of the distribution of the subsidy may be maintained alongwith records of the names of the beneficiaries and the amount of subsidy provided to them.
- (g) An amount of Rs. 250/- per hectare would be the ceiling of the cost of inputs to be supplied and the subsidy may be worked out with reference to this ceiling or the actuals whichever is less.

- (h) The subsidy need not be linked to institutional credit. The farmers may meet the balance of the amount either from the taccavi loan/loans from credit institutions or from his own resources.
- (i) The subsidy will be available only up to the end of December, 79.

4. In the case of areas in districts covered by any of the special programmes, this programme should be operated by the special programme agencies as in the case of subsidy to SF/MF for minor irrigation outside the special programme areas. In the case of districts not covered by any of the special programmes, it will be got executed through the block machinery.

5. The State Govts. may immediately assess their requirements of funds in this regard separately for special programme areas and non-special programme areas and intimate the same to the Govt. of India for necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy to:-

1. Secretary (Expenditure).
2. Secretary (Agriculture & Cooperation).
3. F.A. (Agriculture).
4. F.A. (RR).
5. JS (Plan Finance), Shri D. Sankaraguruswamy.
6. P.S. to Secretary (RR).
7. All S.F.D.As.

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy also to all DPAPs.

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

S.C. Varma

*Secretary*

D.O.No.S.11011/74/79 IRD III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated 12th December, 1979.*

My dear

Please refer to my d.o. letter of even number dated the 4th September, 1979 (Annexure I)\* regarding the need for accelerating the pace of implementation of special programmes, viz., integrated rural development, small farmers development agency and drought prone areas programme in the context of the severe drought situation prevailing in large parts of the country.

We have reviewed the pace of utilization of financial outlays in the current year. I am enclosing a statement (Annexure II)\* showing the amounts allocated, released and utilised during 1978-79 and up to July, 1979 in respect of the IRD programme. It would be seen that the progress up to July, 1979 has been very tardy. It is possible that the pace of implementation has picked up since then. The States have considerable unspent balances of funds released by the Centre in 1978-79.

The enclosed Annexure III\* also gives the details of Centre's releases for 1979-80. The State Governments are expected to provide matching contribution out of the funds made available to them by the Centre on the basis of the decision taken by the National Development Council. So far we have not received any intimation about the releases made by the States from their own funds for this programme.

The details of allocation of Central assistance to the States on IATP formula has also been conveyed in our letter of 5th November, 1979 (Annexure IV)\*. Since the Planning Commission has already indicated the funds likely to be made available

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\*Appendix (V)



under this formula, the State Governments should not find it difficult to release their share of funds for this programme.

The Central Government has also agreed to the provision of special subsidy for seeds, NPK, micro-nutrients and pesticides in drought affected areas where the kharif crop loss is more than 50 per cent vide letter No. JS (IRD)/79 dated the 8th November, 1979 (Annexure V)\*.

It seems to us that as matters stand today, it is not the lack of funds, but the lack of sustained efforts particularly at the level of the implementing machinery which is perhaps responsible for the low pace of the programme. As we have indicated separately, further releases of funds by the Centre would depend entirely upon the utilization of funds already available along with the provision of matching contribution by the State Governments.

I shall be grateful if you could personally review the progress of the programmes with a view to identifying and removing the impediments and gearing up the machinery in the field. Since the success of the programme is linked with availability of credit supply, representatives of commercial and cooperative banks and especially the Regional Officers of the Reserve Bank of India and Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation may be associated with the proposed review.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,  
Sd/-  
(S.C. Varma)

Shri.....  
Chief Secretary,  
Government of.....  
.....

No.13014/10/79-IRD(I)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 15th Dec., 1979.*

To

The Chief Secretaries of all  
State Govts./UTs.

Agricultural Production Commissioner  
of all State Govts./UTs.

SUBJECT:- Special subsidy for inputs in drought affected areas.

Sir,

In continuation of this Ministry's letter No.JS(IRD)/79 dated the 8th Nov., 1979 on the above subject, I am directed to say that special subsidy to small farmers/marginal farmers for inputs in drought affected areas where the kharif crop loss is more than 50% has been extended up to 31st March, 1980.

2. The State Governments/UTs are requested to take necessary action accordingly.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*for Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy to:-

1. Secretary (Expenditure).
2. Secretary (Agriculture and Coopn.)
3. FA(Agriculture)
4. FA(Rural Reconstruction)
5. JS (Plan Finance), Shri D. Shankaraguruswamy.
6. PS to the Secy. (RR).
7. All SFDA's.

8. All DPAP agencies.
9. Copy to all officers in IRD Division.

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*for Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

No.S.11011/118/79-IRD III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*

*Dated the 21st Dec., 1979.*

To

1. The Chief Secretary,  
All States/UTs.
2. Agricultural Production Commissioner,  
All States/UTs.
3. Development Commissioner,  
All States/UTs.
4. The Secretary in-charge of IRD Programmes,  
All States/UTs.
5. The Secretary/Commissioner  
in-charge of Command Area Development,  
All States/UTs.

**SUBJECT:-** Assistance for Crop Insurance in areas covered under the IRD Programme.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the letter No. 15011/2/76-AC II dated the 3rd August, 1979 of the erstwhile Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, forwarding therewith a copy of the revised Crop Insurance Scheme prepared by the General Insurance Corporation for consideration and implementation by the State Governments. The General Insurance Corporation has communicated the premium and indemnity tables to be adopted under the Crop Insurance Scheme to various States. So far the State Governments of Gujarat and West Bengal have started this scheme during Kharif 1979.

According to this Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme the premium

rate ranges between 5 to 10 per cent of the sum insured. The maximum sum insured by farmer is limited to Rs. 2,000. Areas where the non-idemnifiable limit does not exceed 30% have been selected in the first instance. During discussions with the State Governments regarding implementation of this Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme, the possibility of reducing the incidence of premium particularly for small farmers was discussed. The premia rates worked out could not be reduced by the G.I.C. at this stage of the Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme. It was, therefore, decided that appropriate subsidies should be given by the State Governments, if they so desire. State representatives suggested that the incidence of the subsidy up to the 50% of the premium may be shared between the State and Central Governments under the special programmes of SFDA, DPAP, IRD, etc.

The Government of India have examined this request of sharing the subsidy on the premia payable by small and marginal farmers (including share croppers, tenants, etc.) and have decided that during the current year 1979-80, the Government of India will share, on a matching basis with the State Governments, 50% of the premium due from the small and marginal farmers as defined under the special programmes, in the special programme areas. The subsidy may be included as one of the eligible items under the special programmes for the current year. The amount of subsidy to be given from the Government of India (25% of the premium which, with the matching contribution from the State Governments, would cover 50% of the premium payable) may be included in the budgets of the special programmes in the areas where the Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme is implemented. Where the State Governments are providing a higher rate of subsidy, the additional amounts for the higher rate of subsidy will have to be provided out of the State Budgets. Appropriate instructions may be issued to the agencies in charge of the special programmes for releasing the eligible subsidy amounts towards the premia on crop insurance.

The operation of the subsidy towards crop insurance will be reviewed early in 1980-81 and extension of the Government of India's decision to share the cost of premium payable by small

farmers will depend upon the result of the review.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(G.L. Baitur)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy for information and necessary action to:-

- I. The Chairman/Project Director,  
All SFDA's—States/UTs.
- II. The Chairman/Project Director  
All DPAP agencies—States
- III. The CAD Authorities—States

Copy for information to:-

- IV. Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, Krishi Bhavan,  
New Delhi.
  1. P.S. to Secretary (RR)
  2. P.S. to A.S. (RR)
  3. J.S.(IRD)/JS(RE)/JS(FA)/JS(LR)/JS(A).
  4. Area Officers for Special Programmes of the  
Ministry of Rural Reconstruction
  5. Director (AI)/PE/SRO(AI)/AD(AI)/RO(AI)/AI Section
  6. WBA/DC(LD)/DC(Agri.)/US(DPAP)/AC(DPAP)/AD  
(DPAP)/SO(DPAP)/DPAP Section
  7. DS(C)/DS(A)/DS(RE)/DC(Coop)/AC(SP)
  8. AC(I)/AC(II)/RO(IRD III)/RO(RWP)/IRD III Section/  
Guard file IRD III Section
  9. RO(IRD I)/SO(IRD I)/IRD I Section
  10. AD(T).
- V. Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi.
  - (i) PS to Member (G); (ii) Secretary
  - (iii) Programme Advisers
 

1. Shri M. Sivagnanam;	2. Shri M.M.K. Wali
3. Shri M.M. Choudhari;	4. Mrs. P.P. Trivedi
5. Shri K.K. Srivastava;	6. Shri P.H. Vaishnev

(iv) Shri S.K. Dugal, Joint Adviser (RD)

**VI. Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation**

1. Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, Secretary (Agriculture & Cooperation), Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.
2. Mrs. S. Satyabhama, Joint Secretary (Credit), Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

**VII. Director General, National Institute of Rural Development, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (A.P.) (2 copies).**

Sd/-

(N. Ramamurthy)

*Asst. Commissioner (II)*

## GUIDELINES FOR BLOCK LEVEL PLANNING

No.PC(P)16/3/79-MLP  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PLANNING COMMISSION

*New Delhi,*

*Dated the 29th Dec., 1979.*

From

Shri. S.S. Puri,  
Secretary to the Government of India

To

1. Chief Secretaries, All States/U.Ts.
2. Planning Secretaries, All States/UTs.

Sirs,

**SUBJECT:-** Guidelines for Block Level Planning

As you are aware, the need for planning at the national and State levels has been recognised in our country for quite some time. However, such recognition is generally not there when it comes to planning at lower levels particularly at the level of a Community Development Block. Official policy has, from time to time, referred to a C.D. block as the basic unit of development administration. There have been also a few attempts at the formulation of block level planning. Generally speaking, however, block level planning has not been taken in hand systematically.

2. The urgency for block level planning being taken up on a systematic basis has been highlighted by the fact that one of the accepted Sixth Plan objectives relates to removal of unemployment and significant reduction of under-employment in a period of 10 years. For this purpose, detailed planning for relevant target groups has to be undertaken and this can be done meaningfully only under the umbrella of a block plan. Thus the formulation of block plan is crucial to the furtherance of major objectives of the national plan.



3. It may be recalled that, sometime ago, the Planning Commission had constituted a Working Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.L. Dantwala to make recommendations on the subject of block level planning. Copies of the Working Group Report have already been made available to the State Governments/U.Ts. In addition, there have also been thinking on the subject of block level planning in the form of various seminars and other pilot studies undertaken by State/Organisations as well as the National Institute of Rural Development. Taking cognisance of all these experiences, a set of guidelines have been prepared in the Planning Commission in consultation with the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction. A copy of these guidelines is enclosed.\*

4. It may be noted that these guidelines cover only some broad and essential aspects of Block Level Planning. The Ministry of Rural Reconstruction may be supplementing these Guidelines from time to time as considered necessary. It is also hoped that the State Governments would, on their own, elaborate these guidelines further by incorporating such modifications as necessary, in the context of the geographical, administrative and other peculiarities of their respective States.

5. It will be greatly appreciated if the enclosed guidelines are carefully considered by the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations and action taken to accelerate the process of formulation of block level plans in the light of these guidelines.

6. The reaction of the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations to the enclosed guidelines and the action taken in this regard may kindly be intimated to the Planning Commission at an early date.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(S.S. Puri)

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No.PC(P)16/3/79-MLP

*New Delhi, Dated, the 29th Dec.,79.*

Copy with a copy of the enclosures for information to:-

1. Secretary, Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, Govt. of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.
2. Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Copy with enclosures for information to:-

Deputy Chairman

Members (R)/(J)/(G)

Principal Secretary

All Advisers/Joint Secretaries/Heads of Divisions.

Sd/-

(S.S. Puri)

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

No.13013/37/79-IRD(I)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 1st Jan., 1980.*

To

The Chief Secretaries,  
All States/Union Territories.

SUBJECT:- Minor Irrigation Development—Guidelines thereon.

Sir,

The objective of integrated rural development programme is to provide conditions for maximum utilisation of resources through an integrated approach of area planning and acceleration of programmes aimed at improving the productivity and economic conditions of the rural poor. In the special programmes, this Ministry has given very high priority for taking up different schemes for the utilisation of ground water potential. A number of minor irrigation schemes were taken up under SFDA and development of ground water potential and surface irrigation schemes were also supported under the DPAP. The Ministry has made available large funds for the minor irrigation programmes.

Under SFDA/IRD programme, subsidy is made available at the rate of 25% to small farmers, 33½% to marginal farmers and 50% to tribal participants for various individual minor irrigation works such as dug-wells, tube-wells, boring and deepening of wells, pumpsets, electrification of motors, diesel engines, pump-houses, cost of energisation of pumpsets, etc. Alongwith individual schemes for minor irrigation, the Ministry has also been laying emphasis on the need to take up schemes on community basis for fuller utilisation of ground/surface water potential. Subsidy is made available for community irrigation works consisting of deep tube-wells, big diameter dug-wells with pumpsets, lift irri-

gation schemes on rivers and nallas, etc. at the rate of 50% of the capital cost apportionable to the small and marginal farmers in the ayacut. The assistance to community irrigation works is also subject to the following conditions:-

- (a) The irrigation system work should be owned and maintained by a cooperative society, a panchayat, a corporation or a registered association of society.
- (b) more than 50% of the beneficiaries of such community irrigation works should be small/marginal farmers.
- (c) While fixing the water charges, a concessional rate should be fixed for the small/marginal farmers for a period of 5 years to ensure that the benefit of subsidy on capital cost is passed on to them.
- (d) The subsidy should be at 50% of the cost apportionable to small and marginal farmers, based on the ayacut possessed by them.

Last year the subsidy for minor irrigation individual as well as community works admissible under SFDA/IRD has been extended to the entire country vide this Ministry's letter No. 13013/1/78-SFDA(P), dated 8.6.1978 (copy enclosed). During the current year a new scheme of extending minor irrigation subsidy to the farmers with landholdings between 2-4 hectares has also been introduced with effect from 14.6.1979 vide this Ministry's circular No. 13013/79-IRD (I), dated 14.6.1979 (copy enclosed). Under the new scheme, subsidy is available at the rate of 20% for individual works and 40% for community works for farmers with landholdings between 2-4 hectares.

The need for ensuring optimum utilisation of scarce water resource in the context of the drought situation prevailing in the large parts of the country by providing for an efficient and effective conveyance system has been emphasised in my D.O. No. 13014/1/79-IRD-I, dated 6th October, 1979. The banks are providing term investments for the development of minor irrigation schemes. In order to facilitate timely flow of institutional finance, a number of decisions which have been taken with regard to improvement in procedure and concession by the commercial banks

have been compiled and circulated to all State Governments vide this Ministry's circular No. M. 11012/29/79-IRD-III, dt. 12.12. 1979.

This would help all the agencies in formulating proper schemes to attract maximum institutional credit in their areas.

The following guidelines may be kept in view while formulating schemes for assistance under the special programmes:

- (a) preference should be given for small individual projects like dug-wells, pumpsets, etc. with cost ranging from Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 10,000/-,
- (b) for ground water surface irrigation schemes the total investment should be limited to Rs. 2 lakhs per project.

I hope the State Governments will take necessary steps to make maximum use of the various facilities available under the special programmes keeping in view the need for a balanced and even spread of benefits by adopting the guidelines indicated above.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(S.C.Varma)

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

No.13013/37/79 IRD-(I)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 1st Jan. 1980.*

To  
The Chief Secretaries,  
All States/Union Territories.

SUBJECT:- Subsidy available under IRD Programme to Community  
Irrigation works.

Sir,

The objective of integrated rural development programme is to provide conditions for maximum utilisation of resources through an integrated approach of area planning and acceleration of programmes aimed at improving the productivity and economic conditions of the rural poor. In the special programmes, this Ministry has given very high priority for taking up different schemes for the utilisation of groundwater potential. A number of minor irrigation schemes were taken up under SFDA and development of groundwater potential and surface irrigation schemes were also supported under the DPAP. The Ministry has made available large funds for the minor irrigation programmes.

Under SFDA/IRD programme, subsidy is made available at the rate of 25% to small farmers, 33½% to marginal farmers and 50% to tribal participants for various individual minor irrigation works such as dug-wells, tube-wells, boring and deepening of wells, pumpsets, electrification of motors, diesel engines, pump-houses, cost of energisation of pumpsets, etc. Alongwith individual schemes for minor irrigation, the Ministry has also been laying emphasis on the need to take up schemes on community basis for fuller utilisation of ground/surface water potential. Subsidy is made available for community irrigation works consisting

of deep tube-wells, big diameter dug-wells with pumpsets, lift irrigation schemes on rivers and nallas, etc. at the rate of 50% of the capital cost apportionable to the small and marginal farmers in the ayacut. The assistance to community irrigation works is also subject to the following conditions:-

- (a) The irrigation system work should be owned and maintained by a cooperative society, a panchayat, a corporation or a registered association or society.
- (b) more than 50% of the beneficiaries of such community irrigation works should be small/marginal farmers.
- (c) while fixing the water charges, a concessional rate should be fixed for the small/marginal farmers for a period of 5 years to ensure that the benefit of subsidy on capital be fixed for the small/marginal farmers for a period of 5 years to ensure that the benefit of subsidy on capital cost is passed on to them.
- (d) the subsidy should be at 50% of the cost apportionable to small and marginal farmers, based on the ayacut possessed by them.

Last year the subsidy for minor irrigation individual as well as community works admissible under SFDA/IRD has been extended to the entire country vide this Ministry's letter No. 13013/1/78-SFDA(P), dated 8.6.1978. During the current year a new scheme of extending minor irrigation subsidy to the farmers with landholdings between 2-4 hectares has also been introduced with effect from 14.6.79 vide this Ministry's circular No. 13013/37/79-IRD (I), dated 14.6.1979. Under the new scheme, subsidy is available at the rate of 20% for individual works and 40% for community works for farmers with landholdings between 2-4 hectares.

The need for ensuring optimum utilisation of scarce water resource in the context of the drought situation prevailing in the large parts of the country by providing for an efficient and effective conveyance system has been emphasised in my D.O. No. 13014/1/79-IRD(I), dated 6th October, 1979. The banks are providing term investments for the development of minor irrigation

schemes. In order to facilitate timely flow of institutional finance a number of decisions which have been taken with regard to improvement in procedure and concession by the commercial banks have been compiled and circulated to all State Governments vide this Ministry's circular No.M. 11012/29/79-IRD-III, dt. 12.12. 1979. This would help all the agencies in formulating proper schemes to attract maximum institutional credit in their areas.

The following guidelines may be kept in view while formulating schemes for assistance under the special programmes:

- (a) preference should be given for small individual projects like dug-wells, pumpsets, etc., with cost ranging from Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 10,000/-,
- (b) for ground water surface irrigation schemes the total investment should be limited to Rs. 2 lakhs per project.

I hope the State Governments will take necessary steps to make maximum use of the various facilities available under the special programmes keeping in view the need for a balanced and even spread of benefits by adopting the guidelines indicated above.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(S.C. Varma)

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

1. Copy (without enclosures) to Chairman/Project Officers of all Small Farmers Development Agencies/DPAP Agencies/CAD Agencies, etc. for information and necessary action.
2. Copy also for information to:-
  - (i) DS(IRD), (ii) AC I, (iii) AC II, (iv) RO(IRD), (v) RO(SF), (vi) AO(SFDA), (vii) All dealing hands in IRD I Section.

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*for Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



No. L-11011/40/77-PC/RR

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 21st January, 1980.*

To

The Chief Secretaries of  
All State Governments.

SUBJECT:— Association of voluntary agencies in preparation and implementation of block level plans.

Sir,

The Planning Commission had set up a working Group under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman to go into the question of optimum utilisation of the resources of voluntary agencies in rural development programmes. The Working Group had recommended that suitable voluntary agencies may be entrusted, on a selective basis, with the preparation and implementation of block plans. Subsequently, a working group under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.L. Dantwala was set up by the Planning Commission to prepare guidelines for block level plans. Taking the reports of both the groups into consideration and with a view to encouraging participation of voluntary agencies and professional institutions in preparation of block level plans, the following decisions have been taken :

- (a) On an experimental basis, the State Governments may entrust the preparation of block plans to voluntary agencies/professional institutions. In the first round, not more than 2-3 blocks should be selected for this purpose.
- (b) The payment for preparation of a block plan should not exceed Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 70,000/-.
- (c) The selection of the agency will be done by the State Governments. The State Governments should prepare a

list of competent voluntary agencies and professional institutions and make selections out of these lists. Copies of these lists should be supplied to this Ministry which should also be kept informed about the selection of agencies in any particular year.

- (d) The State Governments may decide whether implementation of any specific rural development programme should be entrusted to any voluntary agency. The operational details thereof will have to be worked out.
- (e) The expenditure of setting block plans prepared by voluntary agencies will be debited to IRD funds.

2. The block level plans to be prepared by voluntary agencies/professional institutions should conform to the guidelines circulated by the Planning Commission in December, 1979. It is presumed that copies of the guidelines are available with the State Government. A copy of the guidelines is however enclosed. Further, the block level plan should take note of the district and block credit plans so that the programme of development it envisages is fully integrated with the programme of mobilising institutional finance.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(S.C. Verma)

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copies to:—

1. Agricultural Production Commissioner of All State Governments.
2. Secretary incharge of RD/IRD, All State Governments.
3. Secretary/Director, Panchayati Raj Department, All State Governments.
4. Shri M.M.K. Wali, Adviser (SP),  
Government of India, Planning Commission, New Delhi.

*Copy*

No. PC(P) 16/3/79-MLP

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PLANNING COMMISSION

*New Delhi,*

*Dated the 29th Dec., 1979.*

**From**

Shri S.S. Puri,

Secretary to the Government of India

**To**

1. Chief Secretaries, All States/U.Ts.

2. Planning Secretaries, All States/U.Ts.

**SUBJECT:—** Guidelines for Block Level Planning.

**Sir,**

As you are aware, the need for planning at the national and State levels has been recognised in our country for quite some time. However, such recognition is generally not there when it comes to planning at lower levels particularly at the level of a Community Development Block. Official policy has, from time to time, referred to a C.D. Block as the basic unit of development administration. There have also been a few attempts at the formulation of block level planning. Generally speaking, however, block level planning has not been taken in hand systematically.

2. The urgency for block level planning being taken up on a systematic basis has been highlighted by the fact that one of the accepted Sixth Plan objectives relates to removal of unemployment and significant reduction of under-employment in a period of 10 years. For this purpose, detailed planning for relevant target groups has to be undertaken and this can be done meaningfully only under the umbrella of a block Plan. Thus the formulation of block plan is crucial to the furtherance of major objectives of the national plan.

3. It may be recalled that, some time ago, the Planning Commission had constituted a Working Group under the

Chairmanship of Prof. M.L. Dantwala to make recommendations on the subject of block level planning. Copies of the Working Group Report have already been made available to the State Governments/ U.Ts. In addition, there have also been thinking on the subject of block level planning in the form of various seminars and other pilot studies undertaken by State/Organisations as well as the National Institute of Rural Development. Taking cognisance of all these experience, a set of guidelines have been prepared in the Planning Commission in consultation with the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction. A copy of these guidelines is enclosed.

4. It may be noted that these Guidelines cover only some broad and essential aspects of Block Level Planning. The Ministry of Rural Reconstruction may be supplementing these Guidelines from time to time as considered necessary. It is also hoped that the State Governments would, on their own, elaborate these guidelines further by incorporating such modifications as necessary, in the context of the geographical, administrative and other peculiarities of their respective States.

5. It will be greatly appreciated if the enclosed guidelines are carefully considered by the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations and action taken to accelerate the process of formulation of block-level plans in the light of these guidelines.

6. The reaction of the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations to the enclosed guidelines and the action taken in this regard may kindly be intimated to the Planning Commission at an early date.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(S.S. Puri)

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

No. PC(P) 16/3/79-MLP

*Dated, New Delhi, the*

Copy with a copy of the enclosures for information to:—

1. Secretary, Ministry of Rural Reconstruction,  
Govt. of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.
2. Secretary, Department of Agriculture and  
Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Copy with enclosures for information to:—

Deputy Chairman,

Member (R) / (J) / (G)

Principal Secretary

Secretary

All Advisers/Joint Secretaries/

Heads of Divisions.

Sd/-

(S.S. Puri)

*Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

No. S.11011/87/79-IRD III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated 30th January, 1980.*

To

1. The Chief Secretary,  
All States/U.Ts.
2. The Secretary in-charge of IRD Programme,  
All States/U.Ts.

SUBJECT:— Award of prizes for outstanding work done in the implementation of IRD Programme.

Sir,

As the various State Governments are aware, there is a scheme of awarding prizes to Extension Workers, Officers of cooperative lending institutions, etc. in SFDA areas vide this Ministry's letter No. 3-24/72-AC dated 3-2-1974. The Government of India have been considering the introduction of incentives for encouraging officials connected with the implementation of the IRD Programme to perform their tasks with great dedication and dynamism. The success of the programme will depend largely on the sense of involvement and identification with the objectives of the programme on the part of the executing officials. It is expected that non-pecuniary incentives in the form of letters of commendation, special entries in confidential rolls, advance increments, etc. would be provided by the State Govts. Over the above such incentives, it is proposed to introduce pecuniary incentives in the form of cash awards to persons who have done exceptionally good work in connection with the implementation of the IRDP.

2. The award shall be made by a Committee headed by the Collector or District Magistrate, who would constitute the

Committee, with a few senior district level officers of Development Departments and an official of suitable rank from banking institutions, etc. to assist him in the selection of such officials for the award. The award shall not be made in a routine manner from year to year or to every category of officials. If no exceptionally good performance has come to notice in a year or in respect of certain categories of personnel, no award may be made. The awards shall be given only for outstanding work recognised by the Committee headed by the District Magistrate. The Committee shall satisfy itself that the awardee had performed his/her task with exemplary devotion far beyond the ordinary requirements of duty.

3. The cash award in no case shall exceed Rs. 500/- in the case of an individual and, as a normal rule, the award money shall be equivalent to one months salary of the awardee. The total expenditure on these awards in a year may not exceed Rs. 2,500/- in respect of a district. No person shall be given more than one cash award under this or other schemes.

4. The scheme shall extend to SFDA, DPAP, CADA and non-special programme areas where IRDP is being implemented and to all extension officers of all Departments, village level workers, supervisory staff of cooperative institutions, supervisory officials of Commercial Banks, etc. The awards under this circular may be made from the year 1980-81. The Agencies may incur the expenditure on the award scheme out of contingencies without making a separate provision in the budget. The contents of this circular may please be brought to the notice of all concerned.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(C.N.S. Nair)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

No. Q.14022/36/78-AI(RD)-Vol-II

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 27th Feb., 1980.*

To

The Agriculture Production Commissioners/  
Development Commissioners/Secretaries  
in-charge of the Rural Development Depts.  
(All States/U.Ts.)

**SUBJECT:—** Introduction of new system for monitoring financial and physical progress, beneficiaries and employment content under IRD & SFDA Programmes.

Sir,

In continuation of D.O. letter No. Q-14022/36/78-AI(RD)-Vol.II dated 9-11-1979 from Shri G.L. Bailur, Joint Secretary in this Ministry, on the above subject, *inter-alia* forwarding therewith a copy of Proforma-VI for reporting the District/Agency level monthly progress report of selected indicators under IRD/SFDA programmes. In this context, I am directed to state that Proforma-VI referred to above does not seek to collect information about participants identified and participants enrolled as members of cooperatives under each of the said programmes. As you are aware detailed information about these two items is being collected on quarterly basis through Pt. II of Proforma-IV circulated with this Ministry's D.O. letter No. Q-14022/36/78-AI(RD)-Vol.II dated 27-8-1979. However, some information about the participants identified and participants enrolled as members of Cooperatives under each of the programmes of IRD and SFDA is also required by this Ministry every month for onward transmission to the Parliament, Planning Commission, Central Cabinet, etc. along-with progress of other indicators under these programmes.



2. In view of the position stated above, it has been decided that in order to enable this Ministry to meet the monthly requirements of the Parliament, Planning Commission, etc., the information about the progress of participants identified and participants enrolled as members of cooperatives may also please be supplied on monthly basis in the enclosed proforma as an Appendix to the Proforma-VI presently in vogue for reporting the District/Agency level monthly progress of IRD and SFDA. However, the detailed category-wise information of participants identified and participants enrolled as members of cooperatives under IRD and SFDA separately may be continued to be collected and supplied to this Ministry on quarterly basis through Part-II of Proforma-IV referred to above.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(P.P. Sangal)

*Director-AI(RR)*

Copy together with a copy of the enclosure for information and necessary action to the State/U.T. level officers dealing with I.R.D. Programme.

Sd/-

(P.P. Sangal)

*Director-AI(RR)*

Copy together with a copy of the enclosure for information and necessary action to all Project Directors of SFDA/DPAP/CAD and Additional District Magistrates concerned with the implementation and monitoring of I.R.D. Programme.

Sd/-

(S.C. Sood)

*Asst. Director(AI)*

Enclosure to letter No. Q-14022/36/78-AI(RD)-Vol. II dt. 27-2-80

Appendix to Proforma-VI

*District/Agency Level Monthly Progress of Selected Indicators under Integrated Rural Development (IRD)/Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) Programme*

(Monthly Report for the month ending . . . 19 . . .)

1. State
2. District
3. Name and address of the Agency
4. Number of participants identified during the year up to the end of the month under report
5. Number of participants enrolled as members of Cooperatives during the year up to the end of the month under report

No. M.11012/2/79-IRD III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 19th March, 1980.*

To

The Chief Secretary,  
All State Governments/U.Ts.

The Agricultural Production Commissioner,  
All State Governments/U.Ts.

The Development Commissioner,  
All State Governments/U.Ts.

The Secretary-in-charge of I.R.D. Programme,  
All State Governments/U.Ts.

SUBJECT:— Implementation of I.R.D. Programme—Lumpsum distribution of I.R.D.P. funds to Departments/Agencies—Guidelines thereon.

Sir,

Integrated Rural Development Programme is now under implementation in 2,600 Blocks spread all over the country. Since the commencement of the programme in 1978-79, a number of decisions have been taken to widen the scope of this Programme in terms of schemes and activities eligible for the assistance as well as in terms of the 'target group' to be assisted under this Programme.

2. Broadly, the objective of the Programme is to assist members of the 'target group' to enable them to raise their income so as to cross the poverty line. The components eligible for assistance under this Programme have now been widened so as to include virtually any economic activity which has the potential of increasing the income of the beneficiary. However, the productive programmes for each identified family have to be drawn up on the basis of an assessment of the requirements of the family as

well as the local potential, available infrastructure, etc. The programme, therefore, does not envisage any sectoral allocation. The implementing authorities are expected to formulate the plans within the broad framework of the guidelines issued from time to time.

3. It has been reported that in some States, part of the funds provided under IRD is being placed at the disposal of other Agencies/Departments in a lumpsum for implementing certain components of the Programme. For instance, it has been reported that in one State, an amount of Rs. 110 lakh has been placed at the disposal of the District Industries Centres for implementing the rural industries component of the Programme. It is felt that such a sectoral division of funds which is not based on an assessment of the requirements of the identified families, is likely to defeat the objective of the Programme. Further, this would not only dilute the approach and focus of the programme but also unwittingly convert into a sectoral programme of the kind that was being implemented in the past.

4. In view of these considerations, the implementing agencies are requested to ensure that the IRD funds, placed at their disposal, are utilised on area-development basis and not distributed over various Departments/Organisations, etc. However, there would be no objection to funds being released after the beneficiaries have been identified, economically viable programmes drawn up, and approved by the implementing Agency.

5. The contents of this letter may kindly be brought to the notice of all concerned.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Jt. Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy for information and necessary action to:—

1. Chairman, All SFDAs/DPAP Agencies.
2. Project Officer, All SFDAs/DPAP Agencies.

Sd/-

(N. Ramamurthy)

*Assistant Commissioner (II)*

Copy for information to:—

1. P.S. to Secy. (RR)/P.S. to AS (RR)
2. JS(IRD) / JS(RE) / JS(LR) / JS(FA) / JS(A) / US(DPAP)/  
AC(DPAP) / Dir. (AI) / PE/AD(AI) / RO(AI) / AI. Sec-  
tion.
3. RO(IRD-I) / SO (IRD-I) / RO(IRD-III) / SO (IRD III)/  
SO (DPAP).
4. *Planning Commission*
  - (i) Secretary
  - (ii) Programme Advisers :
 

(1) Shri M. Sivagnanam;	(2) Shri M.M.K. Wali;
(3) Shri M.M.Choudhari;	(4) Mrs. P.P. Trivedi;
(5) Shri K.K. Srivastava;	(6) Shri P.H. Vaishnev
  - (iii) Shri S.K. Duggal, Joint Adviser (RD)
5. Area Officers for Special Programmes of the Ministry of  
Rural Reconstruction.  
AS(RR) / JS(IRD) / JS(LR) / JS(FA) / JS(A) / JC(T) /  
Dir (IRD) / DS(M) / DS(IRD) / DS(LR II) / DS (P&C)/  
DS(SF) / DS(FWP) / US (DPAP)
6. Director General, National Institute of Rural Develop-  
ment, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (AP)

Sd/-

(N. Ramamurthy)  
*Asst. Commissioner (II)*

D.O. No. 1213/M(A) / 80  
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

*New Delhi-110001*

*Dated 27th March, 1980.*

**SUBJECT:—** Alleviation of rural poverty through different programmes.

As you are aware, the new Government at the Centre attaches a very high priority to alleviation of rural poverty. The various programmes in the field of rural development including IRD, DPAP and SFDA programmes which are being administered by the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction can play an effective role in the fulfilment of this objective. There was considerable step up in the allocation of funds for these programmes in the current financial year. However, in accordance with the decision of the National Development Council, the pattern of financial assistance was changed from 100% to 50-50. The first instalment of central assistance for the programmes was released in July/August, 1979 and it was expected that the States would release their share shortly. The State Governments also had with them considerable unspent balance from the funds released last year.

I have reviewed the progress of implementation of these programmes in the States and I regret to note that the progress continues to be far from satisfactory. The Secretary of the Ministry had brought this matter to the notice of your Chief Secretary in December, 1979. However, there has not been any appreciable improvement in the situation. I am enclosing a statement which indicates the performance in each State/Union Territory. Although the financial year is about to close, yet concerted efforts even at this stage under your personal guidance and supervision should be able to accelerate the pace of implementation of this programme. Since effective implementation of these programmes depends upon the close cooperation and involvement of a number of depart-

ments, it would be worthwhile if you could hold a meeting with the Chief Secretary and other senior officers concerned and review the position in depth.

While reviewing the progress, you may kindly look into the following issues:—

(a) The need for entrusting the responsibility for implementation of the anti-poverty programmes to a single department is rather imperative. These programmes have common objectives and the programme contents are interrelated. SFDA and IRD also have common guidelines. Hence, these programmes should be dealt with in one department. Preferably, this Department should also deal with Community Development/Panchayati Raj. In some States, a separate post at a senior level designated as Commissioner for special programmes has been created and the implementation of all special programmes is being supervised by him. This arrangement has proved successful.

(b) Able and experienced officers with requisite qualifications should be selected for the posts of Chief Executive Officers/Project Officers of the aforesaid special programmes. In some States, it has been noticed that Project Officers are rather junior in service and they are, therefore, not in a position to obtain adequate cooperation from district level heads of departments. In the context of the responsibilities entrusted to a Project Officer in regard to block level planning and implementation, it would be necessary to ensure that the officer is sufficiently senior in status preferably next only to the Collector in the district.

(c) In case, there are a number of officers of the same status dealing with different aspects of planning and rural development at the district level, it would be worthwhile to consider amalgamation of these posts into a single sufficiently senior post with suitable deputies to look after the various aspects of rural development.

(d) At the block level, the developmental machinery will have to be strengthened. Some states like Punjab are already taking action to appoint Class I officers as BDOs. In some states, the officers of the State Civil Service are being appointed as BDOs.

(e) Block administration especially at the level of the Extension Officers and VLWs needs to be strengthened. Unless this is

done, no state government can hope for an effective implementation of the anti-poverty programme. Full complement of the extension officers and the village level workers need to be provided, if not already done.

(f) Credit Review Committee at block, district and state level should be set up to ensure effective liaison with banks in project formulation and identification of beneficiaries. The need to assist banks in the recovery of dues by enactment of suitable legislation on the lines of the Talwar Committee recommendations, and effective implementation of the law if already passed, and by other measures, may also be looked into.

Apart from IRD and SFDA, the progress of implementation of the following schemes may also be reviewed :

- (i) programmes of subsidy on minor irrigation for (a) small and marginal farmers outside the special programmes areas, (b) farmers owning 2-4 hectares;
- (ii) programme of construction of rural godowns;
- (iii) training of rural youth for self-employment (TRYSEM).

I am confident that your keen interest and close involvement in the programmes of rural development will impart a new dynamism and sense of direction of the programme of alleviation of rural poverty. If any difficulties are experienced in the matter of implementation these may kindly be brought to my notice so that we may take corrective action at our level.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(Rao Birendra Singh)

Chief Ministers/

Advisers to Governors of States under President's Rule



G.L. Bailur  
*Joint Secretary*

D.O.No. Q-14022/36/78-AI(RD)Vol. II

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 27th, March, 1980.*

Dear Shri

SUBJECT:— Block Level Annual Report for Monitoring Per Capita Annual Income of the Beneficiary Households under IRD/SFDA Programmes.

Please refer to the correspondence resting with this Ministry's D.O. letter of even number dated 27-8-1979 *inter alia* forwarding therewith a proforma (Proforma I) for monitoring the per Capita annual income of the beneficiary households under Integrated Rural Development/Small Farmers Development Agency programmes at the block level on an annual basis. It was further emphasised in para 5 of this Ministry's letter dated 27-8-79 referred to above that only the district level reports need be sent to this Ministry. I am sorry to state that inspite of reminders we have not yet received the district level annual progress report for 1978-79 in Proforma I from most of the Districts covered under IRD/SFDA programmes in your State.

2. I shall feel obliged if you could look into the matter personally and have this annual report for 1978-79 expedited separately in respect of IRD and SFDA programmes.

3. In the above context, I may also point-out that the beneficiaries covered under each of these two programmes during 1978-79 are to be indicated separately from those covered/to be covered during subsequent years. In other words, the district level distribution of the beneficiaries according to per capita income groups selected during different years has to be reported separately for each year in Proforma I so as to enable us to know the number of families moving from lower income group to the higher income

group under each of the said programmes. The reports on the beneficiaries selected during a particular year have to be sent continuously to this Ministry till the families in that year have been brought above the poverty line.

4. In order to distinguish the beneficiaries covered under the programme during a particular year from those covered during other years, the proforma referred to above has been slightly modified by adding one more item in Part I of the said proforma. A copy of the revised Proforma I is enclosed.

5. I shall be grateful if you could kindly advise the concerned district/agency officers to initiate necessary action in this regard so that for the year 1979-80 two separate district level annual reports (one for beneficiaries of 1978-79 and the other for the beneficiaries of 1979-80) in respect of each of the IRD/SFDA programme are prepared separately and sent to this Ministry.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

Copy together with a copy of the enclosure to the Project Directors of SFDA/DPAP/CAD and Collectors/Additional District Magistrates concerned with the monitoring and implementation of IRD Programme.

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

## PROFORMA-I (Revised)

**BLOCK LEVEL ANNUAL REPORT FOR MONITORING THE PER CAPITA\* ANNUAL INCOME OF THE BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS UNDER INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (IRD)\*\*****SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (SFDA) \*\* PROGRAMME**

(Report for the year ending 31st March, 19.....)

**PART-I****GENERAL PARTICULARS**

1. State
2. District
3. Block
4. Population of the Block (1971 Census (Nos.))
5. Total number of villages in the Block (1971 Census)
6. Number of villages covered under IRD\*\*/ SFDA\*\* during the year under report
7. Special Programmes in operation in the Block :
 

SFDA	Yes/No
DPAP	Yes/No
CAD	Yes/No
IRD	Yes/No
Special Area Planning Scheme for full employment	Yes/No
8. Year during which the beneficiaries (shown in Part II below) were initially covered under the programme.

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\* Read instructions overleaf

\*\* Strike off whichever is not applicable.

## PART-II

## DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO PER CAPITA\* ANNUAL INCOME GROUPS

Category of the beneficiary household	Number of beneficiary households having Per Capita Annual Income during the year.....between				
	Rs. 0-175	Rs. 176-350	Rs. 351-525	Rs. 526-700	Rs. 701 & above
1. Small Farmers					Total
2. Marginal Farmers					
3. Agricultural Labourers					
4. Non-Agricultural Labourers					
5. Rural Artisans					
6. Others					
Total					

\*Read Instructions overleaf.

EXPLANATORY NOTE FOR FILLING UP THE BLOCK LEVEL ANNUAL REPORT (PROGRAMMA I) FOR MONITORING THE PER CAPITA ANNUAL INCOME OF THE BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS UNDER INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (IRD)/(SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (SFDA) PROGRAMME

1. It should be ensured that the proforma is filled up in respect of all IRD Blocks, i.e., IRD Blocks in SFDA areas, IRD Blocks in DPAP areas, IRD Blocks in CAD areas and IRD Blocks under Special Area Planning Scheme for Full Employment.
2. Beneficiary households mean all those households belonging to the category of Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers according to local norms and definitions, rural artisans and non-agricultural labourers who receive subsidy out of IRD/SFDA funds during the year under report.
3. Per Capita Annual Income of the beneficiary household = Annual total net Income of the beneficiary household

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Total number of members of the household} \\ & \text{Net Annual Farm} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Net Annual Non Farm} \\ \text{Income of household} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Income of the household} \\ \text{Production costs} \end{array} \right\} \\ & \text{Net Farm Income means :} \quad \text{Gross Farm Income} - \text{Production costs} \end{aligned}$$

(Gross Farm income means income through farm activities such as income from crop production including horticulture, animal husbandry, poultry, fishery, piggy and his own Agricultural wages, sericulture (up to cocoon stage), rent received from land leased out, etc.)

(Production costs are wages paid to hired human labour, actual cost of hired and owned bullock labour, value of owned and purchased seeds, manures, fertilisers interest paid, interest\* on working capital, depreciation + of implements, land revenue, irrigation charges and other miscellaneous charges, rent paid for leased in land, interest\*\* on owned fixed capital (excluding land and rental value of owned land), expenditure on subsidiary occupations listed under gross income. Value of net farm income of the beneficiary household should be noted for the year 1978-79 and subsequently every year during the Sixth Plan Period)

Net Non-Farm Income means : Gross Non-Farm Income-Consequential expenditure

Gross Non-Farm Income means :

Income other than farm income of the beneficiary household from activities such as trade and services, etc. which should be noted for the year 1978-79 and subsequently for each year of the Sixth Plan in respect of each member of the household.

Net per capita Annual Income of the beneficiary household should be found out either by conducting the household survey or by making enquiries about the same from the head of the household at the time of release of subsidy under the programme.

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\*Interest on working capital to be calculated and charged at the rate of 1% of the total farm expenditure of the household.

+ Depreciation of implements to be calculated and charged at the rate of 1% of the total farm expenditure of the household.

\*\*Interest on owned fixed capital (excluding land and rental value of owned land) is to be calculated and charged at the rate of 10% of the total value of farm assets.

No. S.11011/82/79-IRD III  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated 1st April, 1980.*

To

1. The Agricultural Production  
Commissioner/Secretary to Govt.  
Agriculture/Animal Husbandry Deptts./  
All State Governments/U.Ts.
2. The Secretary dealing with DPAP in  
DPAP States.

SUBJECT:— Cattle Insurance in SFDA/MFAL/DPAP project areas  
Sir,

You may recall that the State Govts. were requested that in areas where the GIC or its subsidiaries are not implementing cattle insurance scheme, the SFDA/MFAL projects should build up cattle mortality funds with contribution from beneficiary, the agency and the financing institution. But it is understood, that in certain States, 'cattle mortality' funds are being operated even though insurance schemes are available for the beneficiaries. This issue was considered in a recent meeting convened to review the progress of cattle insurance scheme and it was *inter alia* decided that wherever cattle insurance facilities were available in the special programme areas the project authorities concerned should wind up the 'Cattle mortality' fund. You are accordingly requested to issue the necessary instructions in the matter to all the SFDA/MFAL/DPAP projects under intimation to this Ministry.

It has been brought to the notice of this Ministry that generally the beneficiaries do not extend the insurance beyond one year. As the coverage of cattle insurance facilities has been extended to all the special programme areas, it is necessary that Agencies

concerned should not only be content with only the new beneficiaries covered but also take steps to encourage renewal of policies even without subsidy beyond one year by the beneficiaries. Govt. of India in the Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation have also requested General Insurance Corporation to take effective steps in this direction.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(V. Sagar Ailawadi)

*Director (IRD)*

Copy to:—

1. All SFDA/MFAL Agencies.
2. All DPAP Agencies.

Shri R.S. Bisht, Under Secretary, Deptt. of Agri. and Cooperation w.r.t. O. M.No.130/12/1/80-AC II dated the 7th March, 1980 and 14th March, 1980.

Sd/-

(V. Sagar Ailawadi)

*Director (IRD)*



No. S.11011/130/78-IRD III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated 22nd April, 1980.*

To

The Secretary in-charge,  
IRD Programme,  
All States/U.Ts.

SUBJECT:— Implementation of IRD Programme—Need for augmenting incomes of small and marginal farmers through ancillary occupations.

Sir,

This Ministry has issued detailed guidelines regarding the approach to be followed in formulating and implementing schemes under the IRD programme for the benefit of the identified families in the target groups. It has also been emphasised that in selecting schemes, a package approach should be adopted so that the income of the identified families could be increased in a substantial manner through these schemes. As the intensification of effort in agriculture alone is not likely to generate the required income and employment opportunities, need for augmenting the incomes of the target groups through ancillary occupations like dairy, poultry, etc. has also been emphasised.

The past experience of implementing the programmes for the benefit of small and marginal farmers shows that in addition to minor irrigation, the animal husbandry schemes were found very attractive by the small and marginal farmers. There is great potential for assisting the small and marginal farmers through various animal husbandry schemes. It is, therefore, requested that all efforts are made by the implementing agencies in exploiting this potential. The guidelines issued by this Ministry already

provide for training in feeding and maintenance of the animals of the small and marginal farmers. It, however, appears that adequate use of these provisions has not been made by the field level agencies. It is, therefore, essential that suitable instructions are issued to the implementing agencies for covering as many small and marginal farmers as possible under the animal husbandry schemes and also provide them necessary training in the maintenance and prevention of diseases of the animals.

In addition to the assistance available under the IRD programme for dairy development, a special scheme for cross-bred heifers and other livestock production programmes is also in operation covering 267 projects in 181 districts in different states. This scheme provides assistance to small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for rearing and developing poultry, sheep and pigs. The programmes under this scheme are taken up on a subsidy-cum-loan basis. In those IRD Blocks where the above mentioned scheme is operating, attempts should be made to take full advantage of the scheme for the benefit of the target groups.

With a view to making the poultry units a major source of income for agricultural labourers, the size of poultry units under the IRD Programme has been raised from 50-100 layers to 100-200 layers. This relaxation has been done with a view to making the poultry units remunerative for the agricultural labourers and providing for them a major source of income. It is requested that wherever there is potential for poultry development, all efforts should be made to bring as many families of the agricultural labourers as possible under the poultry development programme.

Although detailed instructions have already been issued to the States/U.Ts. on the points contained in this circular, it is requested that the field level agencies may be urged again to keep these points in view and to ensure that incomes of the small and marginal farmers are augmented through various ancillary occupations.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(C.N.S. Nair)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy for information:—

1. P.S. to Secretary (RR) / AS(RR)
2. JS(FA) / JS(IRD) / JS(C) / JS(RE) / JS(A)
3. Programme Advisers in Planning Commission
  1. Shri M. Sivagnanam;
  2. Shri M.M.K. wali;
  3. Shri M.M. Choudhari;
  4. Mrs. P. P. Trivedi;
  5. Shri K.K. Srivastava;
  6. Shri P.H. Vaishnev
4. JS(T)/DS(IRD)/DS(DPAP)/DS(SF)/D(C)/D(RE)/DS(CM)  
 DS(Credit)/Dir.(AI)/Dir.(WP)/Dir.(FWP)/DC(Coop)/  
 DC(LD)/DC(Agri)/US(HAD)/US(DPAP)/AC(AP)/AC  
 (DPAP)/SRO(AI)/RO(IRDIII)/AD(DPAP)/RO(IRDII)/  
 RO(AI)/SO(IRDIII)/SO(IRDII)/SO(DPAP).

Sd/-

(C.N.S. Nair)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

No. 13015/5/79-IRD(I)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 24th April, 1980.*

To

The Agril. Production Commissioner,  
Secretary (Agriculture) / Secretary Incharge of SFDA/  
IRD of all States and UTs of Goa,

SUBJECT :— Guidelines on certain issues relating to SFDA/IRD  
Programme.

Sir,

I am directed to say that certain issues relating to SFDA/IRD Programme like unit size, etc. have been reviewed by the Government of India and some modifications have been approved. These are given below:—

*I. Size of Units under various subsidiary occupations and financial ceilings under SFDA, IRD and Special Livestock Programme.*

It was felt that a range should be provided for the existing unit size. The following range was approved :

Programme	Range
Milch animal	2-3
Poultry	50-100 for SF/MF and 200 in the case of agricultural labourers.
Sheep	20-30 ewes.
Piggery	3-5 sows.

Arrangements available for marketing, feed and health service should be carefully considered before the units are sanctioned. As regards the cost, it was decided that these should also be revised as they were fixed some years ago. The following norms are for guidance.

Poultry	Rs. 3450/- for 50 birds units.
Sheep	Rs. 4000/- for 20 ewes and 1 ram
	Rs. 5500/- for 30 ewes and 1 ram
Piggery	Rs. 3870/- for 3 sows unit;
	Rs. 5500/- for 5 sows unit.

Attention in this connection is invited to this Ministry's letter No. 6-2/79/IRD(DS) dated 15-3-80 (*copy enclosed*) giving the break-up of the revised cost norms.

## II. *Restrictions on certain items which are not directly income-generating*

There are a few items like agricultural demonstrations, implements, storage bins and inputs (Potassic and Phosphatic fertilisers) which do not individually contributed to any appreciable increase in the income of the beneficiaries. As the objective of the programme is to raise the participant family above the poverty line, these items should be given as a package so that they can have a tangible impact on the income of the beneficiaries. It is also to be emphasised that only modern agricultural implements approved by the Director of Agriculture should be supplied under the scheme. The number of agricultural demonstrations may be limited to 10 per block per annum .

## III. *Additional vehicle for looking after the IRD Programme*

A number of agencies have approached the Govt. of India with request that an additional vehicle may be approved for implementing the IRD programme, MI Programme, etc. It has been decided that in the present context of scarcity of petrol and diesel, no additional vehicle may be sanctioned.

## IV. *Providing for insurance of milch animals for their full cost instead of the loan amount only*

Under the existing arrangement for insurance of milch animal, a premium of 2.25% is provided to be shared as follows:—

Beneficiaries	1.25%
Agency	1.00%
Total	<u>2.25%</u>

Where the financial institute also agree to contribute towards the premium, the rates are as under:—

Beneficiary	1.00%
Agency	0.75%
Banks	0.50%
<hr/>	
Total	2.25%
<hr/>	

The agency's contribution towards premium will continue to be restricted to 1.00%/0.75% of the loan only, as indicated above. The beneficiary, however, is free to go in for insurance on the full cost of the animal by contributing the balance amount of premium from his own resources. Further, the insurance benefit available under the SFDA will also apply to poultry, piggery, sheep and cross-bred calves under the various special programmes as and when insurance facilities are made available by the General Insurance Corporation.

*V. Setting up of new agencies where new districts are created or where the agency covers more than one district*

In cases where an existing agency covers more than one district or where new districts are formed out of the existing districts, a new agency may be set up on the lines approved for Area Planning for full employment provided five or more blocks are covered.

*VI. Provision for risk fund and revolving fund for the Agencies set up for Area Planning for Full Employment*

There is provision for risk fund contribution on approved rates under the normal SFDA. The IRDP does not provide for any such contribution under the existing guidelines as the normal programme was expected to take care of this. A few State Governments had pointed out that there should be provision for similar risk fund contribution in blocks outside the special programme areas taken up under Area Planning. It has been decided that provision for risk fund contribution may be made where separate agencies have been set up for Area Planning for full employment, or where IRD blocks have been selected outside the special programme areas. The contribution will, however, be on the pattern

approved for the SFDA viz., 4% on the additional quantum of loans to primary societies and 2% on the additional quantum of loans to Central Cooperative Banks, in the cases of short-term loans; and at the same rates calculated on the total quantum of medium-term loans, advanced to the identified participants; and 2% on the total quantum of long-term loans advanced to identified participants. Similarly, there is no objection to the setting up of revolving fund on the lines approved for SFDA for purchase of animals, etc. by agencies set up under the scheme of Area Planning for full employment.

The above may be brought to the notice of all concerned for guidance.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*

1. Copy to the Chairman/Project Officer, All Small Farmers Development Agencies for information and necessary action.
2. P.S. to Secretary (RR) - two copies.
3. Director General, National Institute of Rural Development, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (A.P.)
4. Guard file.
5. All Officers in IRD Division.
6. All dealing hands in IRD I Section.
7. Area Officers in the Ministry dealing with IRD Programme.
8. All Area Officers in the Ministry.

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

*Copy*

No. 6-2/79-IRD (LS)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 15th March, 1980.*

To

The Chief Secretaries,  
Secretary in charge of Animal Husbandry Deptt./Additional  
Agricultural Production Commissioners of all States/UTs.

**SUBJECT:—** Implementation of the special livestock production programmes schemes for cross-bred calf-rearing and poultry, piggery and sheep production for the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc.

Sir,

Reference is invited to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation letter No. 25-18/75-LDT(Plan) dated 31-3-75.

The programmes of cross-bred calf-rearing and poultry, piggery and sheep development were started during the Fifth Plan with the objective of raising the incomes of small and marginal farmers/agricultural labourers, etc. through these subsidiary occupations. Some State Govts. had experienced practical difficulties in the implementation of these programmes which were referred to the Govt. of India. These issues were also discussed in the meeting of the State Directors of Animal Husbandry held on 4th Dec., 1979 and the following decisions have been taken in consultation with the Planning Commission:

(i) Under this scheme, provision had been made at Rs. 5 lakhs per district/Project for marketing and Rs. 2.5 lakhs for health cover for poultry. In regard to the sheep programme, a provision of Rs. 3.75 lakhs had been made for marketing as well as health cover. Also a provision of Rs. 20,000 had been made for health cover in the case of piggery programme. Since the pace of



implementation of these programmes was slow in the initial years, some of the State Govts. had not utilised these provisions. It has now been decided that in case the funds provided for these purposes have not so far been utilised, they can be utilised during the Sixth Plan period. However, it may be ensured that the funds are released after taking into account the progress of the implementation of the programme and the need for providing marketing facilities and health cover for effective implementation of programme. While releasing funds, the actual number of units or the number of livestock under each component such as poultry, piggery and sheep which have already been stepped up will have to be kept in view.

(ii) Under the scheme of rearing cross-bred heifers subsidy for the feed is being given on the basis of the ceiling of the price of feed fixed at Rs. 100 per quintal. In view of the increase in the market price of the feed, the ceiling has now been raised from Rs. 100 per quintal to Rs. 125 per quintal, or actual price of the feed whichever is less.

(iii) Under the Scheme of rearing cross-bred heifers, need has been felt for vaccination against foot and mouth-diseases and for drugs for deworming. It has been decided that funds for these two purposes can be provided under this programme subject to the following conditions:

(a) The norms for supply and distribution of vaccine against foot and mouth disease will be the same as laid down under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of foot and mouth disease control, which is being administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation (Animal Husbandry Division).

(b) Only cross-bred heifers/cows will be covered.

(c) Number of vaccinations for foot and mouth disease control will be the same as prescribed under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme referred to above i.e., 3 vaccinations up to first year, and 2 vaccinations thereafter.

(d) The cost of a vaccination will be shared in the following manner.

25%	—	Centre
25%	—	State Govt.
50%	—	Beneficiary

The funds for the health cover may also be utilised for deworming subject to the condition that the maximum cost of drugs will not exceed Rs. 4 per animal per year. This benefit would be admissible up to 28 months of age. The pattern of sharing of cost would be the same as in the case of vaccinations against foot and mouth disease.

2. Under the scheme, subsidy on cattle feed is linked with the loans given by the financial institutions. Some State Governments had suggested that since the amount required to be provided by the beneficiary out of his own resources is not much, there need not be any insistence on the beneficiary obtaining a loan for the purchase of feed, especially in view of the difficulty of obtaining loan from the Bank on account of the procedural formalities, etc. Some State Govts. are, however, of the view that the existing arrangement should continue. This matter has been considered and in case State Governments are of the view that insistence on linkage with institutional credit is slowing down the progress of the scheme, there would be no objection for providing subsidy to the beneficiaries who are willing to meet the non-subsidy portion of the cost of the feed from their own resources subject to the following conditions:

(i) The beneficiary should be in a position and willing to bear the non-subsidy portion of the cost of feed from his own resources.

(ii) The beneficiary should undertake to buy the feed up to the end of the stipulated period *i.e.* 28 months.

(iii) The feed should be purchased by the beneficiary from Government or Government Approved Agencies, State Corporations, Cooperatives, etc., and the approved agency should undertake to supply the feed for the entire period (to the beneficiary).

3. In view of the increase in costs, the State Governments had suggested revision of norms of overall unit cost of poultry, piggery and sheep units. This matter has been considered and the revised norms for the overall unit cost are indicated in Annexures I (Poultry), II (Sheep) and III (Piggery). These norms should be taken as the ceilings of capital cost/investment. If, in any individual case due to local conditions it is not practicable to adhere to the ceiling,

the State Government may take up the matter with this Ministry giving full justification.

4. It has also been decided that the existing limit of the size of units in respect of poultry, piggery and sheep under special livestock production programme could be increased and the size of the unit under each programme could be determined by the State Government within the range as indicated below:

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Range</i>
Poultry	50-100 layers for small farmers/marginal farmers and 50-100-200 layers in the case of agricultural labourers.
Sheep	20-30 ewes and 1 ram
Piggery	3-5 sows

Increase in the unit size within the above range may be allowed by the State Government where it is considered necessary for the activity to become economically viable and capable for creating adequate income opportunities for beneficiary under the programme and such proposals are made after obtaining the approval of the State Level Sanctioning Committee.

5. Subsidies would also be available for replacement of stock for poultry subject to conditions that (i) the assistance for the second batch of poultry stock would be given only to those beneficiaries who have successfully reared the poultry during the first stage and (ii) have commenced regular repayment of the loans. However, this facility of replacement of stock would be available only for units of 100 layers or less.

6. The period for which subsidy on poultry feed is available has been raised from 24 weeks to 26 weeks. The provision for feed-cost for additional two weeks may be included in the capital cost of the unit for the purpose of subsidy. The ceiling on the cost of feed has been raised from Rs. 90 per quintal to Rs. 140 per quintal subject to the actual cost whichever is less.

7. The review of the piggery development programme has revealed that this programme is being taken up mostly by poor people who do not have adequate resources to feed their piggery

stock. It has, therefore, been decided to provide subsidy for feeding of sows up to the farrowing stage at 1 kg. per sow per day at Rs. 125 per quintal, subject to the condition that the feed subsidy would be available for a period of one year or the farrowing date whichever is earlier, and subsidy would be admissible on the usual pattern for small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, scheduled caste and scheduled tribes.

8. Some State Governments has requested for subsidy on transportation cost of the feed. This proposal has been examined and it has been decided that while there is no need for providing subsidy on transportation cost separately, the cost of feed may be worked out taking into account the cost of transportation subject to the revised maximum ceiling as indicated above.

9. As in the case of SFDA/IRD Programmes, the Annual Plans of the Special Livestock programmes would now be considered and approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee which has been set up for SFDA/IRD. However the State Level Sanctioning Committee will have the power to approve and sanction only the financing of the continuing programmes and proposals regarding major modifications or extension of the programmes to other areas or new schemes/new proposals will have to be sent to the Govt. of India for approval.

10. *Insurance facilities.* The insurance facilities already available for milch animals under SFDA/IRD have been extended to poultry, piggery, sheep and cross-bred programmes on the pattern of subsidising premium which is already admissible for milch animals under SFDA. This facility would be available under the special livestock production programmes as and when the insurance facilities are made available by the Insurance Corporations.

11. The above decisions will be subject to the condition that the existing pattern of subsidy of 25% and 33½% will continue and the overall ceiling of subsidy of Rs.3,000 for small farmers/marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers and Scheduled Castes and Rs. 5,000 in the case of Scheduled Tribes would be maintained. The funds required on account of the above modifications may be met out of the approved allocations / sanctions as conveyed to the

State Governments/Union Territories and with effect from the next financial year proposals may be framed accordingly.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy to: State Directors of Animal Husbandry of all States/ UTs for information and necessary action.

Sd/-

(V.S. Ailawadi)

*Director (SF)*

Copy forwarded to:—

1. Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation, New Delhi.
2. Deptt. of Economic Affairs(Banking Division, New Delhi).
3. Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi.

Copy also forwarded to:—

1. Chief Officer, R.B.I., Bombay.
2. Joint Chief Officer, R.B.I., New Delhi.

Copy also forwarded to:—

1. P.S. to Secretary (RR)
2. All Area Officers, Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.

Sd/-

(Mohan Lal)

*Assistant Commissioner (SP)*

## CAPITAL COST/INVESTMENT

Poultry

(for 50 birds unit)

Rupees

- |  |   |             |
|--|---|-------------|
| 1. One Poultry House (Deep Litter) covering a plinth area of 125 sq.ft. and one house for growers with a plinth area of 75 sq.ft. Cement Floor, 2 ft. wall and round, wire netting on sides, wooden trusses, thatched roof or with corrugated iron sheets of asbestos/slates roofing @ Rs. 10/- per sq.ft. |   | Rs.2,000.00 |
| 2. Equipment (Feeder, waters, nests, floor breeders, egg boxes, etc.   | } | Rs. 250.00  |
| 3. Lighting and water connections, etc.  |   |             |
| 4. Cost of 60 day old chicks at Rs. 4/- each.  |   | Rs. 240.00  |
| 5. Cost of feeding 60 day old chicks up to 12 weeks at 3.5 kg. per chick and at feed cost of Rs. 140 per quintal.  |   | Rs. 294.00  |
| 6. Cost of feeding 55 pullets from 12 weeks to 24 weeks @ 7 kg per pullet @ Rs. 140/- per quintal.   |   | Rs. 539.00  |
| 7. Cost of feeding 50 layers from 24 weeks to 26 weeks viz. for 2 weeks at 2 kg. per layer @ Rs. 140/- per quintal.  |   | Rs. 140.00  |

Total

---

 Rs.3,463.00 or say  
 Rs.3,450.00
 

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Note :—

1. For a unit of 100 birds the cost may be proportionately increased subject to a ceiling of.....Rs. 6,900.00.
2. For a unit of 200 birds for Agricultural Labourers only the cost may be proportionately increased with the approval of the State Level Sanctioning Committee.

## CAPITAL COST/INVESTMENT

Sheep	(for 20 ewes and 1 ram unit)	Rupees
1. Sheep Pan-Kutchha with thatch roofing 250 sq.ft.	}	400.00
2. Equipment (feed troughs, buckets, Hand Shears, etc.)		
3. <i>Livestock</i>		
(a) 20 good quality ewes	}	Rs.3,600.00
(b) 1 superior ram		
Total		<hr/> Rs.4,000.00

For a unit of 30 ewes and 1 ram the cost may be proportionately increased subject to a ceiling of.....Rs. 5,500.00.

## ANNEXURE-III

## CAPITAL COST/INVESTMENT

Piggery	(For 3 Sows Unit)	Rupees
1. Housing-Farrowing pens, sow styes and growers pens 210 sq.ft.	}	1,500.00
2. Equipments (feed troughs, buckets, etc.)		
3. Livestock cost - 3 sows		1,000.00
4. Cost of 'Supplemental' feed for 32 sows @ 1kg per sow per day for year at Rs. 125/- per quintal		1,370.00
Total cost for 3 sows unit		<u>Rs.3,870.00</u>

For a unit of 5 sows the cost may be proportionately increased subject to a ceiling of : .....Rs. 5,500.00



No. S. 11011/80-79-IRD III  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated, 29.4.1980.*

To

The Chief Secretary,  
All States/UTs  
Secretary in-charge  
IRD Programme,  
All States/UTs.

**SUBJECT:—** Setting up of a Planning Team at the district level to undertake formulation of block plans.

Sir,

I am directed to say that paragraph 3.3 of the guidelines for Block Level Planning circulated with the Planning Commission's letter No. PC (P)/16/3/79-MLP dated the 29th December, 1979 envisages constitution of a three-member planning team, at the district level consisting of an Economist/Statistician, a Credit Planning Officer and a Small and Cottage Industries Officer. It also envisaged that the said planning team may be funded from the IRD Budget.

I am, therefore, to request you to take immediate action to set up planning teams as suggested by the Planning Commission for formulating the block plans. It is suggested that, to start with, the planning teams may be set up in those districts where formulation of comprehensive block plans is to be taken up immediately. The Planning Teams would function as part of the existing district level agencies like the SFDA, DPAP, etc. or the new agencies set up by the States for implementing the rural development programmes.

The cost of setting up of the planning team may be met out of IRD funds. The expenditure to be incurred on the planning team

would be over and above the present ceiling on the cost or administration and would be shared between the Centre and the States on 50:50 basis. This Ministry may be informed of the action taken in this regard.

The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(C.N.S. Nair)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

No. M.11012/5/78-IRD  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 2nd May, 1980.*

To  
Shri

SUBJECT:— ILO-UNDP Project on block level planning.

Sir,

The Govt. of India have formulated a project proposal on block level planning with assistance from the ILO and UNDP. The project proposal envisages formulation of comprehensive block plans in about 10-15 selected blocks in the country. It is proposed to associate reputed voluntary organisations and academic institutions who have had experience in the formulation of block plans, with this project. The implementation of these plans is to be done by the concerned State Govts.

2. A Project Steering Committee had been constituted earlier to finalise the selection of the institutions to be entrusted with the formulation of block plans and the blocks under the ILO/UNDP project. In pursuance of the decisions taken by the Project Steering Committee, the institutions selected for undertaking the formulation of block plans under the project were addressed to select the blocks for consideration of the Project Steering Committee. The main criteria suggested to the institutions for selecting blocks were: (i) existence of high poverty, (ii) development potential of the block, and (iii) contact and rapport of the institutions with the local authorities as well as the people. A statement showing the institutions and the blocks suggested by them under the project is enclosed (Statement-I).

3. As mentioned in para 2 above, the implementation of the block plans under the project will be done by the concerned State

Govts. It has, therefore, been decided that before a decision to select the institutions/blocks under the project is taken, views of the concerned State Govts. should be taken in the matter. It is, therefore, requested that the State Govts. may consider the institutions/blocks shown in Statement I and give their views as to the suitability of the block for preparation of block plans under this project.

4. In this connection, it may be mentioned that under the old Integrated Rural Development Programme, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Agricultural Universities were entrusted with the responsibility of formulation of detailed action plans in selected districts. These institutions have already prepared detailed resources inventories and a good deal of material had been gathered. With a view to utilising this information for preparing comprehensive block plans under the IRD programme, we had written to some academic institutions asking them whether they would be interested in taking up this exercise. A statement showing the name of the district, the institution contacted and the reaction of the institute is enclosed (Statement II). As already considerable material is available in respect of the districts selected under old IRD programme, it is felt that this information could be utilised for preparing detailed plans under the ILO/UNDP project. The states may, therefore, consider selecting blocks from these districts and entrusting the work to the institutions shown in Statement II. In case it is felt that some other institutions/block, than those shown in Statements I and II should be selected, the same may please be indicated.

5. The ILO/UNDP project is now in final stages and an agreement with the ILO/UNDP is to be signed shortly. It is, therefore, requested that the views of the State Govts. on the points mentioned above may be conveyed to us immediately.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Encl : As above.

G.L. Bailur  
*Joint Secretary (IRD)*

D.O. No. Q-14022/59/79-AI (RR)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated 17th May, 1980.*

Dear Shri

Please refer to the correspondence resting with my D.O. Letter No. Q-14022/36/78-A(RD) dated 7-8-1979, with which the household survey plan for carrying out household surveys in 300 blocks to be selected every year under 'Area Planning for Full Employment' was forwarded to you.

2. As you are perhaps aware, we had organised a two-day training course on monitoring of the IRD programme from October 15-16, 1979 in which the contents of the household survey and monitoring schedules were explained to the representatives of the State/UT Governments. We hope that the representatives of the States/UTs who had participated in this course have initiated action to organise the surveys and also for imparting similar training to those entrusted with the task of conducting the surveys and monitoring at the district/block levels. We have not so far received any intimation about the progress made in regard to the surveys in the 600 Blocks. We shall be grateful if you could intimate to us the progress made with regard to the survey work in your State/UT. A proforma for reporting the progress of conduct of the survey has already been circulated to all State/UT Governments vide this Ministry's letter No. Q. 14022/36/79-AI(RR)-Vol.II dated 27-2-1980.

3. In my earlier letter dated 7-8-1979, I had mentioned that the question of carrying out similar household surveys in 2000 IRD blocks (in special programme areas of SFDA, DPAP and CAD) is being examined. The matter has been considered and it has been felt that in view of the constraints of time and financial resources it may not be practicable to organise surveys in all the 2000 blocks

for the present. It has, therefore, been decided that in the 2000 blocks, instead of carrying out detailed surveys of all the eligible households, the particulars of the households selected for assistance may be entered in a 'Vikas Patrika' (identity-cum-monitoring card) at the time of identification of the family beneficiary. This 'Vikas Patrika' is based on the identity-cum-monitoring card as given in the manual on IRD dated Jan., 1980 already issued to the States/UTs. In other words, in these 2000 blocks while the families to be selected for assistance should be from amongst the poor, they need not necessarily be identified on the basis of a detailed household survey of all the eligible families and their classification on the basis of income in the block area. A copy of this 'Patrika' is enclosed.\*

4. After a family is selected for assistance, the above mentioned 'Patrika' may be issued to the identified household. This 'Patrika' would also contain information relating to the date of the sanction of the loan and subsidy and would be of considerable help in monitoring the increase in the income of the beneficiary household from year to year. The initial particulars as well as subsequent information will necessarily have to be filled in by the field level worker. One copy should be handed over to the beneficiary. Sufficient number of pages should be provided under Part III to VI so that details of assistance are entered on these pages from time to time. There should be four other copies which may be prepared on thick card printed on both sides. One copy each should be retained by VLW, BDO, Training Institution (where necessary) and institutional financing agency. Necessary guidelines/instructions for filling up this card are also enclosed. It need hardly be emphasised that no additional expenditure (except for printing of the card, etc.) would be involved in the above process.

5. In the 'Patrika' there is a provision for monitoring the average monthly income of the beneficiary household for two years only. However, it would be necessary to monitor the income in subsequent years also for those households who are not able to cross the poverty line in two years time provided the programme

continues in subsequent years also. Obviously the details of income will have to be obtained by the field worker or VLW by actually contacting the household and making enquiries about the increase in his income.

6. I shall be grateful if steps could be taken to introduce the above 'Patrika' so as to facilitate periodical assessment of increase in income of the beneficiary household under IRD programme.

Yours sincerely,  
Sd/-  
(G.L. Bailur)

G.L. Bailur  
Joint Secretary

D.O. No. Q-14022/4/80-AI (RD)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated May 19, 1980.

Dear Shri

Kindly refer to the correspondence resting with my D.O. letter No. Q-14022/36/78-AI(RD)-Vol.II dated 27-8-79 forwarding therewith, *inter alia*, proforma I for monitoring the per capita annual income of the beneficiary households under IRD and SFDA programmes. Subsequently, this proforma was revised slightly and a copy of the revised proforma I was circulated to all State/U.T. Governments vide my D.O. letter No. Q-14022/36/78-AI(RD) dated 27-3-1980 with the request that the distribution of the beneficiary households according to broad per capita annual income groups as required vide part II of the said proforma for the year 1978-79 and onwards may be furnished to this Ministry separately for IRD and SFDA programmes in respect of all the districts covered under these programmes.

2. In spite of repeated reminders the requisite information in proforma I has only been received from a few districts. From the letters received from some of the States, it appears that the district/agency level officers are under the impression that information in proforma I can be supplied only after household survey is conducted for identification of the beneficiary households. In this context, I am to inform you that the household survey is one of the methods for identification of the beneficiaries and further classifying them according to the broad per capita annual income groups. However, this type of survey has been recommended only for 600 IRD Blocks taken up under Area Planning for Full Employment during 1978-79 and 1979-80 and for rest of 2000 IRD Blocks in SFDA, DPAP and CAD areas, no such survey is proposed to be conducted. In these 2000 IRD Blocks, the income and



other particulars of the beneficiary households have to be noted at the time of his selection in the Identity-cum-Monitoring Card which appears at pages 34-35 of the manual on Integrated Rural Development Programme circulated to all State/U.T. Governments vide this Ministry's letter No. M-11012/2/79-IRD-III dated 7-3-80. It is possible that the beneficiary during 1978-79 and 1979-80 might have been selected in some blocks without resorting to any of the above two methods and as such no income data would have been collected at the time of giving assistance. Under these circumstances, it is suggested that the incomes of such beneficiaries should now at least be assessed and reported in proforma I which would at least bring out how many families have crossed the poverty line assuming that the families assisted were below the poverty line at the time of being assisted. In the meantime the data about the beneficiary household can be collected and noted in the Identity-cum-Monitoring Card in 2000 IRD Blocks in SFDA/DPAP and CAD areas which will form the basis for future monitoring of incomes and reporting the progress in proforma I. The household survey in the remaining 600 blocks covered under Area Planning for Full Employment has also to be completed as early as possible so that the income levels of the beneficiary household can be monitored properly in future.

3. In view of the position explained above whether the household survey is carried out or not, the income of the beneficiary household must be properly assessed at the time of selection of the beneficiary so that the information for proforma I is prepared and sent to this Ministry for the beneficiaries covered under IRD and SFDA separately every year.

4. The District level information in the revised proforma I for the year 1978-79 in respect of IRD and SFDA programmes may please be sent to this Ministry at an early date.

Yours sincerely,  
Sd/-  
(G.L. Bailur)

Copy to:—

All Project Directors of SFDA/DPAP/CAD and Collectors/

Additional District Magistrates concerned with the monitoring and implementation of SFDA & IRD Programmes.

Sd/

(G.L. Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

No. C-11011/25/79-Trg.  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated 20th May, 1980.*

To

Secretaries (IRD)	}	All States and UTs.
Secretaries (TRYSEM)		
Secretaries (Industries)		

SUBJECT:— Decisions of the Central Coordination Committee on Rural Industrialisation and TRYSEM—Implementation of

Sir,

The guidelines on rural industries component of the IRD programme and TRYSEM were circulated to the State Governments in December, 1978. Subsequently, two meetings of the Central Coordination Committee on rural industrialisation and TRYSEM have been held and certain important decisions taken. The constitution and terms of reference of the committee are given in the Annexure.

2. It is felt that the absorbing capacity of the farm sector has reached almost a saturation point and there is no choice except to go to the secondary and tertiary sectors for providing employment opportunities in the rural areas. This underlines the need for a concerted attempt on the part of all the organisations in the field.

3. Obviously, a greater degree of coordination among the various departments will have to be achieved. While at the central level, the Central Coordination Committee provides a common forum for discussion, a similar coordinative mechanism has to be developed at the State level also, among the Industries and the Rural Development Departments, the all-India bodies in the

centralised sector and the State-level Boards and Corporations. This is necessary so that a common strategy for the proper development of the secondary and tertiary Sectors (ISB) is chalked out and the role of each organisation delineated. Such coordination is also essential if there has to be pooling of funds and technical expertise so as to set up infrastructure relating to training, marketing, raw materials, research and development, etc. at the district and block levels.

4. There is, in particular, an urgent need for coordination between the programmes of the agencies in the decentralised industrial sector and the Industries Service and Business (ISB)/Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM) programmes. After the target group families, to be assisted in a particular year, have been identified by the IRD agency/BDO, the organisations in the decentralised industrial sector should adopt those very identified families for assistance under their programmes on a priority basis. It is encouraging to note that the agencies at the national level have accepted the overall strategy and instructions are separately being issued by them to their counterpart organisations in the States and their own field officers.

5. There is considerable scope for building up an inter-connection between the industries and IRD agencies at all levels of administration. The following steps may, in particular, be taken by the State Governments :

- (i) Secretary (Industries), Director (Industries), Director (Cottage Industries), Director (Handlooms), CEO, KVI Board, State Director of the KVIC, Director SISI, etc., should be actively involved in the implementation of the ISB component of the IRD and TRYSEM. This has to be achieved by creating a State Coordination Committee on ISB and TRYSEM. This would be a policy-making body, somewhat on the lines of the Central Coordination Committee.
- (ii) Joint touring by officers of the industries and rural development departments would be desirable in the initial stages. They could visit each district headquarters, bring about the necessary collaboration among the district-level

officers, sort out any initial problems and set up suitable coordinative mechanisms.

- (iii) Clear-cut instructions in regard to coordination between the DICs and the IRD agencies at the district level need to be issued. It would be advantageous to constitute a small committee consisting of the District Collector, the General Manager (DIC) and the Project Officer (IRD). This Committee could frame the overall programme for the district. The procedure for processing of applications and actual disbursement of subsidies could also be worked out in this Committee, taking into account the local conditions.
- (iv) With regard to the flow of funds relating to the ISB component of the IRD and TRYSEM, it may not be necessary to place the funds actually at the disposal of the Industries Departments, as this may result in a sectoral approach rather than the area approach which is followed under the IRDP. However, it would be in the interest of proper planning of work by the industries department, if the departments concerned with the implementation of the IRD and TRYSEM programmes notionally indicate at the beginning of each financial year the total quantum of funds, which are likely to be made available for the implementation of the rural industrialisation programme. On a rough basis, 25% of the allocations under IRD could be set apart for the ISB component. These funds may, however, not be actually placed at the disposal of the General Manager (DIC).
- (v) At the district level, the DIC should provide an umbrella for all organisations in the decentralised industrial sector. The DIC should be recognised as the main fulcrum of industrial activity in the district. It should be the responsibility of the DIC to draw up viable bankable schemes for various areas and levels of investment. The DIC should pool all the information already available from surveys conducted by different agencies. The action plan should contain details of the different types of industrial

activities which are possible in different blocks. Advantage should also be taken of the model schemes drawn up by the banks in their credit plans.

- (vi) In the process of formulation of schemes, the BDOs and Extension Officers (Industries) would also have an important role. They would also survey the scope for the development of industries, services and enterprises in their areas, in consultation with the village level workers, secretaries of cooperative societies, panchayati raj functionaries and the local bodies. All ideas emerging at any level should be sent to the DICs. Thus there will be a constant process of interaction between the DICs and the blocks about the formulation of schemes.
- (vii) The model schemes, after being finalised, will be circulated by the DICs to the different blocks. The block staff will relate these schemes to the actual places, where the units are to be set up. Bankable projects will be submitted by them to the DICs. It would be the responsibility of the Managers (Credit) in the DICs to persuade the banks to finance the schemes and projects.
- (viii) The identification of the beneficiary families should be done by the BDOs, in consultation with the bank managers and the DICs. The district and sub-district officials of the organisations in the decentralised sector should also identify persons belonging to target group families and supply their particulars to the block agency. Criteria for selection may be finalised by the district committee.
- (ix) Out of the 100 families selected under IRD and the 40 youths identified under TRYSEM, different persons will have to be related to different schemes in different sectors. This should be done by the BDOs in consultation with the beneficiary families, the DICs, the bank managers and the concerned agencies in the decentralised sector.
- (x) Training will be the responsibility of the various organisations operating in the decentralised sector. Arrangements for training should be made by the DIC in close collaboration and consultation with the IRD agency, the

BDOs and the training institutions. A rational and long-term perspective should be developed for creating and strengthening the training infrastructure. For this purpose, apart from utilising the funds available from other sources, proposals may also be sent to this Ministry under the TRYSEM scheme.

- (xi) Arrangements for procurement of raw materials and for marketing of finished goods should be the responsibility of the organisations in the decentralised sector. Wherever it is felt that these organisations are not strong enough, rural marketing and service centres may be started. This may be done by any of the existing organisations by setting up a new centre or by making suitable modifications in their existing system of retail depots.
- (xii) As it is not desirable or feasible to set up single line functionaries for all the organisations at the block level, it would be best to rely on the block machinery for implementing the schemes of various organisations in the decentralised sector. For this purpose, each block needs to be provided with an Extension Officer (Industries). This officer may be located in the headquarters or he may even be stationed at an important growth centre in the block area.

At the time of plan discussions held during the last financial year, almost every Secretary of the State Government had given an assurance that the minimum requirement of one Extension Officer (Industries) in each block would be provided by readjustment of existing staff, including the staff of the old Offices of the District Industries Officers, staff of the Rural Industries/Rural Artisans Programmes and the functionaries of the decentralised sector organisations. The situation needs to be reviewed urgently and arrangements made to post an EO for each block.

- (xiii) The organisations in the decentralised sector may be persuaded to delegate financial and administrative powers to the General Managers (DIC) or the Managers (Cottage Industries) as also to the BDOs.

- (xiv) It is not yet clear as to how the figures about ISB/TRYSEM and DICs are being reported from the field. Better coordination between the agencies at local levels would improve the credibility of the figures reported by all.

6. The points mentioned in the earlier paragraphs represent the consensus achieved at the national level among the different departments and organisations. All these departments/organisations have been requested to issue similar instructions to the State Governments and field officers. It is possible that there may be need for marginal modifications in the general strategy outlined above. These can be introduced after discussion in the State-level Sanctioning Committee on IRD/TRYSEM.

7. This letter contains some very important decisions. I shall be glad to know as early as possible what steps have been initiated in this behalf.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(S.C. Varma)

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

Copy forwarded for information to :—

All members of the Central Coordination Committee on Rural Industrialisation and TRYSEM with reference to the decisions taken in the 1st and 2nd meetings of the Committee. It is requested that suitable instructions may be issued by each Ministry/Department/Organisation to the State Governments, counterpart departments and organisations, and field offices, under intimation to the undersigned.

Sd/-

(S.C. Varma)

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

Copy also forwarded for information to :

1. State Directors of Industries
2. State Directors of Rural Development
3. All Project Officers, SFDA/IRD
4. All General Managers, D.I.C.
5. State Khadi & Village Boards.
6. Directors of KVIC in States.



# CONSTITUTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE CENTRAL COORDINATION COMMITTEE ON RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRYSEM

## I. Constitution

1. Secretary, Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.	<i>Chairman</i>
2. Joint Secretary (Small Scale Industries), Ministry of Industry.	<i>Member</i>
3. Joint Secretary (IRD), Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.	"
4. Joint Secretary (RE), Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.	"
5. Joint Secretary (Finance), Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.	"
6. Joint Secretary (Extension), Ministry of Agriculture (Deptt. of Agriculture and Cooperation).	"
7. O.S.D. (VSI), Planning Commission.	"
8. Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries.	"
9. Development Commissioner, Handicrafts, All India Handicrafts Board.	"
10. Development Commissioner, Handlooms, Government of India.	"
11. Chief Executive Officer, KVIC.	"
12. Chairman, Central Coir Board.	"
13. Executive Director, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.	"
14. Director General, Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India.	"
15. Joint Commissioner (T), Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.	<i>Convenor</i>

## II. Terms of Reference

1. To formulate a strategy for rural industrialisation as an integral part of rural development programme;
2. In particular, to coordinate the activities undertaken under the rural industries, services and business component of the IRD programme and the programmes of the agencies in the decentralised industrial sector; and
3. To coordinate the activities undertaken under the National Scheme of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) with the agencies in the decentralised industrial sector.

S.C. Varma  
Secretary (RR)

D.O. No. M.11012/18/80-IRD.III  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 24th May, 1980.*

Dear

In continuation of D.O. letter No. M.11012/42/78-IRD, dated 21st May, 1980, I write to inform you about the allocation of 300 blocks in the non-Special Programme Areas of different States/ Union Territories for the third year in succession *i.e.* for 1980-81 under the scheme of area planning for full employment as part of the Integrated Rural Development Programme launched in 1978-79.

2. You would recall that for the year 1979-80, 300 blocks were allocated on the basis of five criteria. Under these criteria blocks were allocated from backward districts, non-backward and non-special programme districts, old IRD districts, predominantly bonded labour districts and districts having 20% and more of Scheduled Caste population. These have been reviewed. All these criteria, except the one relating to old IRD have been found to be relevant for selection of blocks for 1980-81. In addition, more criteria for bringing better regional coverage under IRD and for enabling certain districts to be eligible for starting district agencies for implementing IRD programme have been considered and the number of blocks to be selected under them have been finalised for 1980-81.

3. The blocks to be selected under different criteria are as shown below:

*Criterion A.* At the rate of 1 block per district, 46 blocks have to be selected in 46 backward districts. Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram have to select 10 and 3 blocks, respectively.

*Criterion B.* At the rate of 1 block per district, 36 blocks are to be selected in 36 non-backward and non-Special Programme districts.

*Criterion C.* At the rate of 1 block per district, 14 blocks are to be selected in 14 districts. At the rate of 2 blocks per district 4 blocks have to be selected in 2 districts. On the whole, 16 districts would be covered under this criterion.

*Criterion D.* At the rate of 1 block per district in 9 districts and 2 blocks for one district, 11 Blocks are to be selected in 10 predominantly bonded labour districts.

*Criterion E.* Under this criterion, 91 blocks with a Scheduled Caste population of 20% and more are to be selected in 8 States. Under criteria A, B, C and D, 30 such blocks would have to be covered for 1980-81. In all, under criteria A to E, 121 SC blocks would have to be covered in different States.

*Criterion F.* In all 17 States and one Union Territory, have to select 85 blocks under this criterion. Out of these 85 blocks, 47 blocks would be those having a Scheduled Caste population of 20% and more.

4. Under the six criteria, in all, 168 SC blocks would have to be covered by different States. It has been the national policy to cover all the blocks with 20% and more of SC population under the programme. The State Government should ensure that these blocks are selected.

5. The number of blocks to be selected under the six criteria for 1980-81 in States/UTs as detailed in para 3 above is shown in Annexure I.\*

6. The criterion-wise selection of blocks is to be made as shown below.

Criterion	Blocks to be selected	
	Total	SC Blocks
A	59	15
B	36	9
C	18	1
D	11	5
E	91	91
F	85	47
	300	168

7. Selection of blocks will be made by the State Government/ Union Territories according to prescribed criteria. It is stipulated that in selection of the blocks, the State Governments should give first priority to those blocks which have 20% and more of Scheduled Caste population in them and which are not yet covered by any of the three special programmes. There are 21 such blocks in the country as on date. The State Governments should cover as many as 168 blocks with 20% and more of Scheduled Caste population, including the 91 blocks allocated under criterion E. To facilitate the selection of blocks with 20% and more of Scheduled Caste population as specified above a list of district-wise uncovered SC blocks is given in Annexure II.\*

8. Each of the 300 blocks will receive Rs. 2 lakhs for intensive development of the block and Rs. 60,000 per block towards conducting a baseline survey.

9. The Planning Commission finalised its views on the recommendations of the Working Group on Block level Planning under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.L. Dantwala and communicated the Guidelines for Block-level Planning vide its letter No. PC(P) 16/3/79 MLP, dated 29th December, 1979. These guidelines along with the guidelines conveyed through the Manual on IRD may be kept in view in the preparation of the block plans.

10. You are requested to kindly finalise the selection of blocks, early. The mechanics of selection of blocks in States/ UTs as given in Appendix I may profitably be utilised to speed up the selection of blocks. I may reiterate that in the selection of the blocks due attention may be paid to cover as many blocks with 20% and more of Scheduled Caste population as specified.

11. The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged immediately and the action taken may be communicated to the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction latest by 15th June, 1980.

Yours sincerely,  
Sd/-  
(S.C. Varma)

**Encl : As above.**

**\*Appendix VIII**

(Addressed to : Chief Secretary/Agricultural Production Commissioner/Development Commissioner/Secretary-in-Charge of IRD Programme—States/Union Territories).

Copy for information to :

1. Chairman, SFDA—States/UTs.
2. Project Officer, SFDA—States/UTs.
3. Chairman, DDA, DPAP—States.
4. Project Director, DPAP—States.
5. Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, New Delhi: (i) P.S. to Secretary (RR), (ii) JS (IRD)/JS (RE)/JS (FA)/JS (LR)/JS (A) / DS (IRD) / DS (SF) / DC (MF).
6. Area Officers for Special Programmes of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.
7. Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi : (i) PS to Member (Agr.), (ii) Secretary, (iii) Programme Advisers (Shri M. Sivagnanam, Shri M.M.K. Wali, Shri M.M. Choudhari, Mrs. P.P. Trivedi, Shri P.H. Vaishnev, Shri K.K. Srivastava), (iv) Shri S.K. Dugal, Joint Adviser (RD).
8. Shri Baldev Singh, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division), New Delhi.
9. Reserve Bank of India, Bombay
  - (i) The Chief Officer, Department of Banking Operations and Development, RBI, Bombay (5 copies).
  - (ii) The Chief Officer, Agr. Credit Department, RBI, Bombay.
10. Shri M.A. Chidambaram, Managing Director, ARDC, Bombay (5 copies).
11. Mrs. S. Satyabhama, Joint Secretary (Credit), Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.
12. Director General, National Institute of Rural Development, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (AP).

Sd/-

(N. Ramamurthy)  
Assistant Commissioner (II)

C.N.S. Nair  
*Deputy Secretary (IRD)*

D.O. No. S.11011/15/80-IRD-III  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 2nd June, 1980.*

Dear Shri

For the effective implementation of the IRD Programme, it is essential that officials directly dealing with this programme should have a thorough understanding of the guidelines and operational aspects of this programme. Many States have organised workshops and training programmes for officials at various levels and the officers of this Ministry have been associated with these training programmes. We thought it would be useful to bring out some course material in the form of a schedule for use in these courses. A training schedule has accordingly been drawn up and I enclose copies\* of the schedule for use in your State.

2. It is expected that short training programmes for block-level officers would be conducted in every district and in every block where the programme is under implementation. It may be useful to produce training material in the language of administration in the State. We should be glad if you would kindly arrange to bring out similar material or translations of this schedule in the language of administration in your State. You may also direct district/block-level officials to organise suitable training programmes in their respective areas.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely

*Encl : As above.*

Sd/-  
(C.N.S. Nair)

Appendix IX

No. S.11011/28/80-IRD-III  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated 6th June, 1980.*

To

The Chief Secretaries,  
All State Govts./U.Ts.

The Secretaries in-charge,  
IRD Programme,  
All State Govts./U.Ts.

SUBJECT:— Approval of block plans under the IRD Programme.

Sir,

As you are aware, the annual block plans under IRD are approved by the State-level coordination committees constituted for the purpose. Officers of this Ministry represent the Govt. of India in the meetings of the State Level Coordination Committees. With a view to ensuring meaningful participation by the representatives of this Ministry in the SLCC meetings, the State Govts. have been requested repeatedly to send the notice and agenda notes for discussions in the SLCC meetings to the concerned Officers in this Ministry at least 10 days before these meetings. However, it has been found from the past experience that, on account of inadequate notice for the meetings and other factors, it has not been possible for the representative of this Ministry to attend the SLCC meetings. Further, on account of inadequate time, it has not been possible to analyse in depth the proposals contained in the block plans.

It may be recalled that, earlier, the annual plans in respect of SFDA and DPAP prepared by the agencies used to be forwarded to this Ministry for approval of the Central Sanctioning Committee. However, the authority to accord approval to the block

plans under the IRDP was delegated to the State Level Coordination Committees, as the IRD guidelines for formulating block plans were flexible and the State Govts. were given the discretion to include schemes in the block plans which met the broad objectives of the programme. A representative of this Ministry was nominated as the member of the SLCCs. With a view to ensuring that the programmes formulated under the programme were within the overall guidelines of the programme and met its basic objectives. It is, however, felt that the present procedure for approving the block plans leaves much to be desired. It has, therefore, been decided to revise the instructions for according approval to the block plans under the IRDP as follows.

It has been observed that, by and large, the block plans are actually formulated by the Chief Executive Officer of the district-level agencies in consultation with the block authorities or by the BDOs themselves. While the plans for each block may continue to be formulated as at present, the block plans for all the blocks for a district may be combined into a single document. As soon as the consolidated block plans for the district is ready, it should be sent to the concerned officer in this Ministry for detailed scrutiny. This should be done much before the plans come up for consideration before the State-level Committee. In this manner, it will be possible to examine the block plans in greater details and to ensure that the block plans are formulated in accordance with the guidelines. The consideration of the block plans in the State-Level Committee will also be more meaningful. It is requested that immediate action is taken to adopt this procedure.

The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(C.N.S. Nair)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



No. 13013/3/80-IRD(I)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 16th June, 1980.*

To

The Agril. Production Commissioner/  
Secretary (Agri.) / Secretary Incharge  
SFDA/IRD Programmes  
All States and UTs of Goa, Delhi and  
Pondicherry.

**SUBJECT:—** Release of funds for SFDA/IRDP/IEP Programmes  
during 1980-81 procedure for—

Sir,

In the light of the experience gained during 1979-80 it is seen that all proposals for release of funds got bunched in the last two months of the financial year. This results in delay in the receipt of funds and sometimes the draft reaches the agencies, etc. after 31st March. So much so these are not available for utilisation during the year to which they relate. The main difficulty experienced were non-approval of the annual programme by State Level Sanctioning Committees on time, non-receipt of expenditure figures, non-receipt of audited statement of accounts and utilisation certificates for grants released during the previous year in the case of Small Farmers Development Agencies.

In order to prevent the recurrence of all this the procedure for releases in respect of various IRDP programmes viz., SFDA, IRDP in SFDA, DPAP and CAD blocks and Area Planning for full employment during 1979-80 has been reviewed and the following drill is proposed.

(1) Since there is a vote on account only for the  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the budget provision from April to July, 1980, the Central Government

will immediately release  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of its share except in cases where heavy unspent balances were noticed at the time of release of 2nd instalment in 1979-80. However, no release would be made to those agencies which have not furnished audited statement of accounts and the utilisation certificates for the grant-in-aid released during 1978-79 unless the same is received. In this matter the various State Govts. have already been telegraphically addressed.

2. In the meantime the State Govts./Agencies will arrange to obtain details of actual expenditure for 1979-80 and see that the meetings of the State Level Sanctioning Committee are held and the annual programmes got approved by 30th June, 1980. Copies of the annual programme approved by State Level Sanctioning Committees and expenditure during 1979-80 along with audited statement of accounts and utilisation certificates in the case of Small Farmers Development Agencies in respect of grant-in-aid for 1979-80 may please be sent to this Ministry by 31st August, 1980. On receipt of this, 50% of the balance of the Central share would be released. The idea is to see that the second instalment for the year is made available to the various State Govts./Agencies by the end of September, 1980.

3. Information regarding expenditure incurred up to 31st October, 1980 and anticipated expenditure for the period November to March, 1981 may be intimated by 30th Nov., 1980. This will facilitate release of the final instalment by the Govt. of India by 31st December, 1980.

It is requested that the machinery for approval of annual plans, audited statement of accounts, and monitoring may be suitably streamlined to see that the above drill is put in practice so that funds are made available to the State Governments/agencies for timely utilisation.

Receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)  
*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

**Copy to:—**

**Chairman/Project Officers of all Small Farmers Development Agencies for information and necessary action.**

**Copy also for information to:—**

1. JS (Finance) 2. DS(IRD) 3. AC(I) 4. AC(II) 5. RO(IRD)
6. RO(SF) 7. AO(SFDA) 8. IRD(III) Section 9. IRD(I) Section (All dealing hands).

**Sd/-**

**(A.K. Narayanan)**

***Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.***

No. 13014/1/79-IRD(I)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 30th June, 1980.*

To

The Agriculture Production Commissioners/  
Secretary, Agriculture/Development Commissioner  
(All States and UTs. of Delhi, Goa and Pondicherry)

**SUBJECT:—** Animal Husbandry Programme in SFDA project areas—relaxations to guidelines dated 5-11-1977.

Sir:

I am directed to refer to your attention to the Ministry's circular bearing No. 13016/14/77-Agri. Cr.I, dated 5th November, 1977 on the above subject laying down certain instructions *inter alia* regarding Goat Rearing Programme. Due to certain conditions given therein, some of the State Governments/Agencies were finding it difficult to implement the programme successfully. The matter has, therefore, been reconsidered in this Ministry in consultation with the Animal Husbandry Division of Ministry of Agriculture and it has now been decided to modify the guidelines as follows:

1. The programme need not be restricted to four established breeds of goat, namely, Jamunapari, Barberi, Black Bengal and Beetal. Any breed which is certified by the State Director of Animal Husbandry as suitable for the purpose may be taken up under the programme.
2. The Condition of stall feeding of goats may be relaxed where stall feeding is not feasible.
3. The goat-rearing programme should not be taken up in the identified Drought-prone and Desert Districts. In other districts it be taken up in the identified areas where adequate vegetation and/or grazing facilities are available. As for scientific grazing, since the goat-rearing

projects will be sanctioned in the identified areas where adequate vegetation and/or grazing facilities would be available, this would mean grazing by animals in the common land in the village, on the stubbles in the harvested fields, choppings of fodder trees, and other flora. A certificate in this regard from the State Director of Animal Husbandry is considered adequate.

The proposals may be included in the Block plans and placed before the State Level Sanctioning Committee for approval. Sending of individual schemes to the Govt. of India for approval need not be sent.

The contents of the letter may please be brought to notice of all SFDAs/IRDP in your State.

The receipt of the letter may be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy forwarded for information to:—

1. All the Project Officers of Small Farmers Development Agencies.
2. Secretary, Deptt. of Animal Husbandry (All States and UTs of Delhi, Goa, & Pondicherry).
3. Chief, Agriculture, Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi.
4. Shri V.P. Malhotra, Chief Officer, Reserve Bank of India, Agriculture Credit Deptt., Central Office, Garment House, Bombay.
5. Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Deptt. of Agriculture, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi/A.C. (Sheep).
6. The Director General, National Institute of Rural Development, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.
7. P.S. to Secretary (RR) - 2 copies.
8. Sr. P.A. to JS (IRD).
9. Dir. (SF), DS(IRD), DS(SF), AC(AP), AC(IRD III), RO(IRD III), RO (SF), JC (Sheep), AC (Sheep).
10. IRD II, IRD III Section.

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*

**F.No. S.11011/118/79-IRD III**  
**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION**

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.*  
*Dated 1st July, 1980.*

To

1. The Chief Secretary,  
All States/U.Ts.
2. Agricultural Production Commissioner,  
All States/U.Ts.
3. Development Commissioner,  
All States/U.Ts.
4. The Secretary in-charge of IRD Programmes,  
All States/U.Ts.
5. The Secretary/Commissioner,  
In-charge of Command Area Development,  
All States/U.Ts.

**SUBJECT:— Assistance for Crop Insurance in areas covered under the IRD Programme beyond 1979-80.**

Sir,

As indicated in our letter number S. 11011/118/79-IRD III dated 21st December, 1979, on the subject of assistance for crop insurance in areas covered under the IRD Programme, the operation of the subsidy towards crop insurance has been reviewed. After such a review, the Government of India have decided to continue this scheme beyond 1979-80 till further orders in all the IRD Blocks.

2. The Government of India have also decided to extend crop insurance scheme, as in the case of IRD Programme, to SFDA/DPAP areas from the current year *i.e.* 1980-81. In the case of blocks covered by IRD and one or more of the special

programmes, subsidy shall be paid to a beneficiary from the funds of one of these schemes only.

3. The decision in paras (1) & (2) above is subject to the following conditions:

- (i) The maximum sum to be insured by a small farmer/marginal farmer is limited to Rs. 2,000/-;
- (ii) The rate of premium and the indemnifiable limit will be in accordance with the Tables prepared by the General Insurance Company of India for different areas in a State/UT; and
- (iii) Government of India will share, on a matching basis with the State Governments, 50 per cent of the premium due from small and marginal farmers as defined under the special programmes in the special programme areas.

4. The subsidy payable from Government of India *i.e.* 25% of the premium, may be included in the budgets of the special programmes and those of IRD programmes in the areas where the pilot crop insurance scheme is under operation.

5. If the State Governments are providing a higher rate of subsidy, the additional amounts for the higher rate of subsidy will have to be provided out of the State's normal budgets.

6. Appropriate instructions may be issued to the agencies in charge of special programmes and IRD programme for releasing the eligible subsidy amounts towards the premium on crop insurance.

7. Action taken in this matter may kindly be communicated in due course.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(C.N.S. Nair)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy for information and necessary action to:—

1. Shri, P.P. Rao, Deputy Manager, GIC,  
Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate, Bombay.
2. The Chairman/Project Director,  
All SFDAs-States/U.Ts.
3. The Chairman/Project Director,  
All DPAP agencies - States.

## 4. The CAD Authorities - States

Sd/-

(C.N.S. Nair)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy for information to:

- IV. *Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.*
1. P.S. to Secy. (RR)
  2. JS (IRD) / JS (RE) / JS (FA) / JS(LR) / JS (A).
  3. Area Officers for Special Programmes of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.
  4. Director (AI)/PE/SRO(AI)/AD(AI)/RO(AI)/AI Section.
  5. DC(LD)/DS(Agri.) / US(DPAPI) / US(DPAP II) / AC (DPAP) / AC(SL) / SO(DPAP) / DPAP Section.
  6. AC (I) / AC (II) / RO (IRD III) / RO (RWP) / IRD III Section/Guard file IRD III Section.
  7. RO (IRD I) / SO (IRD I) / IRD I Section.
- V. *Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi.*
- (i) PS to Member (Agri.)
  - (ii) Member-Secretary
  - (iii) *Programme Advisers*
    1. Shri M. Sivagnanam
    2. Shri M.M.K. Wali
    3. Shri M.M. Choudhari
    4. Mrs. P.P. Trivedi
    5. Shri K.K. Srivastava
    6. Shri P.H. Vaishnev
  - (iv) Shri S.K. Dugal, Joint Adviser (RD).
- VI. *Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation*
1. Shri S.S. Puri, Secretary (Agriculture & Cooperation), Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation.
  2. Mrs. S. Satyabhama, Joint Secretary (Credit), Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation.
  3. Shri M.C.K. Murthy, Deputy Secretary.
  4. Shri R.S. Bhist, US (Credit) - 3 copies.
- VII. Director General, National Institute of Rural Development, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (A.P.) (2 copies).
- VIII. Director, IRS Academy of Administration, Mussoori (U.P.).

Sd/-

(N. Ramamurthy)

*Assistant Commissioner (II)*



F.No. S.11011/6/80-IRD III  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated 8th August, 1980.*

To

1. The Secretary, Rural Development,  
Govt. of
2. The Agriculture Production Commissioner,  
Govt. of

**SUBJECT:—** Subsidy for purchase of tools and equipment by rural artisans.

Sir,

According to the existing SFDA/IRD instructions, selected beneficiaries purchasing improved agricultural implements at a cost not exceeding Rs. 500/- are not required to take bank loans for the non-subsidy portion of the cost of such implements. The beneficiaries are permitted to make payments in cash to the suppliers of such implements and the subsidy is to be paid to the suppliers by the agencies.

2. It has been pointed out that rural artisans purchasing improved tools and equipments are required to take loans to cover the non-subsidy component of the cost of such implements. In order to treat rural artisans on the same footing as small farmers and marginal farmers in respect of purchase of tools, implements, etc., it has now been decided that rural artisans, selected for assistance under the IRD Programme, may purchase tools and equipments required for their trade at a cost not exceeding Rs. 500/- without taking loans from cooperative/commercial banks. The subsidy in respect of purchase of such tools and equipments shall be directly paid to the approved suppliers by the implementing

agencies and the selected artisans shall pay the non-subsidy portion of the cost in cash. This decision may kindly be brought to the notice of all implementing agencies.

3. Receipt of this communication may kindly be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(C.N.S. Nair)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy to:

1. All Project Directors, SFDA.
2. All District Collectors.
3. All Divisions in the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.
4. Adviser (RD), Planning Commission.

Sd/-

(C.N.S. Nair)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

F.No. M.11012/14/30-IRD III  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 9th Sept., 1980.*

Deputy Secretary,  
Agriculture and Cooperation Department,  
Govt. of Orissa, (Bhubaneswar)

SUBJECT:— Interest free share capital loan to agricultural labourers.

Sir,

Please refer to your D.O. letter No. IRD(A) 63/8-25346/AC dated the 17th June, 1980 regarding your proposal to extend the interest free share capital loan to agricultural labourers. In this connection it is pointed out that the words "agricultural labourers" were left out in chapter IV para 4.71 of the IRD Manual. However, it is clarified that the facility of interest free share capital loan up to the value of four shares or Rs. 40/- is available to the agricultural labourers on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to small and marginal farmers.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(C.N.S. Nair)  
*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy for information and necessary action to:

1. Secretary in-charge of IRD Programme - All States/U.Ts.
2. Standard Distribution.

Sd/-  
(C.N.S. Nair)  
*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

No. S. 11011/15/80-IRD III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated 23rd September, 1980.*

To

The Secretary, Rural Development  
Agriculture Production Commissioner/Development  
Commissioner  
All States and Union Territories.

**SUBJECT:—** Training for the field level workers implementing the  
IRD Programme.

**REFERENCE:—** Our letter No. S.11011/15/80-IRD-III dated 2nd  
June, '80.

Sir,

As training is an essential input for effective performance, it is highly necessary that officials directly dealing with IRD should have sufficient understanding of the guidelines and the operational aspects of the programme: Some States have already organised special workshops and training programmes for officials at various levels. This Ministry had recently conducted a series of Workshops on IRD/SFDA programmes. A number of officers involved in implementing these programmes at the district level attended these Workshops and found them extremely useful. These Workshops provided an opportunity to clarify the concepts and objectives of the programme as well as to discuss some of the operational aspects of implementing the programme in the field.

2. Under the reference cited, course materials in the form of a schedule have already been communicated to all the State Governments and Union Territories with a request to conduct training programmes for Block level officers in every district.

3. It is requested that all the Assistant Project Officers and BDOs may be given training at the District Level for 3 days as

per the schedule already communicated. The training courses may be conducted as far as possible in the Extension Training Centres/Agricultural Colleges/Agricultural Universities/Veterinary Colleges, etc., if located in the district concerned so that the services of the experts in those institutions could also be utilised. The officers who have already undergone training at the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad and Workshops held at Vigyan Bhavan in New Delhi during July-August, 1980, may be engaged as resource persons for the conduct of the training courses.

4. In addition to the above courses at the district level, Village Level Workers and Extension Officers at the Block level may also be given training for 3 days at sub-divisional level or Block level, depending upon the number of participants to be trained. The District Level Officers could be made responsible for the conduct of such training courses.

5. It is desirable that all the above training courses at the district as well as sub-divisional levels are completed before the end of 1980 so that the officials could implement the programme successfully, with the experience gained by them from the training programme.

6. The State Governments/Union Territories are permitted to spend up to Rs. 5/- per trainee per day for meeting the miscellaneous expenditure *e.g.* hiring accommodation, etc. in connection with the conduct of training and this may be met out of IRD funds. The expenditure on this will be borne by the Central and State Governments on 50:50 basis as usual. As far as the SFDA/DPAP districts which are implementing IRD are concerned, they may use the funds allotted to them under IRD and, in respect of other districts, State Governments may issue instructions to the officers responsible for the implementation of the programme at the district level to meet the expenditure from the funds allotted to them for the implementation of the IRD.

7. The State Governments may draw up training programmes for the districts and communicate the same to this Ministry sufficiently in advance so that the officers in this Ministry could

also participate in some of the training programmes at the district level.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(C.N.S. Nair)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy to:

1. Director General, National Institute of Rural Development, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.
2. Planning Commission (Shri S.K. Dugal), Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi.
3. All Programme Divisions in the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.

Sd/-

(C.N.S. Nair)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

F.No. S.11011/71/80-IRD III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 21st Oct., 1980.*

**SUBJECT:—** Involvement of technical and research institutions in rural development.

Sir,

The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) represents the nation's major thrust against rural poverty. This Programme was launched during 1978-79 in selected blocks in the country. The Programme has been extended to all the blocks in the country from 2nd October, 1980. It is directly aimed at the identified target groups consisting of landless labourers, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans and craftsmen, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

In order to enlarge the scope and utility of the programme, it is felt that there is an urgent need to draw upon the vast pool of trained manpower available in our universities and research institutions. Such institutions are so widely distributed that they could truly serve as local points for setting in motion processes which would improve the standards of living of the rural poor. These institutions could play a very crucial role in accelerating the pace of transfer of technology in the rural sector.

In the past, this Ministry had no provisions to assist academic and research institutions in formulating and implementing schemes for rural development. With a view to filling this gap, it is now proposed to assist academic and research institutions in formulating and implementing rural development schemes and undertaking research, etc. on appropriate rural technology. For this purpose, a brief outline of a scheme has been drawn up and is under consideration in the Planning Commission. A copy of the

scheme is enclosed for your perusal. In the meantime, it is felt that it would be useful to have a meeting of the Heads of various scientific/technical institutions to discuss as to how best these institutions could be involved in the formulation/implementation of various rural development schemes. Accordingly, it is proposed to hold a meeting on 21-11-80 at 10.00 A.M. in Committee Room No. 49, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Shri S.C. Varma, Secretary, Ministry of Rural Reconstruction. You are requested kindly to make it convenient to attend.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

*Encl : a.a.*



No. S. 11011/106/80-IRD III  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated 13-1-81.*

To

1. Secretary, Rural Development  
All State Govts./UTs.
2. Agriculture Production Commissioner,  
All State Govts./UTs.

SUBJECT:— Assistance for setting up wind mills for minor irrigation purposes.

Sir,

Under the existing guidelines for the Integrated Rural Development Programme, members of the target groups are eligible for assistance for taking up minor irrigation works, both on individual basis and on a group basis. Small and marginal farmers are eligible for subsidy at the rate of 25% and 33½%, respectively, of the capital cost of such irrigation projects. Where irrigation work is undertaken on a community basis, subsidy is provided to the extent of 50% of the cost of the project, under certain circumstances. This Ministry has given a very high priority for taking up different schemes for the utilisation of groundwater potential. Subsidy is already available for various types of irrigation works, *e.g.* undergroundwater channels, lining of water courses, sprinkler irrigation, etc. A copy of our letter No. 13013/37/79-IRD-I dated the 1st January, 1980 is enclosed in this connection.

2. In the context of increasing cost of petroleum products, the Govt. of India are of the view that it is necessary to explore the possibilities of utilising renewable sources of energy for meeting rural energy needs. In this connection, it has been observed that a number of agencies have developed technically and econo-

micably viable wind mills for irrigation purposes. Banks have also given loans for setting up of wind mills. Considering the vast potential of this source of energy for meeting a variety of energy needs in our rural areas it has been decided to offer incentives to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other members of the target group for adopting this technology, particularly for irrigation purposes. It has been decided that subsidy would be admissible to wind mills for irrigation purposes, both for individual schemes and for community schemes, in the same manner and to same extent as in respect of electric and diesel pumps and other conventional equipments, and will be linked with loans given by banks. It may, however, be ensured that the wind mills are set up and operated under proper technical guidance and supervision and are also economically viable. In this connection, it may be mentioned that various organisations like the National Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, BHEL, Hyderabad, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, ORP Wind Mill Project, Kusumih Kalan, District, Gazipur, Uttar Pradesh, etc. have done considerable work on the wind mills. Some commercial firms have also manufactured windmills. These agencies may be approached for suitable guidance in setting up wind mills.

3. The contents of this circular may kindly be brought to the notice of all concerned.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy to all Project Directors, District Rural Development Societies.

Copy also to Planning Commission, New Delhi.

Standard distribution in the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

No. 20012/170/78-SFDA(A)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 27th February, 1981.*

To

The Project Officer,  
Small Farmers Development Agency,  
Nowgong (Assam).

SUBJECT:— CPF Rules for Directly recruited staff of the SFDA.

Sir, *प्रति सम्बन्धित प्रमाणित प्रमाणित प्रमाणित*

I am directed to refer to your letter No. SFDA(N)/200/79-80/30/1353 dated 24th July, 1979 on the subject cited above and to say that so far as investment pattern of the contributions to the funds is concerned, a copy of this Ministry's circular letter of even number dated 13th November, 1980 is enclosed for information and guidance at your end. However with a view to keep a watch on deductions and for the proper maintenance of CPF accounts it will be better to keep the funds under the custody of the "Regional Provident Fund Commissioner" which is an authorized body for the custody of funds & maintenance of CPF accounts.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-  
(Jagdish Chander).  
*Accounts Officer/*

Copy for information to all SFDAs.

No. 20012/170/78-SFDA(A)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 27th February, 1981.*

To

The Project Officer,  
3110, East Second Street,  
Pudukkottai - 622 001 (Tamil Nadu).

SUBJECT:— Extension of CPF to the retired government employee employed by the Agency.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No. C-3343/79 dated 15-10-79 on the subject cited above and to say as per Rule 18 of the Model CPF Rules, the deduction of all amounts representing Government contribution and interest thereon may be made if the subscriber within five years of the commencement of his service resigns from the service or ceases to be an employee otherwise than by reasons of death, superannuation or a declaration by a competent medical authority that he is unfit for further service or the abolition of the post or the reduction of establishment. In the case of an employee leaving Agency's service within five years of the commencement of his service under the Agency, the Agency's contribution and interest thereon will not be paid and the employee will be repaid only his contribution and interest thereon.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-  
(Jagdish Chander)  
*Accounts Officer*

Copy to All SFDAs.

No. 20012/170/78-SFDA(A)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated the 13th Nov., 1980.*

To

The Project Officer,  
All SFDAs.

SUBJECT:— CPF Rules for the directly recruited staff of the  
SFDAs.

Sir,

I am directed to state that a number of points have been raised by various SFDAs in connection with the administration of CPF Rules by the Agencies. In this connection the position is indicated below for information and necessary action.

*Point raised*

*Clarification*

1. Whether the CPF rules will take effect from 1-4-76 or from 15-3-79 *i.e.* the date of issue of orders vide circular No.20012/170/78-SFDA (A) dated 15-3-79.

It has already been clarified vide this Ministry's circular letter of even number dated 5-11-79 that it is for the Agency to decide according to its administrative convenience and expediency whether CPF rules be given effect to from 1-4-76 or from a date subsequent to it. The subscription has to be recovered from the date from which the Rules are given effect to by the Agency.

2. Whether the investment pattern prescribed vide Ministry of Finance notification dated 30-6-75 is to be followed.

The current account of the Fund shall be kept by the Agency in the Post Office Savings Bank Account. Any funds not required for

3. Whether the CPF account in the Post Office should be opened in the name of the individual or in the name of the Agency.
4. Whether the rules are compulsory or optional.
5. Whether the CPF rules should be made applicable to the employees from the date of the appointment or from the date when the employees are considered fit for regular appointment.
6. Whether D.A. will be taken into account for the purpose of contribution by the employees/Agencies.
7. Whether the amount of CPF should be paid to the employee in cash on his transfer to State Govt.

current expenditure may be invested in the name of the Fund in any Security in which trust property may lawfully be invested under the Indian Trust Acts 1882 or Ten Years Treasury Saving Deposit Certificates or National Savings Certificates to the extent permissible and/or in fixed deposit with the State Bank of India.

A consolidated accounts will be opened in the name of the Agency and not in the name of individual employee.

These rules once approved by the Governing body are compulsory for all the directly recruited staff of the Agency.

The CPF rules will apply from 1-4-76 or from the date of initial employment whichever is later. Contribution to the fund will also be recovered accordingly.

D.A. will not be taken into account for the purpose of CPF Contribution.

In such cases the amount is not to be paid to the employee in cash but has to be transferred to the State Govt. for being credited to his GPF/CPF.

8. Whether the Agency's contribution should be credited to the subscribers account every month alongwith subscriber's contribution.
9. Form in which ledger account is to be maintained.

Agency's contribution shall be credited in subscriber's account at the end of the Financial Year *i.e.* 31st March of every year as already stated in Rule 10 of the CPF Rules.

The form in which ledger account of CPF is to be maintained has already been circulated with circular letter of even number dated 25-5-79. Regarding other forms a copy of the publication "C.P.F. Rules" may be obtained from the Manager, Govt. of India Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi-6.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-  
(Jagdish Chander)  
*Accounts Officer (SFDA)*

No. 20012/170/78-SFDA(A)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 5th Nov., 1979.*

To

The Project Officer/Managing Director,  
All Small Farmers Development Agencies.

SUBJECT:— CPF Rules for directly recruited staff of the SFDA's.

Sir,

I am directed to invite a reference to Rule 1(2) of the letter of even number dated 15th March, 1979, Model CPF Rules circulated vide Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (Department of Rural Development) and to clarify that it is for the Agency to decide, according to its administrative convenience and expediency, whether the CPF Rules should be given effect to from 1-4-76 or from a date subsequent to it.

The date 1-4-76 as indicated in the model CPF Rules was meant to convey the earliest date from which the said rules could be given effect to, subject to the administrative convenience and expediency of the Agency concerned.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



No. 20012/170/78-SFDA(A)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 25th May, 1979.*

To

The Project Officer,  
All SFDAs.

SUBJECT:— C.P.F. Rules for directly recruited staff of the SFDAs.  
Sir,

I am directed to invite a reference to this Department's letter of even number dated 15th March, 1979 on the subject cited above and to forward herewith the specimen of form for maintaining the ledger account of the subscriber.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-  
(Jagdish Chander)  
*Accounts Officer*

Copy to:

1. All AGs/AGCW&M/Sr. DAG, Calcutta/Bombay along with a copy of the form.
2. Budget & Accounts Section (RD).
3. IRD(I) Section.

Sd/-  
(Jagdish Chander)  
*Accounts Officer*

*(To be printed on Super Royal, both sides)*  
 CONTRIBUTORY PROVIDENT FUND (INDIA) LEDGER  
 (All figures in whole Rupees)

Account No. \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Designation \_\_\_\_\_

Date of commencement of employment \_\_\_\_\_

Pay on 31st March of preceding year Rs. 19 19	Subscription		Monthly balance on which interest is calculated	Government contribution		With- drawals	Remarks
	Subscrip- tion	Refunds of with- drawals		Subscriber's emolu- ments drawn on duty or	his leave salary, if he elects to subscribe during leave		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) (9)

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

January

February



No. 20012/170/78-SFDA(A)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 20th February, 81.*

To

The Project Officer,  
All SFDA's.

SUBJECT:— CPF Rules for the directly recruited staff of the  
SFDA's.

Sir,

I am directed to state that a number of Agencies have sought clarification whether the employees of the Agency should contribute the arrear amount of contribution of CPF with effect from 1-4-76 in one lump sum or they can do so in instalments. In this connection it is stated that the employees of the Agency may pay the arrears of CPF contribution in one lump sum, if they so desire. But to avoid hardship to low-paid employees, the recovery of arrears may be made in monthly instalments not less than the current monthly contribution. However, the Agency's contribution for the past period will be paid only after the arrears have been fully recovered.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-  
(Jagdish Chander)  
*Accounts Officer*

Copy to SFDA, Karbi Anglong, Diphu, Assam with reference to his letter No. SFDA/A-41/80/1058 dated 31-12-80.

No. 20012/170/78-SFDA(A)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 15th March, 1979.*

To

The Chairman,  
All SFDAs.

SUBJECT :— C.P.F. Rules for directly recruited staff of the  
SFDAs.

Sir,

I am to forward herewith a copy of the Model Contributory Provident Fund Rules for the directly recruited staff of the Small Farmers Development Agencies. The CPF Rules for the SFDAs are based on the CPF Rules (India), 1962 and without prejudice to anything contained in the model CPF Rules, the provision of CPF Rules (India), 1962 shall apply in respect of any matter not covered specifically in these Rules. The forms appended to CPF Rules (India), 1962 may also be used with necessary modifications. Specific rules for the Agency may now be drafted and given effect to, after approval by the Governing Body of the Agency.

As stated in note (1) below Rule 4, the investments from the Fund shall be made in accordance with the instructions contained in Government of India, Ministry of Finance Notification No. F.12(14)-PD/75 dated 30-6-75 (a copy of which has been appended to the Rules) as amended from time to time.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(Shivraj Singh)

*Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*

## Copy to:

1. Project Officer, All SFDAs, alongwith a copy of the above Rules.
2. Agricultural Production Commissioner/Secy. Agri., All State Govt. /UTs. alongwith a copy of the Rules.
3. All AGs/AGCW & M/Sr. DAG, Calcutta/Bombay alongwith a copy of the rules.
4. Controller General of Accounts, Ministry of Finance, (Department of Expenditure), New Delhi.
5. Ministry of Finance (E.V. Branch) with reference to their U.O.No. 3493/EV(B) 78 dated 7-7-78.
6. P.S. to Secy. (A&RD) / Addl. Secy. (RD) / JS (IRD).
7. Budget & Accounts Section (RD) alongwith a copy of the Rules, with reference to their U.O. No. 4167/78-B&A, dated 29-12-78.
8. IRD(I) Section.

Sd/-

(Shivraj Singh)

*Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*

# MODEL CONTRIBUTORY PROVIDENT FUND RULES FOR SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

## SHORT TITLE AND DEFINITIONS

### 1. *Short Title and Commencement*

- (i) These rules may be called the Contributory Provident Fund (Name of the Agency), SFDA Rules 1976.
- (ii) They shall come into force with effect from 1st April 1976.

### 2. *Definition*

In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (i) Accounts Officer means the Project Officer/Project Director/Managing Director (as the case may be) and Member Secretary of the Small Farmers Development Agency (Name of the Agency).
- (ii) Emoluments means pay, leave salary, or subsistence grant as defined in the (Name of the State) State Service Rules and includes
  - (a) dearness pay appropriate to pay, leave salary, or subsistence grant, if admissible; and
  - (b) any wages paid by the Agency to employees not remunerated by fixed monthly pay
- (iii) Family means:
  - (a) in the case of a male subscriber, the wife and children of a subscriber, and the widow or widows and children of a deceased son of a subscriber.

Provided that if a subscriber proves that his wife has been judicially separated from him or has ceased under the customary law of the community to which she belongs to be entitled to maintenance, she shall henceforth be deemed to be no longer a member

of the subscriber's family in matters to which these rules relate unless the subscriber subsequently intimates in writing to the Accounts Officer that she shall continue to be so regarded :

- (b) in the case of a female subscriber, the husband and children of a subscriber, and or widows and children of a deceased son of a subscriber :

Provided that if a subscriber by notice in writing to the Accounts Officer expresses her desire to exclude her husband from her family, the husband shall henceforth be deemed to be no longer a member of the subscriber's family in matters to which these rules relate, unless the subscriber subsequently cancels such notice in writing.

*Note* :—Child means a legitimate child and includes an adopted child, where adoption is recognised by the personal law governing the subscriber

- (iv) Fund means the Contributory Provident Fund, SFDA (Name of the Agency) Rules, 1976.
- (v) Leave means any variety of leave recognised by the (Name of the State) State Service Rules which may be applicable to the subscriber.
- (vi) Year means a financial year.
- (vii) "Employer" means (Name of the Agency) Small Farmers' Development Agency.
- (viii) "Employees" means any person in the pay roll of the (Name of the Agency) Small Farmers' Development Agency excepting:
  - (a) any employee of the State Government on deputation to the (Name of the Agency) Small Farmers' Development Agency.
  - (b) any casual employee not employed on a whole-time basis with any fixed scale of pay.
- (ix) "Project Officer" means Project Officer/ Project Director/ Managing Director (as the case may be) and Member Secretary of (Name of the Agency) Small Farmers' Development Agency.



- (x) Chairman means Chairman (Name of the Agency), Small Farmers' Development Agency and (Official designation of the Chairman)
- (xi) "Agency" means (Name of the Agency) Small Farmers' Development Agency.
- (xii) "Government" means Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Department of Rural Development.

### CONSTITUTION OF THE FUND

#### 3. *Constitution of the fund*

(i) The funds which shall be maintained in rupees, shall be constituted with subscription paid by the subscribers and contribution made by the Agency and shall also include accrued interest or profit realised on investment of any part thereof.

(ii) All sums paid into the fund under these rules shall be credited in the books of Agency to an account named "The Contributory Provident Fund (Name of the Agency) SFDA Account".

4. *Condition of eligibility.* (i) These rules shall apply to every directly recruited employee of the Agency.

(ii) Every employee of the agency to whom these rules apply shall be subscriber to the Fund

*Note:* 1. The investment from the Fund shall be made in accordance with the instructions contained in the Ministry of Finance Notification No. F. 12(14)-PD/75 dated 30.6.75 (copy enclosed) as amended from time to time.

*Note:* 2. Any employee having retired from the service of the Central Government or any State Government may on re-employment be admitted to the fund by the Agency subject to these rules.

### NOMINATION

5. *Nominations.* (i) A subscriber shall, at the time of joining the Fund, send to the Accounts Officer a nomination conferring on one or more persons the right to receive the amount that may stand to his credit in the Fund in the event of his death before that amount has become payable, or having become payable, has not been paid:

Provided that if, at the time of making the nomination the subscriber has a family, the nomination shall not be in favour of any person or persons other than the members of his family.

(ii) If a subscriber nominates more than one person under sub-rule (i) he shall specify in the nomination the amount or share payable to each of the nominees in such manner as to cover the whole of the amount that may stand to his credit in the Fund at any time.

(iii) Every nomination shall be in such one of the forms set forth in the first Schedule appended to these Rules, as is appropriate in the circumstances.

(iv) A subscriber may at any time cancel a nomination by sending a notice in writing to the Accounts Officer. The subscriber shall alongwith such notice, or separately send a fresh nomination made in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

(v) A subscriber may provide in a nomination (a) that the nomination shall become invalid in the event of the happening of a contingency specified therein:

Provided that if at the time of making the nomination the subscriber has no family, he shall provide in the nomination that it shall become invalid in the event of his subsequently acquiring a family.

(vi) Every nomination made and every notice of cancellation given, by a subscriber shall, to the extent that it is valid, take effect, on the date on which it is received by the Accounts Officer.

#### SUBSCRIBER'S ACCOUNTS

6. *Subscriber's account.* An account shall be opened in the name of each subscriber, in which shall be shown

- (i) his subscription made under rule 8;
- (ii) contributions made under rule 10 by the Agency to his account;
- (iii) interest, as provided by rule 11 on subscriptions;
- (iv) interest, as provided by rule 11, on contribution; and
- (v) Advances and withdrawals from the fund.

#### CONDITIONS AND RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

7. *Conditions of subscriptions.* (i) Every subscriber shall subscribe monthly to the fund when on duty but not during a period of suspension :

Provided that a subscriber on reinstatement after a period passed under suspension shall be allowed the option of paying

in one sum, or in instalments, any sum not exceeding the maximum amount of arrears of subscriptions permissible for that period.

(ii) A subscriber may, at his option, not subscribe during leave which either does not carry any leave salary or carries leave salary equal to or less than half pay or half average pay.

(iii) The subscriber shall intimate in writing his election not to subscribe during the leave referred to in sub rule (2) to the Project Director/Managing Director/Project Officer as the case may be before he proceeds on leave.

Failure to make due and timely intimation shall be deemed to constitute an election to subscribe. The option of a subscriber intimated under this rule shall be final.

8. *Rates of subscriptions.* (i) The amount of subscription shall be fixed by the subscriber himself subject to the following conditions, namely

(a) It shall be expressed in whole rupees.

(b) It may be any sum, so expressed, not less than 8½% his emoluments and not more than his emoluments.

(ii) The subscriber shall intimate the fixation of the amount of his monthly subscription in each year before 20th March.

(iii) The amount of subscription so fixed may be enhanced or reduced once at any time during the course of a year:

Provided that when the amount of subscription is so reduced, it shall not be less than the minimum prescribed in sub-rule (1):

Provided further that if a subscriber is on duty for a part of a month and on leave for the remainder of that month, and if he has elected not to subscribe during the leave, the amount of the subscription payable shall be proportionate to the number of days spent on duty in the month.

9. *Realisation of subscriptions.* The subscription shall be realised by deduction from the monthly pay bill by the Project Officer/Project Director/Managing Director (as the case may be).

10. *Contribution by the Agency.* (i) The Agency shall with effect from 31st March of each year make a contribution to the account of each subscriber.

Provided that if a subscriber quits the service or dies during a year contribution shall be credited to his account for the period between the close of the preceding year and the date of the casualty:

Provided further that no contribution shall be payable in respect of any period for which the subscriber is permitted under the rules not to, or does not, subscribe to the Fund.

(ii) The contribution shall be  $8\frac{1}{3}\%$  of the subscriber's emoluments drawn on duty during the year or period, as the case may be.

(iii) Should a subscriber elect to subscribe during leave, his leave salary shall, for the purposes of this rule, be deemed to be emoluments drawn on duty.

(iv) Should a subscriber elect to pay arrears of subscription in respect of a period of suspension, the emoluments or portion of emoluments which may be allowed for that period on reinstatement, shall, for the purpose of this rule be deemed to be emoluments drawn on duty.

(v) The amount of contribution payable shall be rounded off to the nearest whole rupee (fifty Paise counting as the next higher rupee).

#### INTEREST

11. *Interest.* (1) Agency shall pay to the credit of the account of a subscriber, interest, at such rate as Government may from time to time prescribe for the payment of interest on subscriptions to the General Provident Fund on the amount to his credit in the fund.

(2) Interest shall be credited with effect from the 31st March of each year in the following manner

(i) On the amount to the credit of a subscriber on the 31st March of the preceding year, less any sums withdrawn during the current year—interest for twelve months.

(ii) On sums withdrawn during the current year interest from the 1st April of the current year up to the last day of the month preceding the month of withdrawal.

- (iii) On all sums credited to the subscriber's account after the 31st March of the preceding year—interest from the date of deposit up to the 31st March of the current year.
- (iv) The total amount of interest shall be rounded to the nearest rupee in the manner provided in sub-rule (5) of rule 10.

Provided that when the amount standing to the credit of a subscriber has become payable, interest shall thereupon be credited under this sub-rule in respect only of the period from the beginning of the current year or from the date of deposit, as the case may be, up to the date on which the amount standing to the credit of the subscriber become payable.

(3) for the purposes of this rule the date of deposit shall in the case of recoveries from emoluments, be deemed to be the first day of the month in which they are recovered, and in the case of amounts forwarded by the subscriber of the Agency, shall be deemed to be the first day of the month of receipt, if they are received by the Accounts Officer before the fifth day of that month, or, if they are received on or after the fifth day of that month, the first day of the next succeeding month.

#### ADVANCES FROM THE FUND

12. *Advances from the Fund.* (1) The Chairman may sanction the payment to any subscriber of an advance consisting of a sum of whole rupees and not exceeding in amount three month's pay or half the amount of subscriptions and interest thereon standing to the credit of the subscriber in the fund, whichever is less, for one or more of the following purposes:

(a) to pay expenser in connection with the illness, confinement or a disability including where necessary, the travelling expenses of the subscriber or any person actually dependent on him;

(b) to meet the cost of higher education including where necessary, the travelling expenses of the subscriber or any person actually dependent on him in the following cases, namely:-

- (i) for education outside India for an academic, technical, professional or vocational course beyond the High School stage and

(ii) for any medical, engineering or other technical, or specialised course in India beyond the High School stage;

(c) to pay obligatory expenses on a scale appropriate to the status which by customary usage the subscriber has to incur in connection with betrothels or marriage or funerals or other ceremonies;

(d) to meet the cost of legal proceedings instituted by the subscriber for vindicating his position in regard to any allegations made against him in respect of any act done or purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his official duty, the advances in this case being available in addition to any advances admissible for the same purpose from any other Government source;

Provided that the advance under this sub-clause shall not be admissible to a subscriber who instituted legal proceedings in any court of law either in respect of any matter unconnected with his official duty or against Government in respect of any condition of service or penalty imposed on him;

(e) to meet the cost of his defence where the subscriber is prosecuted by Government in any court of law or where the subscriber engages a legal practitioner to defend himself in an enquiry in respect of any alleged official misconduct on his part.

(2) The Chariman may, in special circumstances, sanction the payment to any subscriber of an advance, if he is satisfied that the subscriber concerned requires the advance for the reasons other than those mentioned in sub-rule (1).

(3) An advance shall not, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing be granted to any subscriber in excess of the limit laid down in sub-rule (1) or until repayment of the last instalment of any previous advance.

Provided that an advance shall in no case exceed the amount of subscriptions and interest thereon standing to the credit of subscriber in the fund.

*Note :* 1. For the purpose of this rule, pay includes dearness pay, where admissible.

2. Chairman of the Agency shall be appropriate authority for the purpose of sanctioning advances from Fund. Sub-Rule (3) & (4) see on next page.

## RECOVERY OF ADVANCES

13. *Recovery of Advances.* (1) An advance shall be recovered from the subscriber in such number of equal monthly instalments as the sanctioning authority may direct, but such number shall not be less than twelve unless the subscriber so elects and more than twenty-four. In special cases where the amount of advance exceeds three month's pay of the subscriber under sub-rule (3) of rule 12, the sanctioning authority may fix such number of instalments to be more than twenty-four but in no case more than thirty-six. A subscriber, may, at his option, make repayment in smaller number of instalments than that prescribed. Each instalment shall be a number of whole rupees the amount of the advance being raised or reduced, if necessary to admit of the fixation of such instalments.

(2) Recovery shall be made in the manner prescribed in rule 9 for the realisation of subscriptions, and shall commence with the issue of pay for the month of following the one in which the advance was drawn. Recovery shall not be made, except with the subscriber's consent while he is in receipt of subsistence grant or is on leave for ten days or more in a calendar year which either does not carry any leave salary or carries leave salary equal to or less the half pay or half average pay, as the case may be.

*Rule 12*

(3) When an advance is sanctioned under sub-rule (2) before repayment of last instalment of any previous advance is completed, the balance of any previous advance not recovered shall be added to the advance so sanctioned and the instalments for recovery shall be fixed with reference to the consolidated amount.

(4) After sanctioning the advance the amount shall be drawn on an authorisation from the Accounts Officer in cases where the application for final payment had been forwarded to the Accounts Officer.

(5) Recoveries made under this rule shall be credited as they are made, to the accounts of the subscriber in the Fund.

14. *Wrongful use of advance.* Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, if the sanctioning authority is satisfied that

money drawn as an advance from the fund under rule 12 has been utilised for a purpose other, than that for which sanction was given to the drawal of the money the amount in question shall forthwith be repaid by the subscriber to the fund, or in default, be ordered to be recovered by deduction in one sum from the emoluments of the subscriber even if he be on leave. If the total amount to be repaid be more than half the subscriber's emoluments, recoveries shall be made in monthly instalments of moieties of his emoluments till the entire amount is repaid by him.

*Note :* The term 'emoluments' in this rule does not include subsistence grant.

#### FINAL WITHDRAWAL OF ACCUMULATIONS IN THE FUND

15. *Final withdrawal of accumulations in the Fund.* When a subscriber resigns or is dismissed or transferred, the amount standing to his credit in the fund shall, subject to any deduction under rule 18, become payable to him.

#### *Exemptions*

(1) Transfer should be held to include cases of resignation from service in order to take up appointment in another Department of the Central Government or under the State Govt. without any break and with proper permission of the State/Central Government. In cases where there has been a break in service, it shall be limited to the joining time allowed on transfer to a different station.

(2) Transfers shall also include cases of resignation from service in order to take up appointments under a body owned or controlled by Government or autonomous organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 without any break and with proper permission of the State/Central Govt. The time taken to join the new post shall not be treated as a break in service, if it does not exceed the joining time admissible to a government service on transfer from one post to another.

16. *Retirement of subscriber.* When a subscriber (1) has proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement, or



- (2) while on leave, has been permitted to retire or declared by competent medical authority to be unfit for further service,

the amount of subscription and interest thereon standing to his credit in the Fund shall upon application made by him in that behalf to the Accounts Officers, become payable to the subscriber.

17. *Procedure on Death of a Subscriber.* subject to any deduction under rule 18, on the death of a subscriber before the amount standing to his credit has become payable or where the amount has become payable before payment has been made:

- (i) when the subscriber leaves a family-

(a) if a nomination made by the subscriber in accordance with the provisions of rule 5 in favour of a member or members of his family subsists, the amount standing to his credit in the fund or the part thereof standing to his credit in the fund or the part thereof to which the nomination relates, shall become payable to his nominee or nominees in proportion specified in the nomination

(b) if no such nomination in favour of a member of the family of the subscriber subsists, if such nomination relates only to a part of the amount standing to his credit in the Fund, the whole amount or the part thereof to which the nomination does not relate, as the case may be, shall, notwithstanding any nomination purporting to be in favour of any person or persons other than a member of his family become payable to the members of his family in equal shares.

(ii) When the subscriber leaves no family, if a nomination made by him in accordance with the provisions of rule 5, in favour of any person or persons subsists, the amount standing to his credit in the Fund or the part thereof to which nomination relates, shall become payable to his nominees in the proportion specified in the nominations.

(iii) When the subscriber leaves no family and no nomination made by him in accordance with the provisions of rule 5 subsists,

the provisions of the Provident Fund Act 1925 shall be applicable in respect of the whole amount or part thereof to which the nomination does not relate.

### DEDUCTIONS

*Deductions.* Subject to the conditions that no deduction may be made which reduces the credit by more than the amount of any contribution by Agency with interest thereon credited under rules 10 and 11 before the amount standing to the credit of a subscriber in the Fund is paid out of the fund, the Government or Agency may direct the deduction therefrom and payment to Government or the Agency of:-

- (i) any amount, if a subscriber has been dismissed from the service for grave misconduct;
- (ii) any amount, if a subscriber resigns his employment under Agency within 5 years of the commencement thereof, otherwise than by reasons of superannuation or a declaration by competent medical authority that he is unfit for further service;
- (iii) any amount due under a liability incurred by the subscriber to Government or Agency.

### PAYMENT

19. *Manner of payment of amount in the Fund.* (i) When the amount standing to the credit of a subscriber in the Fund, or the balance thereof after any deduction under rule 18 becomes payable, it shall be the duty of the Accounts Officers, after satisfying himself when no such deduction has been directed under that rule, that no deduction is to be made to make payment on receipt of a written application in this behalf as provided in sub-rule (ii).

(ii) Any person who desires to claim payment under this rule shall send a written application in this behalf to the Accounts Officer.

(iii) When the amount standing to the credit of a subscriber has become payable under Rule 15, 16 or 17 the Accounts Officer shall authorise precept payment of that portion of the amount

standing to the credit of a subscriber in regard to which there is no dispute or doubts, the balance being adjusted as soon after as may be.

### PROCEDURE RULES

20. *Number of accounts to be quoted at the time of payment of subscription.* When paying subscription either by deduction from emoluments or in cash subscriber shall quote the number of his account in the fund already communicated to him by the Accounts Officer. It shall be the duty of the Accounts Officer to Communicate to the subscriber any change in the number assigned to his account.

21. *Annual statement of account to be supplied to subscriber.*  
(i) As soon as possible after the 31st March of each year the Accounts Officer shall send to each subscriber a statement of his account in the Fund, showing the opening balance as on the 1st April of the year, the total amount credited or debited during the year, the total amount of interest credited as on the 31st March of the year and the closing balance on that date.

(ii) Subscribers should satisfy themselves as to the correctness of the annual statement, and errors should be brought to the notice of the Accounts Officer within three months from the date of receipt of the statement.

(iii) The Accounts Officer shall, if required by subscriber once, but not more than once in a year, inform the subscriber of the total amount standing to his credit in the Fund at the end of the last month for which his account has been written up.

### GENERAL

22. *Relaxation of the provisions of the rules in individual cases.* When the Agency is satisfied that the operation of any of these rules causes or is likely to cause undue hardship to a subscriber, Agency may, notwithstanding anything contained in these rules deal with the case of such subscriber in such manner as may appear to be just and equitable.

*Interpretation.* If any question arises relating to the interpretation of these rules, it shall be referred to the Central Government whose decision thereon shall be final.

Without prejudice to anything contained in these rules, the Provisions of Contributory Provident Fund (India), 1962 shall apply in respect of any matter not covered specifically in these rules.

No.F.12(14)-PD/75.  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
(DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS)  
*New Delhi, the 30th June, 1975.*

NOTIFICATION

In the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs No.F.12(7)-PD/71 dated the 29th October, 1974, the pattern of investment to be followed by provident funds, super annuation funds and gratuity funds, in order to be eligible to invest moneys in post office time deposits, had been prescribed.

2. Insofar as any non-Government provident fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (19 of 1925) applies or which is established by a Central Act, other than the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the investment pattern prescribed in the aforementioned notification shall, with effect from the 1st July, 1975, be substituted by the following:

INVESTMENT PATTERN

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| (i) Government securities as defined in section 2 of the Public Debt Act, 1944 (18 of 1944) created and issued by the Central Government.  | Not less than 25% |
| (ii) Government securities as defined in section 2 of the Public Debt Act, 1944 (18 of 1944) created and issued by any State Government.   | Not less than 5%  |
| (iii) any other negotiable securities/bonds, the principal where of and interest whereon is fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Central Government or any State Government | Not less than 20% |

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| (iv) 7 year National Saving Certificates<br>(Second Issue & Third Issue) or Post<br>Office Time Deposits.  | Not exceeding<br>30 % |
| (v) Special Deposit Scheme introduced by<br>notification of the Government of India<br>in the Ministry of Finance, Department<br>of Economic Affairs, No. F. 16(1)-PD/75<br>dated the 30th June, 1975. | Not exceeding<br>20 % |

At the time of making an investment in Post Office Time Deposits or under the Special Deposit Scheme, the authority administering the fund will furnish a certificate to the post office or the deposit office, as the case may be, that the investment pattern prescribed by the Government has been followed.

Sd/-  
B. Maithreyan  
Joint Secretary

FIRST SCHEDULE (See rule 5(3) Forms of Nomination

I. WHEN THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A FAMILY AND WISHES TO NOMINATE ONE MEMBER THEREOF

I hereby nominate the person mentioned below, who is a member of my family as defined in rule 2 of the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (SFDA)\* 1970, to receive the amount that may stand to my credit in the Fund, in the event of my death before that amount has become payable, or having become payable, has not been paid:

Name and address of nominee	Relationship with subscriber	Age	Contingencies on the happening of which the nomination shall become invalid	Name, address and relationship of the person/persons, if any, to whom the right of the nominee shall pass in the event of his predeceasing the subscriber
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Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_

Two witnesses to signature

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

*Signature of subscriber*

\*Name of the Agency

II. WHEN THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A FAMILY AND WISHES TO NOMINATE MORE THAN ONE MEMBER THEREOF

I hereby nominate the persons mentioned below, who are members of my family as defined in rule 2 of the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (SFDA)† 1976, to receive the amount that may stand to my credit in the Fund, in the event of my death before that amount has become payable, or having become payable has not been paid and direct that the said amount shall be distributed among the said persons in the manner shown below against their names:

Name and address of nominees	Relationship with subscriber	Age	*Amount or share of accumulations to be paid to each	Contingencies on the happening of which the nomination shall become invalid	Name, address and relationship of the person/persons, if any to whom the right of the nominee shall pass in the event of his predeceasing the subscriber.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_

Two witnesses to signature

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

*Signature of subscriber*

•NOTE:—This column should be filled in so as to cover the whole amount that may stand to the credit of the subscriber in the Fund at any time.

†Name of the Agency



III. WHEN THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NO FAMILY AND WISHES TO NOMINATE ONE PERSON.

I, having no family as defined in rule 2 of the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (SFDA)† 1978, hereby nominate the person mentioned below to receive the amount that may stand to my credit in the Fund, in the event of my death before that amount has become payable or having become payable has not been paid:

Name and address of nominee	Relationship with subscriber	Age	*Contingencies on the happening of which the nomination shall become invalid	Name, address and relationship of the person/persons, if any, to whom the right of the nominee shall pass in the event of his predeceasing the subscriber
-----------------------------	------------------------------	-----	--	---

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_

Two witnesses to signature.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

*Signature of subscriber*

\*Note: Where a subscriber who has no family makes a nomination he shall specify in this column that the nomination shall become invalid in the event of his subsequently acquiring a family.

† Name of the Agency

IV. WHEN THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NO FAMILY AND WISHES TO NOMINATE MORE THAN ONE PERSON.

I having no family as defined in rule 2 of the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (SFDA)† 1976, hereby nominate the persons mentioned below to receive the amount that may stand to my credit in the Fund, in the event of my death before that amount has become payable, or having become payable has not been paid, and direct that said amount shall be distributed among the said persons in the manner shown below against their names:

Name and address of nominee	Relationship with subscriber	Age	*Amount or share of accumulations to be paid to each	**Contingencies on the happening of which the nomination shall become invalid	Name, address and relationship of the person/persons if any, to whom the right of the nominee shall pass in the event of his predeceasing the subscriber
-----------------------------	------------------------------	-----	--	---	--

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_

Two witnesses to signature

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_

*Signature of subscriber*

\*Note:—This column should be filled in so as to cover the whole amount that may stand to the credit of the subscriber in the Fund at any time.

\*\*Note:—Where a subscriber who has no family makes a nomination he shall specify in this column that the nomination shall become invalid in the event of his subsequently acquiring a family.

† Name of the Agency.

No.13016/16/77-Agri.Cr./IRD (III)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 5th October, 1981.*

To

The Secretaries in-charge of  
Integrated Rural Development Programme,  
All State Governments/Union Territories.

SUBJECT:- Evaluation Studies relating to the SFDA.

Sir,

As you are aware a number of studies were brought out on the erstwhile SFDA programme by Agro-Economic Research Centres, Universities, various Research Institutions as well as governmental agencies like the Reserve Bank of India and the plan Evaluation Organisation. A list of the studies which have come to the notice of the Government of India is enclosed. The State Governments were also requested vide letter No. 13016/16/77-Agri. Cr. dated 21.6.1977 to carry out quick evaluation through the State Directorate /Bureau of Economics and Statistics or similar organisations in respect of the projects continuing from the 4th Plan so that the State Governments concerned will have a complete picture of the working of the projects in their States.

2. Most of these studies have only a limited coverage and were confined to certain aspects of the programme. The findings related mostly to implementation aspect and certain procedural matters. It is presumed that the State Governments have taken action in these matters. As regards policy issues thrown up by some of the studies it was expected that any modification required in the content of the programme will be considered by the State Governments and referred for the decision of the Government of India wherever necessary. Wherever such suggestions for modi-

fication have been received suitable action has been taken by the Government of India.

3. The major evaluation of the SFDA Programme was, however, the one carried out by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission. The State Governments have already been requested to examine the findings and to take suitable action.

4. Some of the deficiencies which came to notice under SFDA Programme like the need for micro-level projects, framing of indicators for monitoring the incremental income and the need to ensure that the benefits accrue to the weakest sections have been taken note of in the new Integrated Rural Development Programme with which the SFDA programme has been merged with effect from 2nd October, 1980. The deficiencies in Planning will be taken care of by the Planning team which has now been sanctioned for each Agency. Since the new Integrated Rural Development Programme is also a beneficiary-oriented programme like the SFDA and has a number of other things in common like an autonomous district level agency, linkage with credit, etc., it is again reiterated that if any modifications are required on the basis of the evaluation studies on the SFDA carried out in your State, these may be brought to our notice which will be considered carefully by the Government of India. It is also presumed that necessary action is being taken by the State Government concerned to rectify the implementation and other procedural deficiencies which has been revealed in these studies.

5. Action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter may please be intimated to the Government of India.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*

Copy for information and necessary action to:-

1. Chairman of all District Rural Development Agencies.
2. Project Officer of all District Rural Development Agencies.

3. DS(IRD-I)/DS(IRD-II)/DS(IRD-III)/DC(MF)/AC  
(IRD-I)/AC(IRD-II)/AC(IRD-III)/RO(IRD-II)/SO  
(IRD-I)/SO(IRD-II)

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

**LIST OF STUDY AND EVALUATION REPORTS OF  
SFDA/ MFAL PROJECTS**

- \*1. SFDA, Cannanore, an Evaluation Study by Evaluation Division, State Planning Board, Kerala, (March, 1977).
2. Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies : A Field Study. 1973 by Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.
- \*3. Report on the Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Development Agency, Kamrup District - Directorate of Evaluation, (Government of Assam) - Evaluation Study No. 24 of 1974.
4. Development of Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers in Mathura (U.P) by Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations & Human Resources - 1974.
5. The Small Farmers - A Field Study, 1967-69 by Reserve Bank of India, Bombay - November, 1974.
- \*6. Small Farmers Development Agencies (A Field Study), 1972-73 by Reserve Bank of India, Bombay - 1975.
7. Report on the Small and Marginal Farmers & Landless Agriculturist Development Agency, Mikkir Hills, by Directorate of Evaluation, Assam, Shillong (May, 1975) - Evaluation Report No. 30.
8. Small Farmers Development Agency, Purnea, North Bihar, 1973-74 by Agro Economic Research Centre (AERC), Allahabad (1975).
9. Evaluation of Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency Programme in Pondicherry, 1971-72 by AERC, Madras (1975).
10. Evaluation of Small Farmers Development Agency Programme Mysore District, Karnataka, 1971-72, 1972-73 by AERC, Poona (1975).

11. Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency Programme in Satara District, Maharashtra, 1971-72 and 1972-73 by AERC, Poona (1975).
12. Evaluation of Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency Programme in Bankura District, West Bengal, 1973-74 by AERC, Visva Bharati (1975).
13. Evaluation of Small Farmers Development Programme in Nalgonda District Rabi, 1972-73 by AERC, Waltair (1975).
14. Evaluation of Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency Programme in Visakhapatnam District, 1972-73 and 1973-74 by AERC, Waltair (1975).
15. Evaluation of Small Farmers Development Agency Programme in Nalgonda District, 1973-74 by AERC, Waltair (1975).
16. Report on the SFDA and MFALDA, Quilon (in 2 villages) by Sree Narayana College, Quilon (November, 1976).
17. Report on the Evaluation Study of SFDA/MFALDA Agencies of Punjab, 1976 by Economic & Statistical Organisation, Government of Punjab (Publication No. 276).
18. Evaluation of Small Farmers Development Agency Programme in Ambala District, Haryana, 1972-73 (Final Report) by AERC, Delhi (1976).
19. Evaluation of Small Farmers Development Agency Programme in South Arcot District, Tamil Nadu, by AERC, Madras (1976).
20. Evaluation of Small Farmers Development Agency Programme, Ganjam District, Orissa for 1972-73 by AERC, Visva Bharati (1976).
21. SFDA, Hassan District - An Evaluation (March, 1978) by Administrative Staff College of India, Bella Vista, Hyderabad.
- \*22. SFDA, Quilon - An evaluation Study by Evaluation Division, State Planning Board, Kerala (October, 1979).

23. Evaluation Study of SFDA in Medak District (Andhra Pradesh) by Technical Cell (1979), Osmania University, Hyderabad-500 007.
24. Small Farmers Development Agency, Quilon District, Kerala--An Evaluation Study by AERC, Madras (1979).
25. Small Farmers Development Agency, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu - An Evaluation Study by AERC, Madras (1979).
- \*26. Report on Evaluation Study of SF, MF & AL Projects (1974-75) by Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission, New Delhi.
27. Development of SF and MF and AL - An Overview of Policies and Programmes by National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad.
28. Evaluation of SFDA, Mysore District (Karnataka) (1972-73-74) by Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Poona. Mimeograph Series No. 19.
29. Survey for Special Employment Programmes under SFDA and MFAL - Report for 1972-73 for Patan Taluka, (District Satara, Maharashtra) by Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Poona-4.
30. SFDA, Chhindwara District (M.P.) by Reserve Bank of India (Agriculture Credit Department), Bombay.
31. SFDA, Purnea District (Bihar) by Reserve Bank of India (Agriculture Credit Department), Bombay.
32. Developing the Rural Poor on SFDA, Delhi, by Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations & Human Resources, 5 Sadhu Viswani Marg, New Delhi-5.
33. Evaluation of the SFDA Programme in Nalgonda District (Andhra Pradesh) by Centre for Socio Economic Surveys, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad-500 034.
- \*34. Evaluation of SFDA Programme in Hassan, Mysore, North Kanara and Tumkur by Government of Karnataka.



35. SFDA, Mysore District - An Evaluation by Consulting & Applied Research Division of Administrative Staff College, Bella Vista, Hyderabad.
36. SFDA, North Kanara - An Evaluation by Consulting & Applied Research Division of Administrative Staff College, Bella Vista, Hyderabad.
- \*37. SFDA, Hassan - An Evaluation by Consulting & Applied Research Division of Administrative Staff College, Bella Vista, Hyderabad.
38. SFDA, Tumkur - An Evaluation by Consulting & Applied Research Division of Administrative Staff College, Bella Vista, Hyderabad.

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\* One copy of the report is enclosed.

## APPENDIX-I

MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 11-4-1973 UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF SHRI K.P.A. MENON, ADDL. SECRETARY (RD) - REGARDING CROP INSURANCE

*Names of the persons who attended the meeting are given at Annexure-1.*

The Chairman opening the discussions indicated the eagerness of the Ministry to start crop insurance scheme from Kharif, 1979. He stressed the need of completing remaining formulations without any loss of time. He also mentioned about the meeting held at Calcutta in the first week wherein the State Govt. of West Bengal had indicated that in their State all formalities would be completed latest by the end of this month. The selection of areas has already been made which has now to be agreed to by GIC. He observed that States will have to go by the premium indemnity tables prepared by GIC and the draft scheme. Any major modification will not be possible at this stage. The crop insurance scheme may, however, be modified later on in the light of the experience gained.

Smt. S. Satyabhama, J.S. (C), mentioned that States have to take a decision regarding the implementation of the scheme on the condition and in the manner as outlined by the GIC. There was, however, no compulsion on the States in this matter and only the willing States need take up crop insurance from the ensuing Kharif season. Such States will have to complete necessary formalities pertaining to selection of area, making the farmers understand the scheme, entering into agreements with the cooperative credit institutions, etc. expeditiously. She observed that the GIC has already agreed to in the case of Gujarat to compute the amount insurable on the basis of credit eligibility instead of support price as mentioned in the draft scheme. She suggested that similar principle may be adopted in the case of other States as well.

The Chairman thereafter invited the comments from the representatives of the states and also requested them to indicate their willingness to implement the scheme. The following points were made by the State Governments' representatives :

### *Kerala*

The State Government representative raised issues relating to the calculation of the indemnity payable with reference to the procurement and support prices, high rates of insurance premium, low amount of maximum sum insured and the assistance from the Central Government in the introduction of the scheme. He also suggested that in view of the introduction of high-yielding varieties in the State the average of 5 years yield might be a better index instead of 10 years as provided in the scheme.

*Tamil Nadu*

The State representative pointed out that the State Government have decided to introduce this scheme in one taluka in Thanjavur district on pilot basis. He, however, sought certain clarifications regarding the calculation of the non-indemnifiable limits and the premium tables. He also enquired as to what would be the eligibility criteria if the scheme was initially restricted to small farmers only.

*Maharashtra*

The State representative mentioned that they were very keen to implement the crop insurance scheme but the scheme in the present form was not found attractive. In the premium indemnity tables in many areas the non-indemnifiable short fall has been indicated as high as 50%. He further said that on the basis of an exercise conducted for 41 years as it was found that the premium recovered exceeds the indemnity payable in 26 areas and is nearly equal in 14 areas. Only 4 out of 41 areas were such where indemnity exceeds the premium recovered from the farmers. He also suggested that the scheme should insure prices as well.

*Uttar Pradesh*

The state representative observed that before introducing the scheme, they would like to see its operation in other states. He, however, observed that the taluka-wise crop cutting data were not available in the State for the period of 10 years. The same was, however, available for 5 to 6 years in respect of tehsils and for 10 years for districts.

*Haryana*

The state representative observed that the State Government have taken a decision to introduce the crop insurance scheme in the State. He, added that the major crop losses in Haryana were due to floods, droughts and hail-storms. Whereas the losses on account of floods and droughts were partial, the loss on account of hail-storms was total but the same was localised. The State Government proposed to introduce crop insurance scheme initially for covering of the risk against hail-storms on compulsory basis. They have already worked out the scheme in consultation with the GIC, but their final clearance in the matter was still awaited. He urged upon the GIC to take a quick decision in the matter so that the scheme could be introduced without delay. Shri S.P. Gupta, General Manager, GIC informed that this matter was coming up for consideration before the Board of GIC on 21st April, 1979. The State representative also made the following observations :

- (i) The GIC's decision not to cover areas with non-indemnifiable limits of more than 30% would exclude the worst affected areas of the state which needed the insurance cover most from the purview of the scheme;
- (ii) The ceiling of insurance of Rs. 2,000/- per farmer and the total ceiling of Rs. 5 crores as overall liability of GIC were arbitrarily too low;

- (iii) The Government of India should consider sharing of premium payable by a small farmer;
- (iv) Loss on account of fire has not been covered in the scheme; and
- (v) The GICs' proposal to run the scheme for 2-3 years only after which the liability on this account would squarely fall on the State Government was discouraging.

### *West Bengal*

The State representative informed that his Government has decided to introduce the crop insurance scheme from the current year in respect of Aman Paddy and a budget provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has already been made. It has also been decided that the State Government would not only bear 25% of the claim that might arise under the scheme, but 25% of the premia payable to small and marginal farmers would also be paid by the State Government. List of 33 blocks where the insurance in respect of Aman Paddy would be introduced has already been finalised. The State has also applied to the Controller of Insurance, Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of Finance, Deptt. of Economic Affairs, Government of India for registration.

### *Gujarat*

The State representative observed that the State Government has already decided to introduce the scheme in the State excepting 4 districts where the cooperative structure was weak. He, however, observed that in many cases, non-indemnifiable limit was as high as 50% and the premium rates were also beyond the capacity of an average farmer. He also observed that the operation of the scheme for 2-3 years, only was not desirable. The scheme should be taken up on long term basis. He suggested that the question of calculating the average yields in the State on the basis of 5 best years yield instead of 10 years average might be considered as nearly 3 years during the last decade were very bad crop years.

### *Madhya Pradesh*

The State Government representative mentioned that the State Govt. accepted the introduction of the scheme in principle and were keen about its implementation in the State. They were agreeable to all the conditions laid down in the scheme excepting the one pertaining to the calculation of the average yield on the basis of ten years average because crop cutting data in the State was not available for such long period.

The State Government did not have block-wise data but same available on tehsil-wise basis. He also stressed the necessity of taking a long-term view of the scheme as it would not be possible to discontinue the scheme once it was started. If the GIC was unable to take up the crop insurance scheme on long term basis due to their charter, the Govt. of India should consider setting up a corporation for undertaking this job or the State Governments might be authorised to set up such corporations. He also emphasised the need to make the scheme more attractive to the farmers and participation by Government of

India. He also suggested that a small document might be prepared spelling out the details of the schemes in most simple terms to make it more understandable to the farmers as it was highly complicated and sophisticated scheme. He also felt that the limit of Rs. 5 crores as the overall liability of GIC was very low.

#### *Karnataka*

The State Government representative observed that a small sample survey had been conducted in the State which has revealed that about 70% of the farmers were willing to take up the crop insurance scheme. The State Government was contemplating to make the crop insurance scheme compulsory for those farmers who take crop loans and for others it would be on a voluntary basis.

#### *Andaman and Nicobar Islands*

The Union Territory representative indicated that they were very keen to introduce the scheme. The Union Territory administration, however, did not have necessary data excepting premia and indemnity tables to proceed with the implementation of the scheme. Moreover, the U.T. Budget forms part of the Control Budget and necessary provision for it would have to be made by the Union Ministry.

#### *Punjab*

The Agricultural Production Commissioner, Punjab, Mr. Bains said that the present scheme will not be of any utility for his State. He, therefore, suggested that instead of having a uniform scheme for all parts of the country suitable schemes should be framed for different areas looking to their local conditions. In the case of Punjab 10 years average yield could not reflect the correct position. He said during this period the average yield has gone up by about 130%. He further added that owing to substantial irrigation in the State the yield variability is not high and the farmers of Punjab require coverage against local calamities like hail-storm and floods.

During the discussions, Prof. Dandekar gave the following clarifications :

- (i) Though the present area approach scheme cannot be regarded as a perfect scheme but it is certainly the best scheme to make a start looking to the conditions prevailing in the country. After gaining some experience during its implementation necessary modifications and refinements can be made.
- (ii) The present scheme is meant to cover losses due to annual variations in the crop yield. It shall not cover the damage caused by local calamities like hail or floods.
- (iii) Under the scheme the guarantee is for the average yield and not for the financial return to the farmer and as such the prices will not come in the picture.
- (iv) In areas where there has been continuous and substantial increase in the productivity the trend value can be taken into account while fixing the average yield.

- (v) The premium rates have been computed keeping in view that the scheme may be a self-financing. If insurance is to be provided at a lower rate someone either State Government or the Central Government has to subsidise the premium.
- (vi) Under the area approach scheme the ceiling on amount insurable by a farmer is not really necessary. However, for covering a larger number of persons in the amount earmarked for any area, it is desirable to place some ceiling on the maximum amount to be insured.
- (vii) Under this pattern of scheme the unit of insurance is an area and not an individual farmer. Therefore, for spread of risk a sufficiently larger number of areas should be taken up. The proposal of Tamil Nadu for having scheme only in one district during the first year needs modification.

Prof. Dandekar felt that the scheme might be initially introduced for small farmers only in view of the limited provision made by the GIC. He agreed with the views expressed by the State Governments that the scheme could not be operated for 2-3 years only as it would not be possible to withdraw the scheme once it was started. He suggested that a view as to who would run the scheme after GIC goes out could be taken separately but so far the farmers were concerned, it should be made clear that it would be a permanent long-term scheme for covering their crops against climatic risks. He also suggested that if the Differential Rate of Interest scheme of giving loans at lower rate of 4% interest was linked with the crop insurance scheme for small farmers, this scheme could be made very attractive to the small farmers.

Commenting on the observations made by the State Govt. representative, Shri S.P. Gupta, General Manager, GIC stated that in offering Crop insurance Scheme, GIC was going in business in a new area. According to a Cabinet decision, this business was to be undertaken by them on pilot basis for 2-3 years only, after which State Govts. were expected to take over. The indicated limit of their overall liability of about Rs. 4.87 crores per annum had been fixed on sound business principles keeping into account probable maximum loss.

This limit was a starting point only and it could be raised in future. He, however, made it clear that the selection of the talukas in consultation with GIC was a pre-condition. Selection of any talukas without their consent would not be binding on them. Continuing, Shri Gupta observed that it was the basic principle of insurance that the assured should have an insurable interest in the subject matter of insurance and that the indemnity should be restricted to actual loss only and nothing else. Since these basic conditions were not satisfied in the area approach Crop Insurance Scheme, it would attract the legal provisions relating to wagering contracts.

The Chairman observed that the scheme is under consideration for the last three years and has been discussed a number of times in meetings at different levels, therefore, now at this stage raising of any new issue is highly im-

proper. He said that at Calcutta meeting also the representative of GIC did not raise the issue of wagering contracts in his presence. Moreover to say that the area form of crop insurance would attract legal provisions relating to wagering contracts in stretching the matter too far. He said that in his view the question of wagering contracts was not at all relevant to the crop insurance scheme as there was nothing illegal, immoral or opposed to the public policy in this scheme. He, therefore, said that implementation of the scheme should not be held up at this stage due to a small technical point. He, however, said that if a reference is made by GIC to the Department of Rural Development, it will be examined but since in the scheme only State Governments and credit institutions will be mainly concerned; even if there is any legal necessity an ordinance could be issued to remove such hitch in the matter. Concluding the Chairman said that the State Governments keen to implement crop insurance from Kharif, 1979 should finalise the 'areas' in consultation with the GIC and give due publicity in the areas selected without losing any time.

## ANNEXURE-I,

NAMES OF THE PARTICIPANTS WHO ATTENDED THE MEETING HELD ON 11-4-79  
UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF SHRI K.P.A. MENON, ADDITIONAL SECRETARY  
(RD) - REGARDING CROP INSURANCE

*Deptt. of Rural Development*

1. Shri K.P.A. Menon, Additional Secretary (RD) - Chairman
2. Smt. S. Satyabhama, Joint Secretary (C)
3. Shri A.K. Agarwal, Deputy Secretary (CM)
4. Shri R.P. Saxena, Under Secretary (C)
5. Shri H.N. Dikshit, Section Officer

*Deptt. of Agriculture*

6. Shri S.P. Mukherji, Addl. Secretary
7. Shri T.S. Bolaria, Joint Commissioner (FC)
8. Shri S.S. Chatopadhyay, Dy. Secretary

*Directorate of E&S*

9. Shri H.L. Chawla, ESA
10. Shri R. Raghunathan, Dy. ESA

*State Governments*

11. Shri S.R. Chandrasekharan, Addl. Director of Agriculture, Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore.
12. Shri J. Sengupta, Managing Director, West Bengal State Cooperative Bank Limited.
13. Shri R.K. Bandyopadhyay, Deputy Secretary, Govt. of West Bengal, Calcutta.
14. Shri N. Raghunathan, Secretary (Agri.), Govt. of Maharashtra, Bombay.
15. Shri O.G. Kundalkar, Chief Statistician, Deptt. of Agriculture, Govt. of Maharashtra, Bombay.
16. Shri M.M. Sankaran, Joint Director of Agriculture, Govt. of Tamil Nadu, Madras.
17. Shri P.K. Aiyasamy, Agriculture University, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu).
18. Shri S.B. Lal, Agricultural Production Commissioner, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.
19. Shri S. Satyam, Commissioner for Land Records, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.
20. Shri S.C. Johri, Joint Director, Land Records, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior.
21. Shri K.G. Ramanathan, Director, Spl. Programme and Joint Secretary, Agriculture/Deptt., Govt. of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.



22. Shri K.S. Bains, Development Commissioner, Govt. of Punjab, Chandigarh.
23. Shri M.S. Giri, Joint Director of Agriculture, Govt. of Punjab, Chandigarh.
24. Shri L.D. Kataria, Agricultural Production Commissioner, Govt. of Haryana, Chandigarh.
25. Shri A.C. Sharma, Addl. Director of Agriculture, Govt. of Haryana, Chandigarh.
26. Shri K.M. Srivastava, Joint Secretary, Agriculture Deptt., Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
27. Shri B.N. Tyagi, Addl. Director of Agriculture, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
28. Shri P. Shanmugasundram, Addl. Secretary, Govt. of Kerala, Trivandrum.
29. Shri C.S. Das, Director, Agriculture, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

*General Insurance Corporation of India*

30. Shri S.P. Gupta, General Manager, GIC, Bombay.
31. Shri P.P. Rao, Deputy Manager, GIC, Bombay.

*Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune*

32. Prof. V.M. Dandekar, Director.

## GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

### PILOT CROP INSURANCE SCHEME (1978-79)

The Genral Insurance Corporation of India offers to introduce from Kharif, 1978 crop season and on pilot basis for 2-3 years, Crop Insurance Schemes outlined hereunder in such of the States which agree to

- (a) participate as co-insurers sharing claims as well as premiums to the extent of atleast 25%;
- (b) provide all necessary technical and administrative assistance particularly by furnishing accurate data of crop cutting experiments (conducted by the State Govts. from time to time) as per mutually agreed time schedule and also by directing the State Revenue and Agriculture Department to provide such assistance as may be needed by GIC for work relating to these pilot schemes;
- (c) accept the proposition that if the scheme has to continue beyond the Pilot Stage (*i.e.* after 2-3 years) the State Government would take over the responsibility either directly or through appropriate institutional arrangements.

### PILOT CROP INSURANCE SCHEME—SALIENT FEATURES

- (i) *Homogeneous Area Approach.* General Insurance Corporation's experience from 1973 to 1976 of Experimental Crop Insurance Schemes has shown that Schemes based on individual approach would be uneconomic and unsuitable for implementation on a large scale. Hence this scheme will be based on Homogeneous Area Approach. Under this approach basic unit of area will be Taluka/Tehsil/Revenue Circle. Premium rate as well as rate of indemnity for any given crop will be uniform for all insured farmers within each such area whatever be their actual yields.
- (ii) *Group Insurance.* In general, policies will be issued in the first phase in favour of District Cooperative Banks (in areas where Cooperative Credit system is not effective they will be in favour of commercial banks) covering crops of their farmer members. In the case of such policies GIC will not deal with farmers. However, in certain areas individual policies could be issued on experimental basis, but in such cases also, other conditions (including homogeneous area approach) applicable to group policies would also apply. The sum insured per farmer will be subject to a maximum limit which will not exceed the amount of crop loan (plus interest thereon) advanced against the insured crop during the insured crop season. The financial institutions will be responsible to pay premium to GIC and also to discharge claims paid by GIC.
- (iii) *Crops.* Only one or two major food crops will be covered in each selected area in the first year. There will be no objec-

tion to cover non-food crops also, if adequate crop cutting date is available for such crops for the preceding 10 years.

- (iv) *Coverage to be crop-wise and season-wise.* There will be a separate scheme for each crop and for each season.
- (v) *Selection of Areas for the Pilot Schemes.* Selection of areas will be done by GIC in consultation with State Governments.
- (vi) *Schemes voluntary or compulsory.* Schemes would be on voluntary basis.
- (vii) *Scope of Cover.* Cover would be against unavoidable loss of production due to or arising as a result of
  - a) Climatic Risks such as drought, flood, forest and cyclone;
  - b) Pest infestation;
  - c) Plant diseases;
  - d) Riot and strike;
 War risks and nuclear risks would be excluded.
- (viii) *Statistical base.* Premium and Indemnity rate for each selected crop and season in each selected area will be determined on the basis of data of crop cutting experiments conducted by the State Governments for the preceding 10 years.

(ix) *Premium and indemnity Tables*

(a) Calculations made on the basis of crop cutting data in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala have shown that full indemnity in the case of crop losses is not feasible since premium rates for securing full indemnity would be anywhere up to 30% at which rate farmers cannot afford to pay premium. Therefore, premium and indemnity tables have been worked out on the basis that farmer will bear a portion of loss, which is called non-indemnifiable limit, which varies from 20% to 50%. On this basis there will be a number of areas where premium rate will be well within 5% and many other areas where premium rate within 5% and many other areas where premium ranges from 5% to 10% of sum insured. Premium and Indemnity tables for all States will be worked out after receipt of complete data of crop cuttings from State Governments. In the first phase it is proposed to select for the pilot scheme only such areas, where the non-indemnifiable limit does not exceed 30%.

- (b) GIC is working out premium and indemnity tables which show *inter alia* premium rates which will be applied on the maximum indemnity payable in the event of total loss and also the non-indemnifiable limit. It may be clarified here that indemnity to any farmer becomes payable only if the short-fall yield in the insured area exceeds the relevant non-indemnifiable limit.

(c) *Basis of Indemnity.* Indemnity payable will bear the same proportion to sum insured, which the indemnifiable shortfall in yield (maximum indemnifiable limit less actual yield as per crop cuttings) bears to the maximum indemnifiable limit.

(x) *Overall limit of liability.*

(a) The overall liability under all pilot schemes will be limited to Rs. 6.5 crores per annum. This will be achieved by limiting the total sum insured per state, per farmer and, if necessary per area also, which would ensure maximum possible spread of risks.

(b) The overall liability will be shared as under:-

GIC's maximum limit	Rs. 4.87 crores
Minimum Aggregate liability of State Governments.	Rs. 1.63 crores
Total ..	Rs. 6.50 crores

(c) If GIC is required to assume risks in excess of the above limit, Central/State Governments should provide reinsurance cover on excess of loss basis.

(xi) (a) Crop Insurance Business shall be Direct Business. No commission will be payable on such business.

b) In cases where individual policies are issued through approved institutions, appropriate "Service Charges" would be paid to such institutions.

(xii) *Collaboration with other Institutions*

(a) *State Governments.* In addition to sharing premium and losses and furnishing crop cutting data and providing technical and administrative assistance as outlined in para 1 above the State Governments should link their agricultural extension programmes with crop insurance and undertake publicity for crop insurance through their existing media.

(b) *District Cooperative Banks and other Financing Institutions.* They would be responsible to pay crop insurance premium to GIC alongwith Crop Insurance proposals and normal credit eligibility statements and also to receive indemnity amounts to the accounts of their insured members.

(xiii) It is proposed to fix the maximum sum insured per farmer generally at Rs. 2,000/- per annum with a view to cover the largest number of farmers within the overall limit of Rs. 6.5 crores. However, this limit could be relaxed by GIC in the case of any individual area depending upon the crops and mean yields of the area. The actual number of farmers that can be covered within the overall limit can be determined in consultation with State Governments.

- (xiv) *GIC's role in relation to Crop Insurance.* GIC proposes to implement Pilot Schemes for a limited period of 2-3 years as part of its pioneering limited research work, aimed at devising in due course viable schemes of crop insurance which are suitable for implementation on a large scale. After this period if these schemes are to be extended or continued, the Central/State Governments have to take them over entirely. At that stage GIC's role would be limited to providing technical expertise and assistance.

Date.....7th August, 1979

## HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

### ESTIMATION OF COST AND TIME INVOLVED IN CARRYING OUT SURVEY FOR ALL ELIGIBLE FAMILIES IN ONE BLOCK

**1. Survey work :**

	(Rs.)
Cost of survey work (100 surveyors either VLWs/Patwaries or any other responsible persons in the village can be employed for 30 working days. Each person can be paid at the rate of Rs. 10/-per day).	30,000

**2. Tabulation work:**

At the rate of Rs. 8/- per day for payment to 100 surveyors for tabulation work for a period of 2 working days.	1,600
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**3. Incentive to 20 Supervisors :**

20 Supervisors (1 Supervisor for supervising work of 5 surveyors) at the rate of Rs. 10/- per day per Supervisor for 32 days.	6,400
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**4. Cost of forms, stationery, etc.**

14,000

**5. Training of staff :**

Training to 120 persons (100 Surveyors & 20 Supervisors) at the rate of Rs. 10/- per head per day for 3 days.	3,600
---	-------

**6. Contingencies :**

4,200

**Total cost of survey of all eligible families in a block.**

	59,800
Say Rs.	60,000

# HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

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## GUIDELINES FOR HOUSEHOLD SURVEY OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS, MONITORING OF BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS AND PREPARATION FOR VILLAGE/BLOCK PLANS UNDER IRD

The primary aim of survey is to identify relatively poorer households among the weaker sections of rural community and assist them to raise their level of income by providing them gainfull employment/subsidiary occupations under appropriate schemes of IRD Programme. The guidelines given below contain the necessary procedure to be adopted by the State Governments in carrying out the proposed survey, monitoring of beneficiary households and preparation of Village/Block Plans under IRD Programme.

1. Households owning 5 acres or less of dry land or equivalent class I irrigated land under the State norms (i.e. all small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers according to local norms and definition, rural artisans and non-agricultural labourers) would be covered under the survey in the Block during this year (1979-80). The land revenue records should be used for deciding the status of the farmer according to the definition of Small & Marginal farmer applicable to the area.

2. The information in Part I of Household Survey Schedule has to be collected only in the begining of the programme and only the information relating to income will have to be updated every year in respect of beneficiary households.

3. The survey may be conducted by VLW/Patwaries or any other responsible agency in the villages.

4. After completion of household survey, households would be classified as per Part II of Survey Schedule in five Per Capita annual income groups, i.e., Rs. 0-175, 176-350, 351-525, 526-700 and Rs. 701 & above by the survey or during the tabulation stage. Annual Per Capita income of the household should be taken as worked out against item 17 of part I of the Household Survey Schedule. It is expected that a large number of households would belong to the lowest Per Capita income group of Rs. 0-175. The Part II of Survey Schedule will remain with the programme Implementation Agency.

5. The programme implementation agency later would prepare schemes for all the households falling in the lowest Annual Per Capita income group of Rs. 0-175 on 'Antyodaya' principle. If, however, the number of families in the Per Capita income group of Rs. 0-175 happen to be insufficient than proposed to be assisted, the deficiency can be made good by choosing the required number of families from next higher Annual Per Capita income group and so on.

At the time of preparing the schemes for households in the lowest Annual Per Capita income group, the Implementing Agency would cross-check the information provided by such households regarding their income before preparing schemes for them.

Also, while preparing schemes for deserving households, the credit institutions in the area should be consulted and their approval obtained for the



schemes prepared. Details of the schemes sanctioned under the programme to the household should be noted in Part III of the Survey Schedule.

6. Part I and Part III of the household survey schedule ought to be printed on thick paper. Sufficient copies of Part I and Part III should be printed so that one copy can be given to the beneficiary household and one can be retained by the Programme Implementation Agency and one can be given to the credit institution in respect of beneficiary household.

7. As Part II of the household survey schedule, annexures and explanatory notes are only for the use of surveyors and the Programme Implementation Agency, these may be printed on ordinary paper and their number may be half of Part I and Part III schedules.

8. In order to pretest the Household Survey schedule and acquaint the surveyors with the empirical aspects of the scheduled, each surveyor should be made to fill up one Household Survey Schedule Part I during the course of training.

9. On the basis of schemes sanctioned to beneficiary households as per details in Part III of the Survey schedule Village and Block Level Plans will have to be prepared by Programme Implementation Agency for all the beneficiary families under IRD Programme for a period of 4 years in Part IV and Part V of the Household Survey Schedule, respectively. The first step in this direction would be to identify for assistance the households at the Block level in the manner as explained in guideline 5 above for each of the four years viz. 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and note their annual distribution, category-wise and according to annual per capita income groups as required in Part V of the Survey Schedule.

10. The households identified for assistance for the year 1979-80 should then be assigned to their respective villages and Annual Village Plans (1979-80) under IRD should be prepared on the basis of schemes sanctioned to them in Part III of the Survey Schedule. The village Annual Plans for the remaining three years should also be prepared in the same manner. The aggregate of these Four Annual Village Plans will give the Four Year Village Plan (1979-80 to 1982-83) for the beneficiary households under IRD programme. These Plans will show details about number of beneficiary households, their physical and financial requirements in respect of various schemes sanctioned/ to be sanctioned to them under IRD.

11. The aggregate of all village plans in a Block for a particular year will lead to the annual Block Plan for that year. Like the Village Annual Plans, Block Annual Plans should also be prepared for each of the years viz., 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 in part V of the Household Survey Schedule. Four Year Block Plan (1979-80 to 1982-83) should also be prepared by summing up the four Annual Block Plans.

## HOUSEHOLD SURVEY SCHEDULE

Households with landholding of 5 acres or below of dry land or equivalent Class I irrigated land under the States norms (i.e., all small/marginal farmers according to the present definition, agricultural labourers according to local norms and non-agricultural labourers) are to be covered under the survey.

*PART-I (To be filled in by the surveyor)*

1. State
2. District
3. Block
4. Village
5. Date of survey
6. Name of the head of household and age
7. Whether belongs to
  - (i) Scheduled Caste Yes/No
  - (ii) Scheduled Tribe Yes/No
8. No. of members of the household Number
  - (i) Children (less than 14 years)
  - Adults (14 years and above)
9. Extent of landholding Acres
  - (i) Irrigated
  - (ii) Unirrigated
  - (iii) Total
10. Occupation of the head of the household Name
  - (i) Primary
  - (ii) Secondary
11. Whether the head of the household is SF/MF/AL/NON-AL/RURAL Artisan (specify)
12. No. of animals/birds possessed and their approximate value

(See check list-Annexe-I)

Details of animals/birds	No. possessed	Value (Rs.)
(a)		
(b)		
(c)		
(d)		
(e)		
(f)		

## 13. Other Assets (See check list-Appendix-I)

Details of other assets	Value (Rs.)				
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
14. Net Farm* Annual Income of the household					
15. Net Non-Farm* Annual Income of the household - (Details for individual members of the households to be indicated in Annexe-II)					
16. Net Total* Annual Income of the household					
17. Per Capita* Annual Income of the household (Rs.)					
18. Extent of indebtedness of the household as on date of Survey (Rs.)					
19. Schemes proposed in consultation with the head of the household (See check list at Annexe-III)					
(a) Agriculture					
(b) Minor Irrigation					
(c) Animal Husbandry					
(d) Village Industries					
(e) Tertiary Sector					
(f) Others					
20. Schemes as proposed by the head of the household for training of adult members of his family.					

Name and  
Signature of the informant

Name and  
Signature of the surveyor

\*See Instructions

## HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

*(Check list of animals, birds and other assets)*

**I. Birds and Animals**

1. Milch Animals
  - (a) Cows
  - (b) Buffaloes
2. Sheep
3. Goats
4. Poultry birds
5. Pigs
6. Plough Bullocks
7. Camels
8. Other draught animals like male buffaloes
9. Others (specify)

**II. Other Assets**

1. Agricultural Implements
2. Equipment for village industries
3. Bullock/Camel carts
4. Dairy equipment
5. Poultry equipment
6. Fishery equipment
7. Cycle
8. Others (specify)

## HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

*(Annual Non-Farm Income of individual members of the household)*

1. State

2. District

3. Block

4. Village

5. Name of the Head of the Household

6. Occupation and Gross Annual Non-Farm Income of each adult member of the household

		Occupation and Gross Annual Non-Farm Income (Rs.)									
Name of the member of the household (Names of non-earning adult members should also be included)		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83					
		Occupation	Income	Occupation	Income	Occupation	Income	Occupation	Income	Occupation	Income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1. Head of the household											
2.											
3.											
4.											
5.											
Total											

**HOUSEHOLD SURVEY**  
*(Check list of Schemes)*

**SCHEME****I. AGRICULTURE**

1. Soil and water conservation
2. Land reclamation and development
3. Storage bins
4. Agricultural implements
5. Others (Specify)

**II. IRRIGATION**

1. Dug-well
2. Bore-well
3. Tube-well
4. Renovation of old well
5. Pumpset
6. Electric motor
7. Diesel engine
8. Others (Specify)

**III. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

1. Milch Animals
  - (a) Cows
  - (b) Buffaloes
2. Sheep
3. Goats
4. Poultry birds
5. Pigs
6. Plough bullocks
7. Camel
8. Other draught animals like male buffaloes
9. Others (Specify)

**IV. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES**

1. Khadi (Cotton, woollen and silk)
2. Processing of cereals and pulses
3. Ghani Oil
4. Manufacture of cane-gur and khandsari
5. Palmgur making and other palm products
6. Cottage match
7. Non-edible oils and soap

8. Handmade paper
9. Bee-keeping
10. Village pottery
11. Flaying, curing and tanning of hides and skins and ancillary industries connected with the same and cottage leather industry
12. Fibre other than coir
13. Manufacture of guns and resins
14. Lime manufacturing.
15. Collection of forest plants and fruits for medical purposes
16. Blacksmithy
17. Carpentry
18. Manufacture and use of methane (gobar) gas from cowdung and other waste products (such as flesh of dead animals, nightsoil, etc.)
19. Manufacture of shellac
20. Bamboo and cane work
21. Manufacture of katha
22. Fruit processing and fruit preservation
23. Manufacture of household utensils in aluminium
24. Food products including food processing
25. Tobacco and beverages
26. Cotton textiles
27. Textile products including ready-made garments
28. Leather and leather products
29. Ceramics

#### V. *TERTIARY SECTOR (Marketing / Service Sector)*

1. Bullock carts
2. Camel cart/Draught animal driven cart
3. Repair and maintenance workshop
4. Tailoring shop
5. Shoe repair unit
6. Spice grinding unit
7. Rikshaw pulling
8. Others (Specify)

#### VI. *OTHERS*

1. Sericulture
2. Pisciculture

## HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

## PART-II

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO PER CAPITA ANNUAL INCOME GROUPS  
IN THE VILLAGE

State \_\_\_\_\_

District \_\_\_\_\_

Block \_\_\_\_\_

Village \_\_\_\_\_

Number of surveyed households in the village having annual per capita income during 1978-79 under

Rs. 0-175	Rs. 176-350	Rs. 351-525	Rs. 526-700	Rs. 701 and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6

Note:— Annual per capita income of the household should be taken as worked out and noted against item 17 of Part I of the Household Survey Schedule.



# HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

## PART-III

(To be filled in by the VLW/Agency concerned with the implementation of the programme)

1. State \_\_\_\_\_ 2. District \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Block \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Village \_\_\_\_\_

5. Name of the Head of the household \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Whether the Head of the household is a SF/MF/

AL/Non-AL/Rural Artisan \_\_\_\_\_

7. Whether the Household belongs to \_\_\_\_\_ SC Yes/No  
ST Yes/No

8. Annual Per Capita income of the household during the year 1978-79 (Rs.) \_\_\_\_\_

S. No.	Details of schemes formulated against those proposed by the household under item 14 of Part I of this schedule	Estimated cost of the schemes (Rs.)	Subsidy (Rs.)	Loan (Rs.)	Name of the credit institution financing the scheme	Period of repayment of loan (No. of years)	Repayment of loan amount per instalment (Rs.)	Additional estimated net income (Rs.) to be accrued to beneficiary after 1st year 2nd year 3rd year 4th year

# HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

## PART IV : VILLAGE PLAN

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (CATEGORY-WISE) TO BE ASSISTED, TOTAL PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS UNDER IRD DURING THE YEAR 1979-80

State District Block Village	Category of households	Number of households in the village to be assisted during 1979-80 having Annual Per Capita Income during 1978-79			
		(Rs.) 0—175	(Rs.) 176—350	(Rs.) 351—524	(Rs.) 525—700
	Small Farmers				Total
	Marginal Farmers				
	Agricultural Labourers				
	Non-Agricultural Labourers				
	Rural Artisans				
	Others				
	Total				

## Part IV: (Contd.)

Scheme	Number of households to be assisted						No. of SCs in col. (8)	No. of STs in col. (8)
	SF	MF	AL	NAL	Rural Artisans	Others	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10
Total								

## Part IV: (Contd.)

Scheme	Total physical units required	Finance Required (Rs.)								
		Total cost	Subsidy portion in col(12)	Credit position in col(12)	Share of SC in			Share of ST in		
					Col. (12)	Col. (13)	Col. (14)	Col. (12)	Col. (13)	Col. (14)
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1										
Total										

Note:— SF = Small Farmer, MF = Marginal Farmer  
AL = Agricultural Labourer

## PART V: FOUR YEAR BLOCK PLAN

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (CATEGORY-WISE) TO BE ASSISTED, TOTAL PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS UNDER IRD DURING THE YEARS 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 AND 1982-83

State District Block	Distribution of households in the Block to be assisted under IRD having Annual Per Capita Income Groups																				
	Rs. 0—175					Rs. 176—350					Rs. 351—525					Rs. 526—700		Total			
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total	1979-80	1980-81		1981-82	1982-83	Total
Category of household																					
Small Farmers																					
Marginal Farmers																					
Agricultural Labourers																					
Non-Agricultural Labourers																					
Rural Artisans																					
Others																					
Total																					

## PART V : (Contd.)

(Block level Annual Plan in the following statement to be prepared separately for each of the four years viz.,  
1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83)

Year :

Scheme	Households to be assisted (No.)						No. of SC in Col. 8	No. of ST in Col. 8	Total physical units required
	SF	MF	AL	NAL	Rural Artisan	Others	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11
Total									

Note:— SF=Small Farmer MF=Marginal Farmer AL=Agricultural Labourer NAL=Non-Agricultural Labourer



# HOUSEHOLD SURVEY SCHEDULE

## INSTRUCTIONS

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Item	Instructions
(1)	(2)
<b>PART I</b>	
Items 1 to 8 & 10 to 11	These items are self-explanatory.
Extent of landholding (Total operational holding) (Item 9)	Landholding means:— (Total operational holding) Land owned + Land Leased in—Land Leased out. Record this information as on the date of survey
Animals/ birds and other assets possessed (Items 12 & 13)	A check list of animals and birds and other assets is at Appendix I. Through interview, find out the number of these animals/birds and other assets possessed by the household as on the date of Survey and note down their number and value and other details under Items 12 and 13.
Net Farm Income (Item 14)	Net Farm Income means:— Gross Farm income—Production costs. (Gross farm income means income through farm activities such as income from crop production including horticulture, Animal Husbandry, poultry, fishery, piggy and his own agricultural wages, sericulture (up to cocoon stage), rent received from land leased out, etc.) Production Costs are wages paid to hired human labour, actual cost of hired and owned Bullock Labour, value of owned and purchased* seeds, manures, fertilisers, interest paid, interest* on working capital, depreciation† of implements; land revenue, irrigation charges and other miscellaneous charges, rent paid for leased in land, interest** on

owned fixed capital (excluding land and rental value of owned land), expenditure on subsidiary occupations listed under gross income. Value of net farm income of the beneficiary household should be noted for the year 1978-79 at the time of survey and subsequently every year during the Sixth Plan period in the space provided for this purpose against Item 14

Net Non-Farm Income (Item 15)

Gross Non-Farm Income — Consequential expenditure  
Gross Non-Farm Income means:—

Income other than farm income of the beneficiary household from activities such as trade and services, etc. should be noted for the year 1978-79 and subsequently for each year of the Sixth Plan in respect of each member of the household in Annexe II. Total non-farm income as noted in Appendix II for each year should be posted against Item 15 of Part I of the Survey Schedule

Total Net Income (Item 16)

Total Net Income means:—

Net Farm Income as noted against + Net Non-Farm Income as noted against Item 14 against Item 15.

Annual Per Capita Income of the household (Item 17)

Annual Per Capita Income of the household =  $\frac{\text{Annual total Net Income of the household}}{\text{Total number of members of the household}}$

- \*Interest on working capital to be calculated and charged at the rate of 1% of the total farm expenditure of the household.
- †Depreciation of implements to be calculated and charged at the rate of 1% of the total farm expenditure of the household.
- \*\*Interest on owned fixed capital (excluding land and rental value of owned land) is to be calculated and charged at the rate of 10% of the total value of farm assets.



(1)

(2)

Extent of indebtedness (Item 18) ..

Amount of loans due to be paid by the household as on date of survey should be noted. This will include loans from all sources.

Schemes proposed (Item 19) ..

A check list of schemes permissible for assistance under IRD programme is given at Appendix III. Any of these schemes proposed by the household should be noted under item 19.

Schemes as proposed by the head of the household for training of adult members of his family (Item 20)

The Schemes proposed for training may be like repair and maintenance of agriculture machinery, seed production, horticulture, fruit and vegetable processing, fish culture in fresh water ponds and lakes, dairying, poultry, piggyery, sheep-rearing, pest control, etc. which are to be taken up under the National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment or any other activity, in which there is scope for self-employment.

#### PART-II

Part II of the Household Survey Schedule relates to classification of surveyed households according to per capita monthly income groups. This has to be complied by the surveyor during tabulation stage for the village from per capita income data available against item 17 of Part I of the Household yevruS Schedule.

#### PART-III

Details of Schemes sanctioned against those proposed for the household under item 19 of Part I. (Col. 1)

The schemes proposed by the household have already been noted by the surveyor under item 19 of Part I. The VLW/Implementing Agency has to decide which of the proposed schemes are to be approved for sanction. Details of each approved scheme should be noted under Col. 1 of Part II.

Estimated cost of the sanctioned schemes  
(Col.2)

Cost estimates of the sanctioned schemes should be worked out by the VLW/Implementing Agency in consultation with the technical expertise wherever necessary.

Subsidy (Col.3)

Amount of subsidy as permissible under IRD programme and to the extent sanctioned for each scheme should be noted under col. 3.

Loan (Col. 4)

The portion of the total cost of the sanctioned scheme that has to be arranged as credit/loan should be noted under col.4. The VLW/Implementing Agency should ensure that loan amount is made available to the beneficiary within reasonable time after sanction of the Scheme. While preparing the scheme for deserving households, the credit institution in the area should be consulted and their approval obtained for the schemes sanctioned.

Credit Institution financing the scheme  
(Col. 5)

Name of the credit institution which is to provide loan for the scheme should be noted under Col. 5.

Period of repayment of loan  
(No. of instalments) (Col. 6)

The number of instalments for repayment of loan should be decided by the VLW/Programme Implementation Agency in consultation with the concerned credit institution and recorded under Col. 6.

Repayment of loan  
(Amount per instalment) (Col. 7)

This should be worked out by the VLW/Block Agency on the basis of amount of loan and number of instalments for its repayment and recorded under Col.7. The VLW/Block Agency should ensure that the instalments of loan are repaid by the beneficiary household within the time prescribed for this purpose.

**SUBJECT:—**Stages in the formulation and implementation of IRD Programmes at the block level in Kerala—Kazhakuttom Block (Trivandrum District).

A typical block selected from the Trivandrum district of Kerala has been taken as a model for this exercise and the stages of formulation and implementation of the IRD Programme in that block (Kazhakuttom Block) are briefly indicated below:—

1. The identification of potential beneficiaries is done by the village extension officer (VLW) on the basis of local inquiry and survey and in consultation with the local Panchayat authorities. For this purpose, a comprehensive questionnaire is used. The questionnaire indicates the economic status of the potential beneficiary and at the end of the questionnaire, there is a column for indicating the possible schemes which would enable the potential beneficiary to increase his income and go above the poverty line. The village extension officers (VLWs) visit the villages and on the basis of local inquiry, select the families of small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, Harijans and other categories of persons coming within the targeted group of beneficiaries. The selection is done on the basis of prima facie suitability. This is further followed by a detailed survey of the material circumstances of the beneficiary through the questionnaire referred to above. A copy of the questionnaire is placed at Annexure I. All families in a Block are not surveyed in this manner; only those who appear to be below the poverty line are taken up for this survey. In the year 1978-79, nearly 1000 families were surveyed in this manner. 50% of these families were actually assisted the same year. The rest are being assisted this year. More families will continue to be selected in this position every year.
2. Having surveyed the families of small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in the manner indicated above, the VLW submits his report to the Block Development Officer. As will be seen from the questionnaire at Annexure I, the VLW would have indicated the possible schemes for each beneficiary in the questionnaire itself. The VLW takes into consideration the existing facilities in the area and the practicability and viability of each scheme and in this, he is guided by the advice of extension officers of the technical departments in field, and local officials of banks. The VLW is also in touch with Panchayats and local bodies in the area.
3. The Block Development Officer examines this list of potential beneficiaries and the scheme for each beneficiary and, after making suitable modifications in consultation with technical officials, the BDO places these schemes before the Block Dev. Committee for its approval. The Block Dev. Committee consists of local MLAs, M.P., Presidents of all the Panchayats, in the Block, prominent social workers and others. The

schemes are approved by the Block Development Committee with necessary changes.

4. After that stage, the names and particulars of each beneficiary, the schemes approved for each beneficiary, the financial implications of each scheme, etc. are submitted to the District Collector for his approval. A typical proposal submitted by the Block to the District Collector is at Annexure-II. The District Collector is assisted by the Assistant Development Commissioner who examines these Schemes. The Collector may approve the schemes or suggest modifications and return them to the Block Development Officer.
5. Once the schemes are approved by the Collector, a formal sanction is issued by the Block Development Officer. Annexure III indicates the sanction issued by the Block Development Officer.
6. Thereafter, the schemes are sent to the financing institutions along with a copy of the sanction issued by the BDO.
7. The financing institutions verify the facts and arrange local visits, etc. Representatives of the financing institutions, the VLWs and Block officials jointly visit the villages and ascertain the suitability of the scheme. In actual practice, bank officials are associated at the stage of preparation of the schemes. The banks then sanction the required loans. Where banks are not satisfied regarding the suitability of a particular beneficiary they may suggest modifications in a scheme or altogether drop a scheme.
8. Once the banks have sanctioned the loans, the beneficiaries are provided assistance either in kind or in cash. The BDO releases the entire subsidy element to the banks immediately after sanctioning the scheme. An order releasing subsidy component to a financing bank is placed at Annexure IV. Banks are expected to release the loan component within three months of receiving the subsidy element. Where cross-bred animals or fertilisers and other inputs are supplied, the payment is made directly to the supplier by the bank and the beneficiary receives the assistance in kind. Where cash is to be paid for meeting the cost of labour, etc., the beneficiary is paid part of the loan in cash by the bank. The beneficiaries execute agreements with the banks for the loans taken by them. Where milch animals are provided, these animals are insured.
9. Once the full amount of subsidy and loan have been utilised, the block prepares an abstract of all the plans implemented under the IRDP in that particular block. This is shown at Annexure V. Such abstracts in respect of all Blocks in the district are consolidated under the direction of the Collector who sends a statement for the entire district to the State Level Coordn. Committee. The Distt. Collector and distt. level officials of the Departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Cooperation, etc. visit the Blocks and the beneficiaries selected under the IRD Programme during their tours and give necessary supervision and direction for the effective implementation of the programme.

10. The Village Level Worker, BDO and bank officials keep in touch with the beneficiary after disbursing subsidy and loan. This will ensure that the impact of the scheme on the beneficiary is constantly monitored. This also ensures repayment of the loan component of the Scheme.

**INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**  
**TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT**

**1. Explanatory Note**

Wherever necessary use (✓) mark.

**A. (i) Marital status :** Unmarried, Married, Widower, Divorcee.

**Educational Standard :** Literate, Illiterate, Studied up to Primary/Level/Middle/Matric  
Matriculate/Under-graduate/Graduate/Post-graduate

**Technical qualifications :** ITI, Polytechnic, B.Sc. Engg., BV.Sc., Medical Degree, B.Sc. (Agri.), etc.

**ii. Particulars of the Beneficiary's house :**

**(a) Type of construction :**

Hut—requiring annual replacements of walls, etc.

Kutcha type—mud walls, roof thatched.

Semi-pucca—Stone/brick walls, thatched roof.

Pucca Building—Stone/brick/concrete walls, tiled, concrete roof.

**(b) No. of rooms (excluding kitchen) :**

**B. Description of landed property (all measurements should be in metric system)**

Irrigated plain land used for paddy and other seasonal crops.

Land used for a single paddy crop or for cash plantation crops.

High and hilly lands.

**A household socio-economic survey (Information to be collected from all such households)**

District

Block

Panchayat

Village

House No.

Name & Head of household :

Caste

Religion

Name of the person furnishing the information.

Date on which survey conducted.

Particulars of Members of the family :

S. No.	Name	Relationship with the head of the family	Age	Sex	Marital status	Education standard	Main occupation	Annual Income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

II. *State of the house :*

- (a) Type of house : Hut, Kutchha, Temp.type/Semi-pucca, Pucca.  
 (b) Condition of the house : Uninhabitable Habitable  
 Partially or fully : Partially/Fully  
 (c) Type of roof : Thatched/Tiled/Concrete/Other type of roof.  
 (d) No. of rooms  
 (e) Plinth area (in sq. metres)

Particulars of landed property :

III. *Description of landed property :*

Do you have any land?

Yes

No

If 'Yes', the area of land in hectares

Classification of land	Own land	Area under cultivation	Land taken for share-cropping	Area under cultivation (out of area under share-cropping)	Land given for share-cropping
1	2	3	4	5	6
Paddy field					
Land around the house					
Other land					

(Contd.)

Classification of land	Total cultivated land	Area under perma- next cash crop	Area under single crop	Area under multiple crop
1	7	8	9	10

## IV. Irrigation :

## (a) Extent and type of irrigation

Source of water	Irrigated area		Season during which available	Diametre, Depth, Water equipments, Level etc.
	Other land			
	Paddy field			
	Single Crop	Multi Crop.		
Well				Area :
Tank				Depth :
Other sources				W. Level :



- (b) How many wells/tanks are exclusively at your control?  
If yes, area irrigated (ha.).
- (c) Is there any well/tank under community ownership?
- (d) If yes, area under such irrigation (ha.).
- (e) Is there adequate water from the well/tank for irrigation ?
- (f) If inadequate, are you planning to deepen the well/tank ?
- (g) Are you going to have an electric pump-set?
- (h) Is there scope for any other dev. activities?
- (i) Is there an electric connection there? If no, how far away is the existing power connection?

If yes, how many

If yes, number

Adequate

Yes

Yes

Yes

Inadequate

No

No

No

#### V. Area under crops :

Name of crop	Area (hectares)		Plantation
	Other land		
	Paddy field		
	Single crop	Multiple crop	

Crops

Paddy

#### Commercial Crops :

Coconut (Nos.)

Yielding

Not yielding

Arcanut Plants

Yielding

Not yielding

## Cashewnut Plants

Yielding

Not yielding

## Other Crops

1

2

3

4

- (b) Have you tried any new crop in recent years?  
If so, did it succeed? (give details)

Yes No

## VI. Fertiliser application :

- (a) Do you use green manure  
If yes, where did you get it?  
If raised by you, how much?  
How much green manure did you use per ha.?  
How much per plant?
- (b) Do you use cowdung?  
If yes, where did you get it?  
How much did you use? (wt.)
- (c) Do you make compost?  
If yes, how much (weight)
- (d) Do you use oil-cake as fertiliser?
- (e) Do you use chemical fertilisers.  
If yes, indicate quantities used last year?

Yes No

Yes No  
Bought Own cattle

Yes No

Yes No

Nitrogen \_\_\_\_\_ Phosphatic \_\_\_\_\_ Potassic \_\_\_\_\_ Lime \_\_\_\_\_

Where do you buy fertiliser? Do you get credit?

Is credit in cash or by way of fertiliser?

(f) Do you use high-yielding varieties?

If yes, what kind of seeds? Where did you get such seeds?

(g) Have your crops been infested?

If yes, give details of pests, etc.

Please describe the insecticides/pesticides used

Where did you get pesticides?

(k) Give information on your own and borrowed/hired farm implements.

Agricultural implements	Year of purchase	Own	Obtained in exchange	Hired	Total No. of implements used
-------------------------	------------------	-----	----------------------	-------	------------------------------

1. Plough Iron : No.
2. Weed-removing equipment
3. Hand-pulled cart
4. Pumpset
5. Other types

#### VII. Own Cattle :

S. No.	Type/kind	Number	Use	Incomes
--------	-----------	--------	-----	---------

1. Cow  
Lactating  
Dry

Yes  
Cash  
Yes  
Yes

No  
Fertilisers  
No  
No

No

2. Bullocks
3. Buffaloes (Male)
4. She-buffalo
  - Lactating
  - Dry
5. Calves
  - Cow's calves
  - Buffaloes' calves
6. Sheep
7. Goat
8. Poultry, ducks, etc.

VIII. *Agricultural Employment—its nature, wages, etc.*

(A) Members of the family

No. of persons in the family working in the paddy fields	No. of days employed in work	No. of hours of work per day	On contract or otherwise	If on contract, the income per year	No. of days on which employment or was obtained in both last year
	During sowing & harvesting season	During the slack season			

Men  
Women  
Children



- (c) Do you accept advance payment of wages from your employer? Yes      No
- (d) Do you get your wages daily, weekly or monthly? Daily      Weekly      Monthly
- (e) Is there any member in your family employed in the organised sector? Yes      No
- (f) Are you working for a particular employer always or do you work for any family? For a particular employer      Any employer

- (g) Are you working year after year under the same employer? If not, reasons for that. Yes      No

- (h) You, with other members of your family, work in your village itself or in adjoining villages? Own village      Adjoining village

- (i) Even if you are prepared to work in all seasons, do you get work in all seasons?

Round the year      Only during sowing & harvesting season      Unemployed during slack season      Never fully employed

1. Do you or any of the members of your family work as household labourer for other families? Yes      No

2. (a) Do you migrate to other places in search of employment? Yes      No

- (b) If so, please indicate the places and the period spent in each

Places	1	2	3
Periods			

- (c) Did you migrate alone or with your family?

Alone	With wife
With wife & kids	With other working members of the family.

- (d) Do you migrate as a group with other fellow-villagers? Yes      No

- (e) When employed outside, are you paid daily or on rate contract? Daily For each piece of work completed Rs.  
For Men  
For Women  
For Children
- (f) If daily paid, what was your daily wage? Rs.  
For Men  
For Women  
For Children
- (g) If it was on contract, what average daily wage did you earn during a season? Yes No
- (h) Explain the nature of your work when working as migrant labour
- (i) Any member of your family working outside your village on a temporary or permanent basis? Yes No
- (j) If yes, please give the following details

Age of the labourer	Man or woman	Educational base	Nature of work	Monthly income
<hr/>				
(k) Do they visit your home periodically?			Yes	No
(l) Do you want those temporary workers to be permanently employed?			Yes	No
(m) Do they send money home?			Yes	No
(n) Where did you stay when you were working outside your village?				
In the open	In a temporary hut	In the employer's house		
		Other place		

D. *Village Master Craftsman :*

- (a) (i) Head of the family  
(ii) Occupation

(b) Place of work

Own house

Own workshop

In community workshop

- (c) What categories of implements do you have in your workshop? 1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

- (d) What articles do you produce? 1.

2.

3.

- (e) Where do you sell them?

(f) Raw materials

S.No.	Raw materials used	Source for the raw material/ whether procured on cash payment or on loan	Raw materials bought in quantals	Other details
-------	--------------------	--	-------------------------------------	---------------



## Number

## (g) Skill &amp; availabilities of other workers from the family

- (i) Skilled  
(ii) Unskilled

Employed from outside the family

- (i) Skilled  
(ii) Unskilled

## (h) Have you been trained in any particular skill?

If so, please give details

- |                        |            |                  |                                 |               |     |    |
|------------------------|------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----|----|
| (i) Sources of finance | Own saving | Borrowed capital | Advance from buyers of products | Other sources | Yes | No |
|------------------------|------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----|----|

## (j) Details of sources of finance other than own savings

- |                   |                    |                 |                  |                        |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Source of finance | Terms & conditions | Amount borrowed | Rate of interest | Other relevant details |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|

## (k) Do you intend to modernise your product, technique of production and marketing arrangements?

Yes

No

If yes, please indicate details :

## E. Information to be collected from all families :

1. Apart from your main occupation, do you have any subsidiary occupation?

Yes

No

If so, details as below :

- |                      |         |       |         |                       |               |                  |
|----------------------|---------|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Dairy & Sale of milk | Poultry | Goats | Piggery | Food & non-food items | Sheep-rearing | Other occupation |
|----------------------|---------|-------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|

## 2. Assets & Liabilities

Approximate Value  
(Rs.)

### (a) Domestic appliances ornaments

Type Number

Steel utensils

Bronze/Brass

Aluminium

Glass

Wooden items

Other items

Ornaments

(i) Gold

(ii) Silver

### (b) Deposits

(i) With banks

(ii) Loans given to individual

(iii) Rental of agricultural implements/tools

(iv) Other saving (LIC, Savings certificates, etc.)

Amount (Rs.)

### (c) Liabilities

Loan from	For what purpose	Amount (Rs.)	Rate of interest	Repaid/outstanding
(i) Govt.				
(ii) Coop. Society				
(iii) Moneylender				
(iv) Shop-keepers				

Loan From	For what purpose	Amount (Rs.)	Rate of interest	Repaid/outstanding
(v) Farmers				
(vi) Relatives				
(vii) Nationalised Banks				
(viii) Other sources				
Total				
(d) Sources of income for the family (per annum)				
<i>Sources</i>				<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
(i)	Work in paddy fields			
(ii)	Dairy-milk sale			
(iii)	Domestic work			
(iv)	Other types of employment			
	Grand Total			
(e)	Monthly expenditure Rs. (in the month preceding this survey)			
(f)	Expenditure on medical care.			
	Where do you get your medical care?			
	Home Medicine/Conventional type	Ayurveda	Govt. Hospital	Other sources
(g)	Utilisation of leisure			
(i)	Do you have much leisure?			
	If yes, how much a year?			
(ii)	How do you spend your leisure?			
	Gossip	Reading	Idling away	Visiting Friends/Relatives
			Games	Other ways.
			Yes	No
			Month	Days

## (h) General Particulars :

(i) Have you applied for allotment of land from public lands?	Yes	No
(ii) If so, what was the outcome of your application?		
(iii) Do you read newspapers?	Yes	No
(iv) Do you listen to the radio?	Yes	No
(v) Do you go for movies?	Yes	No
(vi) If so, how often?		
(vii) Are you a member of the coop. society?	Yes	No
(viii) Are you a member of the Panchayat?	Yes	No
(ix) Are you a member of any other organisation? (Political party, etc.)	Yes	No
(x) As an agricultural labourer, will you like to cultivate your own land if you are given some land?		
(xi) What other assistance do you expect from Government?	Yes	No

## Recommended Schemes/Suggestions.

Financial implications of implementing these schemes—loan/subsidy, etc.

# PROJECT REPORT

## INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, KAZHAKUTTOM BLOCK (HQs.), TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

S. No.	Name & address of the head of the family	Whether SF/MF/A.L.	Caste	Extent of landholding (acres)	Occupation	Off farm annual income	Annual family income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	B. Ramachandran Nair, Puthenveedu, Kizhakkumbhagom	M.F.	Nair	0.24	Agriculturist	1000	1500
2.	B. Soman Nair, Bindhu Bhavan, Perumanchira, Kizhakkumbhagom, Kazhakuttom(5)	M.F.	Nair	0.30	Agriculturist	750	1750
3.	K. Gopi, Elippakuzhi Puthuval Veedu, Sainik School, P.O. Kazhakuttom (6).	M.F.	Asari	0.22	Welder (Black-smithy)	2100	2400
4.	K. Divakaran, Elippakuzhi Veedu, Sainik School, Kazhakuttom (6)	M.F.	Pulya S.C.	0.20	Mechanic (Cooly)	1200	1500
5.	H. Omana, Puthuval Puthenveedu, Sainik School, Kazhakuttom (4)	M.F.	Pulaya S.C.	0.12½	Agriculturist	1300	1600
6.	A. Mohammed Kannu, Manakattuivilakom, Vadakkumbhagom, Kazhakuttom (4)	M.F.	Muslim	0.32	Watcher of Muslim Mosque	600	1600
7.	K. Ibrahim, Kodivilakom, Vadakkumbhagom, Kazhakuttom (5)	M.F.	Muslim	0.88	Agriculturist	892	3192

## PROJECT REPORT: (Contd.)

S. No.	Name & address of the head of the family. No. of members in the family	Per capita income	Scheme proposed	Estimated cost of the scheme				
				9b	9c	9d	9e	Loan
1	2	9	9a					
1.	B. Ramachandran Nair Puthenveedu, Kizhakkumbhagam Kazhakuttom (7)	215	Dairy Scheme Irrigation well Agricultural Scheme Inter-cropping Self employees Scheme	Milch animal 2 x 2500 with fodder Cattle shed-1 Irrigation well Betel Vine & Banana. Sewing Machine	5000 500 1500 500 700	2733	5467	
					8200			
2.	B. Soman Nair, Bindhu Bhavan, Perumanchira, Kizhakkum- bhagam, Kazhakuttom (5)	350	Dairy Scheme Cattle shed Inter-cropping Improved Agrl. Implements	Milch animal 2 x 2500 with fodder Cattle shed-1 Betel vine, Banana Agrl. implements	5000 500 500 100	2033	4067	
					6100			
3.	K. Gopi, Elipprakuzhi Puthuval Veedu, Sainik School, P.O: Kazhakuttom (6)	400	Dairy Scheme Cattle shed Goat-rearing Self employment: Poultry Scheme Improved Agrl. implements	Dairy scheme 2 x 2500 with fodder Cattle shed Goat rearing Gas welding plant Poultry with shed Agrl. implements	5000 500 800 1500 100 400	2766	5534	
					8300			

PROJECT REPORT: (Contd.)

1	2	9	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e
4.	K. Divakaran Elippakuzhi Veedu, Sainik School, Kazhakuttom (6)	250	Dairy Scheme Inter cropping, Improved Agrl. Implements	Dairy milch 2x2500 animal with fodder Cattle shed Banana	5000 500 200 <hr/> 5700	1916	3834
5.	H. Omana, Puthuval Puthen veedu, Sainik School  Kazhakuttom (4)	400	Dairy Scheme Goat Rearing Poultry Unit  Improved Agrl. Implements.	Goat Milch animal with fodder 2x2500 Cattleshed Poultry with shed Agrl. implements	800 5000 500 450 50 <hr/> 6800	2266	4534
6.	A. Mohammed Kannu Manakattuivilakom Vadakkumbhagom Kazhakuttom (4)	400	Dairy Scheme Inter cropping Poultry unit Improved Agrl. implements	Milch animal with fodder 2x2500 Cattle shed Banana and coconut Poultry with shed Agrl. implements	5000 500 500 450 50 <hr/> 6500	2166	4334

## PROJECT REPORT: (Contd.)

1	2	9	9a	9b	9c	9d	9e
7.	K. Ibrahim, Kodivilakom, Vadakkumbhagom Kazhakuttom (5)	438	Pumping unit Irrigation well Dairy scheme Inter cropping Improved agri. implements	Pump set (elec.) Well Milch animal with fodder 2x2500 Cattle shed Banana, coconut Agri. implements	4655 1500  5000 500 500 100  12255	3000	9255



## PROJECT REPORT: (Contd.)

S. No.	Name & address of the head of the family No. of members in the family	Anticipated addl. income per annum			Annual repayment of loan	Period of repayment of loan	Per capita income at the end of the IIIrd year	Additional asset created
		1st Yr.	2nd Yr.	3rd Yr.				
1	2	9f	10	11	12	13		
1.	B. Ramachandran Nair, Puthenveedu, Kizhakkumbhagom Kazhakuttom (7)	3000	3000	3500	2000	3 years 5 years 1 year	428	Well-1 Milch animal-1 Cattle shed Cattle
2.	B. Soman Nair Bindhu Bhavan, Perumanchira, Kizhakkumbhagom Kazhakuttom (5)	2600	2700	2800	1250	3 years one year	1193	Sewing machine-1. Milch animal-1 Cattle shed-1.
3.	K. Gopi, Elippakuzhi, Puthuval Veedu, Sainik School, PO Kazhakuttom (6)	2700	2800	3000	2000	3 years 2 years one year	580	Milch animal Cattle shed Gas plant.
4.	K. Divakaran, Elippakuzhi veedu, Sainik School, Kazhakuttom (6)	2300	2400	2500	1200	3 years one year	468	Milch animal-1 Cattle shed-1.

## PROJECT REPORT: (Contd.)

1	2	9f	10	11	12	13		
5.	H. Omana Puthuval Puthen veedu, Sainik School, Kazhakuttom (4)	2400	2500	2750	2150	3 years 2 years 2 years	800	Milch animal-1 Cattle shed-1
6.	A. Mohammed Kannu, Manakattuivilakom, Vadakkumbhagom, Kazhakuttom (4)	2400	2500	2750	2100	3 years one year 2 years	812	Milch animal-1 Cattle shed-1
7.	K. Ibrahim, Kodivilakom, Vadakkum, Vadakkumbhagom Kazhakuttom (5)	5000	5500	6000	3000	5 years 3 years one year	1238	Pumpset well-1 Milch animal-1

No. C. 875/79

*Block Development Office  
Kazhakuttom, dated.23-3-79.*

From :

The Block Development Officer,  
Kazhakuttom.

To

The District Collector,  
Trivandrum.

Sir,

*Sub :* Integrated Rural Development Programme—Scheme for sanction—  
regarding.

*Ref :* 1. That office letter No. D 9. 31119/78 dated 23-11-78.

2. The Scheme submitted by the V.E.O., Headquarters dt.23-3-79.

I am submitting herewith the Project Report in triplicate of 20 M.F. and 1 A.L. (Total No. 21) identified beneficiary families in Headquarters Circle to be financed by the Union Bank of India, Kazhakuttom for scrutiny and sanction.

Yours faithfully,  
*Block Development Officer*

Encl : 3 Copies.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER KAZHAKUTTOM

(Present : Shri K. Jayanthan Nampoothiry, B.D.O.)

**Sub :** Integrated Rural Development Programme Implementation in Kazhakuttom Block - Family schemes - sanctioned—

**Read :** 1. G.O.(Ms) 157/78/DD dt. 20-10-78.

2. Govt. letter No. 60647/H4/78/DD dt. 26-10-78.

3. Letter No. D9. 31119/78 dt. 13-12-78 from the D.C., Trivandrum.  
Order No. C. 875/78 dt. 20-12-78.

In the Government Order read as first paper above Government have sanctioned the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme in this block. Accordingly, the families of 8 beneficiaries detailed in the appended list have been identified and plans prepared involving the financing institutions which have been approved by the District Collector, Trivandrum as per letter third read above. The Village Extension Officer, Kazhakuttom (Headquarters) has reported that these beneficiaries are MF/x as per the norms of the scheme, that the schemes proposed are feasible for the family, that they are eligible for  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  subsidy for all the schemes, that the schemes are those permitted by the Government that the Union Bank of India, Kazhakuttom Branch which is willing to finance the scheme has been involved in the preparation of these schemes and that the scheme may be sanctioned soon.

Sanction is, therefore, accorded for the implementation of the schemes and for extending assistance under Integrated Rural Development Programme to the 8 beneficiaries/families (M.F./A.L.) in the appended list subject to the rules and procedures fixed by Government from time to time. The medium and short term loans required by the beneficiary for the implementation of all the schemes shall be availed from the financing institution mentioned in the list. As soon as the loan amount is ready for disbursement the financing institution may address this office for release of the eligible advance subsidy. The mode of disbursement of loan from the financing institution and the subsidy from Government shall be the same as in the case of SFDA Schemes now in force in this District until modified.

Sd/-

*Block Development Officer*

To

The beneficiaries.

Copy to : 1. The District Collector, Trivandrum (with C L).

2. The Financing Institution.

3. The Village Extension Officer, Kazhakuttom (Headquarters)  
Circle for follow up.

4. The stock file.

S. No.	Name & address of head of beneficiary family	Classification of beneficiary	Rate of subsidy	Schemes sanctioned			Financing Institution	
				Name of Scheme	Cost	Loan		Subsidy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	R. Rangaswamy Chettiar, Pongara Puthuval Puthen Veedu, Kizhakkumbhagam, Kazhakuttom.	M.F.	33½%	Digging irrigation well Bullock and Cart Cattle shed Poultry birds Poultry shed Banana & coconut Cultivation	2000.00 3200.00 1000.00 200.00 250.00 300.00	1334.00 2134.00 750.00 134.00 167.00 300.00	666.00 1066.00 250.00 66.00 83.00 —	Union Bank of India Kazhakuttom
				Total	6950.00	4819.00	2131.00	
2.	N. Ravi, Pongara Puthuval Puthen Veedu, Kizhakkumbhagam, Kazhakuttom.	M.F. (SC)	33½%	Digging irrigation well Milch animal Cattle shed Sewing machine Betel vine & Banana	2000.00 5000.00 500.00 700.00 800.00	1334.00 3334.00 334.00 467.00 800.00	666.00 1666.00 166.00 233.00 —	-do-
				Total	9000.00	6269.00	2731.00	

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	R. Mohanan, Mohanavilasam Kizhakkumbhagam, Kazhakuttom.	M.F. (S.C.)	33 $\frac{1}{8}$ %	Tail well Betel vine Banana Milch animal Cattle shed	2500.00 300.00 300.00 2500.00 500.00	1667.00 300.00 300.00 1667.00 334.00	833.00 — — 833.00 166.00	Union Bank of India, Kazhakuttom
				Total	6100.00	4268.00	1832.00	
4.	K. Babu, Pongara Puthuval Puthen Veedu, Kizhakkumbhagam, Kazhakuttom.	M.F. (S.C.)	33 $\frac{1}{8}$ %	Irrigation Well Betel vine Banana cultivation Sewing machine Milch animal Cattle shed	2500.00 300.00 500.00 700.00 2500.00 500.00	1667.00 300.00 500.00 467.00 1667.00 334.00	833.00 — — 233.00 833.00 166.00	-do-
				Total	7000.00	4935.00	2065.00	
5.	H. Lakshmy, Pongara Puthuval Puthen Veedu, Kizhakkumbhagam, Kazhakuttom.	M.F. (S.C.)	33 $\frac{1}{8}$ %	Irrigation well Milch animal Cattle shed Poultry birds Poultry shed Betel vine Banana cultivation	1500.00 2500.00 500.00 200.00 300.00 300.00 200.00	1000.00 1667.00 334.00 134.00 200.00 300.00 200.00	500.00 833.00 166.00 66.00 100.00 — —	-do-
				Total	5500.00	3835.00	1665.00	

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	B. Rajasekhara Pillai Mcozhiiyl veedu, Sainik School P.O. Kazhakuttom.	M.F.	33½%	Irrigation well Milch animal Vegetable and banana cultivation	2500.00 2500.00 500.00	1667.00 1667.00 500.00	833.00 833.00 —	Union Bank of India, Kazhakuttom
				Total	5500.00	3834.00	1666.00	
7.	P. Krishna Pillai, Vadakkathil veedu, Vadakkambhagam, Kazhakuttom.	M.F.	33½%	Milch animal Cattle shed Coconut cultivation Banana and vegetable	2500.00 500.00 300.00 200.00	1667.00 334.00 300.00 200.00	833.00 166.00 — —	-do-
				Total	3500.00	2501.00	999.00	
8.	K. Mytheenkannu, Vazhiyarikathu veedu, Vadakkumbhagam, Kazhakuttom.	M.F.	33½%	Milch animal (2 No. x 2500) Coconut cultivation Banana cultivation	5000.00 500.00 500.00	3334.00 500.00 500.00	1666.00 — —	-do-
				Total	6000.00	4334.00	1666.00	

Sd/-

Block Development Officer  
Kazhakuttom.

**BLOCK/DISTRICT LEVEL REPORTS  
CONTENTS**

1. Proforma-I      Block level Annual Report for Monitoring the per capita Annual Income of the beneficiary households under Integrated Rural Development (IRD)/Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) Programme
2. Proforma-II     Block level Quarterly Report for Monitoring the Financial Progress of Integrated Rural Development (IRD)/Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) Programme
3. Proforma-III    Block level Quarterly Report for Monitoring the Physical Progress of Integrated Rural Development (IRD)/Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) Programme
4. Proforma-IV     Block level Quarterly Report for Monitoring the beneficiaries and employment content under Integrated Rural Development (IRD)/Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) Programme
5. Proforma-V       Block level Quarterly Narrative Report in respect of Integrated Rural Development (IRD)/Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) Programme
6. Proforma-VI     District/Agency level Monthly Progress Report of selected indicators under Integrated Rural Development (IRD)/Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) Programme



**BLOCK LEVEL ANNUAL REPORT MONITORING THE PER CAPITA\* ANNUAL INCOME OF THE BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS UNDER  
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (IRD)  
(Report for the year ending 31st March 19....)**

**PART-I**

**GENERAL PARTICULARS**

1. State		Yes/No
2. District		Yes/No
3. Block		Yes/No
4. Population of the Block (1971 Census) (No.)		Yes/No
5. Total number of villages in the Block (1971 Census)		
6. Number of villages covered under IRD † /SFDA † during the year under report	SFDA DPAP CAD IRD Area Planning Scheme for full employment	Yes/No
7. Special Programme in operation in the Block:		

## PART-II

## DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO PER CAPITA\* ANNUAL INCOME GROUPS

Category of the beneficiary household	Number of beneficiary households having per Capita Annual Income during the year..... between			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Total
	0—175	176—350	351—525	526—700 701 and above
1. Small Farmers				
2. Marginal Farmers				
3. Agricultural Labourers				
4. Non-Agricultural Labourers				
5. Rural Artisans				
6. Others				
Total				

\*Read instructions overleaf.

*Explanatory note for filling up the Block Level Annual Report (Proforma I) for monitoring the Per Capita Annual Income of the beneficiary household under Integrated Rural Development (IRD) / Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) Programme*

1. It should be ensured that the proforma is filled up in respect of all IRD Blocks i.e., IRD Blocks in SFDA areas, IRD Blocks in DPAP areas, IRD Blocks in CAD areas and IRD Blocks under Special Area Planning Scheme for Full Employment.
2. Beneficiary households mean all those households belonging to the category of Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers according to local norms and definitions, rural artisans and non-agricultural labourers who receive subsidy out of IRD/SFDA funds during the year under report.

3. Per Capita Annual Net Income of the beneficiary household =  $\frac{\text{Annual total net income of the beneficiary household}}{\text{Total number of members of the household}}$

Where Total Annual Net Income of the household =  $\frac{\text{Net Annual Farm Income of the household} + \text{Net Annual Non-Farm Income of the household}}$

Net Farm Income = Gross Farm Income  $\times$  Production costs

(Gross Farm income means income through farm activities such as income from crop production including horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Poultry, Fishery, Piggery and his own / Agricultural wages, Sericulture (up to cocoon stage), rent received from land leased out, etc.)

(Production costs are wages paid to hired human labour, actual cost of hired and owned Bullock Labour, value of owned and purchased seeds, manures, fertilisers, interest paid, interest\* on working capital depreciation @ of implements, land revenue, irrigation charges and other miscellaneous charges, rent paid for leased in land, interest\*\* on owned fixed capital (excluding land and rental value of owned land), expenditure on subsidiary occupations listed under gross-income. Value of net farm income of the beneficiary household should be noted for the year 1978-79 and subsequently every year during the Sixth Plan period).

Net Non-Farm Income =

Gross Non-Farm Income -- Consequential expenditure

Gross Non-Farm Income = Income other than farm income of the beneficiary household from activities such as trade and services, etc. which should be noted for the year 1978-79 and subsequently for each year of the Sixth Plan in respect of each member of the household.

Net per capita Annual Income of the beneficiary household should be found out either by conducting the household survey or by making enquiries about the same from the head of the household at the time of release of subsidy under the programme.

\*Interest on working capital to be calculated and charged at the rate of 1% of the total farm expenditure of the household  
 @ Depreciation of implements to be calculated and charged at the rate of 1% of the total farm expenditure of the household  
 \*\*Interest on owned fixed capital (excluding land and rental value of owned land) is to be calculated and charged at the rate of 10% of the total value of farm assets.

**BLOCK LEVEL QUARTERLY REPORT FOR MONITORING THE FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (IRD)\*/  
SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (SFDA)\* PROGRAMME**

(Report for the quarter ending.....19....)

**PART-I**

**GENERAL PARTICULARS**

	7. Special Programmes in operation in the Block	
	SFDA	Yes/No
1. State		
2. District		
3. Block	DPAP	Yes/No
4. Population of the Block (1971 Census) (No.)	CAD	Yes/No
5. Total number of villages in the Block (1971 Census) (No.)	IRD	Yes/No
6. Number of villages covered under IRD*/SFDA* during the year up to the end of the quarter under report	Area Planning Scheme for Full Employment	Yes/No

\* Strike off whichever is not applicable

**PART-II**  
**DETAILS OF FINANCIAL PROGRESS**

Item	(Rs. in thousands)									
	Budget allocation for the year	Expenditure during the year up to end of quarter under report out of Col. (2)	Credit disbursed during the year up to end of quarter under report	Total subsidy & credit Col.(3)+(6)+(7)	Total expenditure Col. (5)+(6)+(7)	Actual shares of SC/ST in the total subsidy and credit i.e. in Col. (8)				
							Subsidy Banks	Others	Total	Comm. Banks
	2	3	4	5	6	7			9	10
										11

**I. AGRICULTURE**

(A) Soil Conservation  
(Specify items)

(B) Construction of Water  
Harvesting Structures

(a) Khadins

(b) Bunds

(c) Others if any  
(Please specify)

(C) Agriculture Demonstrations

(D) Seeds and Fertilisers, etc.

(E) Implements

## Proforma II : (Contd.)

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(F) Bullocks and Bullock Carts										
(G) Camel/Camel Carts										
(H) Storage Bins										
(I) Soil reclamation & improvement										
(J) Horticulture development										
(K) Custom services/ Hire charges										
Sub-total (Agriculture)										

## II. IRRIGATION

- (A) Ground Water Survey
- (B) Surface Water Irrigation
- (C) Ground Water Irrigation
  - (a) *Individual Works*
    - (i) Dug-wells
    - (ii) Tube-wells
    - (iii) Renovation of old wells
    - (iv) Pumpsets
    - (v) Electric Motors
    - (vi) Diesel Engines
    - (vii) Others

## Proforma II : (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(b) Community Works											
(i) Community Irrigation Tube-wells											
(ii) Big diameter dug-wells											
(iii) Big diameter dug-wells with pumpsets											
(iv) River lift irrigation schemes											
(v) Nallas											
(vi) Other Drainage Works											
(vii) Renovation of Tanks											
Sub-total (Irrigation)											

## III. FORESTRY AND PASTURE

## (A) Afforestation

- (a) Plantations
- (b) Shelter belts
- (c) Road side plantations
- (d) Sand dune stabilisation
- (e) Farm Forestry
- (f) Raising of Nurseries
- (g) Social Forestry
- (h) Others if any (Please specify)

## (B) Pasture Development

Sub-total (Forestry &amp; Pasture)





Proforma II: (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>V. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES</b>										
(A)	Agro-based industries									
(B)	Animal husbandry-based industries									
(C)	Forest-based industries									
(D)	Mineral-based industries									
(E)	Chemical-based industries									
(F)	Others (Specify)									
	Sub-total (Village Industries)									
<b>VI. INFRASTRUCTURE</b>										
(A)	Artificial Insemination Centres									
(B)	Chilling Centres/Collection Centres									
(C)	Assistance for purchase of transport vehicle/Milk Tankers for transportation of milk									
(D)	Storage/Market development									
(E)	Others (Specify)									
	Sub-total (Infrastructure)									
<b>VII. TRAINING OF BENEFICIARIES</b>										
	(Specify programmes)									
	Sub-total (Training of beneficiaries)									



Proforma-III

**BLOCK LEVEL QUARTERLY REPORT FOR MONITORING THE PHYSICAL PROGRESS OF INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (IRD)\* /  
SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (SFDA)\* PROGRAMME**

(For the quarter ending.....19....)

**PART-I**

**GENERAL PARTICULARS**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. State<br>2. District<br>3. Block<br>4. Population of the Block (1971 census) (No.)<br>5. Total number of villages in the Block (1971 census)<br>6. Number of villages covered under IRD*/SFDA* during the year up to end of the quarter under report | 7. Special programmes in operation in the Block<br>SFDA                      Yes/No<br>DPAP                    Yes/No<br>CAD                     Yes/No<br>IRD                      Yes/No<br>Area Planning Scheme for Full Employment      Yes/No |
|---|--|

**PART-II**

**DETAILS OF PHYSICAL PROGRESS**

Item	Unit	Target for the year 19	Achievement during the quarter under report	Cumulative achievement during the year up to the end of the quarter under report
1		2	4	5
1. AGRICULTURE				

\* Strike off which is not applicable

## Proforma-III: (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5
(B) Area under improved farm practices					
(a) Irrigated		Ha.			
(b) Dry		Ha.			
(C) Water harvesting/Management					
(a) Farm ponds		No.			
(b) Drainage					
(i) Main drains		Km.			
(ii) Field drains		Ha.			
(c) Percolation tanks		No.			
(d) Others like khadins and bunds (Specify)		No.			
(D) Agricultural demonstrations					
(E) Seeds and fertilizers					
(a) Improved seeds		Tonne			
(b) Fertilizers					
(i) N		Tonne			
(ii) P		Tonne			
(iii) K		Tonne			
(F) Agricultural implements distributed		No.			
(G) Bullocks, etc.					
(a) Bullocks		No.			
(b) Bullock carts		No.			
(c) Camels		No.			
(d) Camel carts		No.			
(H) Storage bins		No.			

## Proforma-III: (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
<b>I. AGRICULTURE (Contd.)</b>				
(I) Horticulture development				
(a) Nursery area	Ha.			
(b) Planting	No.			
(c) Area covered under planting	Ha.			
(d) Vegetable seeds given	Kg.			
(e) Area covered under vegetable cultivation	Ha.			
(J) Custom services—Area served	Ha.			
<b>II. IRRIGATION</b>				
(A) Groundwater survey—Area covered	Ha.			
(B) Surface water irrigation—Potential created	Ha.			
(C) Groundwater irrigation—Minor Irrigation— Potential created through				
(a) Individual works	SF Ha., MF Ha., Total Ha.			
(b) Community works	SF Ha., MF Ha., Total Ha.			
(c) Total potential utilised	Ha.			
(d) Works completed				
(i) Individual works				
(1) Lift irrigation scheme	No.			
(2) Tube-wells	No.			

## Proforma - III: (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
(3) Dug/Bore-wells	No.			
(4) Pumps/motors	No.			
(5) Others (Specify)	No.			
(ii) Community works				
(1) Tanks	No.			
(2) Remodelling of canals	Km.			
(3) Tube-wells	No.			
(4) Lift Irrigation Schemes	No.			
(5) Big diameter dug-wells	No.			
(6) Big diameter dug-wells with pumpsets	No.			
(7) Others (Specify)	No.			
<b>III. FORESTRY AND PASTURE</b>				
(A) Afforestation				
(a) New plantation	Ha.			
(b) Rehabilitation of degraded forest	Ha.			
(c) Extension/Social Forestry	Ha.			
(d) Farm Forestry	Ha.			
(e) Fodder trees	Ha.			
(f) Shelter belts	Ha.			
(g) Road side plantation	Ha.			
(B) Pasture development—Area covered	Ha.			
<b>IV. SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION</b>				
(A) Animal Husbandry				
(a) Cattle & dairy development				
(i) Milch animals distributed	No.			

## Proforma-III: (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
<b>IV. SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION:(Contd.)</b>				
(ii) Artificial insemination				
(1) Total attempted	No.			
(2) Calves born	No.			
(3) Cows (heifer) reaching the age of maturity	No.			
(iii) Milk societies formed	No.			
(iv) Daily milk collection (average)	Ltrs.			
(v) Fodder development area covered	Ha.			
(b) Sheep, goat, poultry and piggery development				
(i) Cross-bred rams distributed	No.			
(ii) Cross-bred born	No.			
(iii) Cross-bred survived at the age of maturity	No.			
(iv) Sheep/goats cooperative societies established	No.			
(v) Goat units*established	No.			
(vi) Sheep units* established	No.			
(vii) Poultry units*established	No.			
(viii)Piggery units* established	No.			
(B) Fisheries				
(a) Nursery developed	Ha.			
(b) Area developed	Ha.			
(c) Catch	Tonne			
(C) Sericulture—Area brought under host plantation	Ha.			
(D) Bee-Keeping—Bee-hives	No.			

\*Specify units in each case

## Proforma III: (Contd.)

I	2	3	4	5
<b>V. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES</b>				
Participants assisted to set up				
(A) Agro-based industries	No.			
(B) Animal Husbandry-based industries	No.			
(C) Forest-based industries	No.			
(D) Mineral-based industries	No.			
(E) Chemical-based industries	No.			
(F) Others (Specify)	No.			
<b>VI. INFRASTRUCTURE</b>				
(A) A.I. Centres	No.			
(B) Chilling/milk collection centres	No.			
(C) Cooperatives assisted with Transport Vehicles/ milk tankers etc.	No.			
(D) Regulated markets assisted	No.			
<b>VII. TRAINING OF BENEFICIARIES</b>				
Persons trained (Specify Programmes)	No.			
<b>VIII ASSISTANCE TO COOPERATIVES</b>				
(A) Share Capital loan to :				
(a) Small Farmers	No.			
(b) Marginal Farmers	No.			
(c) Agricultural Labourers	No.			
(d) Non-Agricultural Labourers	No.			
(e) Rural Artisans	No.			
(f) Others	No.			



## Proforma III: (Contd.)

	2	3	4	5
<b>VIII. ASSISTANCE TO COOPERATIVES —(Contd.)</b>				
(B) Managerial subsidy to :				
(a) Farmer's Service Societies	No.			
(b) Large sized Multipurpose Societies	No.			
(c) Non-overdue cover-Distt. Central Cooperative Banks assisted.	No.			
<b>IX. TERTIARY SECTOR</b>				
(A) Repair and maintenance shops assisted	No.			
(B) Tailoring shops assisted	No.			
(C) Shoe repair units assisted	No.			
(D) Spice grinding units assisted	No.			
(E) Rickshaw pullers assisted	No.			
(F) Others (Specify)	No.			

\*Strike off which is not applicable

## Proforma-IV: (Contd.)

## PART-II

## DETAILS OF PARTICIPANTS IDENTIFIED AND ENROLLED AS MEMBERS OF COOPERATIVES

Item	Participants identified and enrolled as members of Cooperatives during the year up to end of the quarter under report					
	Small Farmers	Marginal Farmers	Agricultural Labourers	Non-Agricultural Labourers	Rural Artisans	Others Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 8
1. Participants identified						
SC						
ST						
Others						
Total						
2. Participants enrolled as members of Cooperatives						
SC						
ST						
Others						
Total						

## PART-III

## NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATED

No. of beneficiaries i.e., those who received assistance by way of subsidy under IRD\*/SFDA\* programme during the year up to end of the quarter under report

Item	Small Farmers				Marginal Farmers				Agricultural Labourers			
	SC	ST	Others	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

## I. AGRICULTURE

(A) Soil Conservation (Specify items)

(B) Construction of Water Harvesting structures

(a) Khadins

(b) Bunds

(c) Others if any (Please specify)

(C) Agricultural demonstrations

(D) Seeds and Fertilisers, etc.

(E) Implements

(F) Bullocks and Bullock Carts

(G) Camel/Camel Carts

(H) Storage bins

(I) Soil reclamation &amp; improvement

(J) Horticulture development

(K) Custom Services/Hire Charges

Sub-Total (Agriculture)

\*Strike off which is not applicable



## Proforma IV—PART III : (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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## II. IRRIGATION—(Contd.)

## (C) Ground Water Irrigation—(Contd.)

## (b) Community Works :

- (i) Community Irrigation Tube-wells
- (ii) Big diameter dug-wells
- (iii) Big diameter dug-wells  
with pumpsets
- (iv) River lift irrigation schemes
- (v) Nallas
- (vi) Other Drainage Works
- (vii) Renovation of tanks

Sub-total (Irrigation).

## III. FORESTRY &amp; PASTURE

## (A) Afforestation :

- (a) Plantation
- (b) Shelter belts
- (c) Road side plantation
- (d) Sand dune stabilisation
- (e) Farm Forestry
- (f) Raising of Nurseries
- (g) Social Forestry
- (h) Others if any (specify)

## (B) Pasture Development

Sub-total (Forestry &amp; Pasture)

## Proforma IV—PART III : (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----

## IV. SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS

## (A) Animal Husbandry :

## (a) Cattle &amp; dairy development :

- (i) Distribution of milch animals
- (ii) Special scheme for cross-bred heifer and other livestock production

## (iii) Cross-bred cattle development through BAIF

## (b) Sheep, goat, poultry and piggery development :

- (i) Distribution of sheep
- (ii) Distribution of goat
- (iii) Distribution of poultry/duckery
- (iv) Distribution of pigs

## (B) Fishery Development

## (C) Sericulture

## (D) Bee-keeping

## Sub-total (Subsidiary Occupations)

## Proforma IV—PART III : (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>V. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES</b>													
No. of participants assisted under :													
(A)	Agro-based industries												
(B)	Animal Husbandry-based industries												
(C)	Forest-based industries												
(D)	Mineral-based industries												
(E)	Chemical-based industries												
(F)	Others (Specify)												
	Sub-total (Village Industries)												
<b>VI. TERTIARY SECTOR</b>													
(A)	Repairs & maintenance of shops												
(B)	Tailoring shops												
(C)	Shoe-repair units												
(D)	Spice grinding units												
(E)	Rickshaw pullers												
(F)	Others (Specify)												
	Sub-total (Tertiary Sector)												
<b>VII. TOTAL NUMBER OF NET BENEFICIARIES</b>													



## Proforma IV—PART III : (Contd.)

No. of beneficiaries i.e., those who received assistance by way of subsidy under IRD\*/SFDA\*programme during the year up to end of the quarter under report

Item	Non-Agricultural Labourers				Rural Artisans				Others			
	SC	ST	Others	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

## I. AGRICULTURE

- (A) Soil Conservation (Specify items)
- (B) Construction of Water Harvesting structures
- (a) Khadins
- (b) Bunds
- (c) Others if any (Please specify)
- (C) Agricultural demonstrations
- (D) Seeds and Fertilisers, etc.
- (E) Implements
- (F) Bullocks and Bullock Carts
- (G) Camel/Camel Carts
- (H) Storage bins
- (I) Soil reclamation & improvement
- (J) Horticulture development
- (K) Custom services/Hire charges
- Sub-Total (Agriculture)

\*Strike off which is not applicable



## Proforma IV—PART III : (Contd.)

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

**III. FORESTRY & PASTURE****(A) Afforestation :**

- (a) Plantation
- (b) Shelter belts
- (c) Road side plantation
- (d) Sand dune stabilisation
- (e) Farm Forestry
- (f) Raising of Nurseries
- (g) Social Forestry
- (h) Others if any (specify)

**(B) Pasture Development**

Sub-total (Forestry &amp; Pasture)

**IV. SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS****(A) Animal Husbandry :**

- (a) Cattle & dairy development :
  - (i) Distribution of milch animals
  - (ii) Special scheme for cross-bred heifer and other livestock production
  - (iii) Cross-bred cattle development through RAIF
- (b) Sheep, goat, poultry and piggery development :
  - (i) Distribution of sheep

## Proforma IV—PART : (Contd.)

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

- |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| (ii) Distribution of goat             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (iii) Distribution of poultry/duckery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (iv) Distribution of pigs             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (B) Fishery Development               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (C) Sericulture                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (D) Bee-keeping                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sub-total (Subsidiary Occupations)    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**V. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES**

No. of participants assisted under :

- |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| (A) Agro-based industries             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (B) Animal Husbandry-based industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (C) Forest-based industries           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (D) Mineral-based industries          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (E) Chemical-based industries         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (F) Others (Specify)                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Sub-total (Village Industries)

**VI. TERTIARY SECTOR**

- |                                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| (A) Repairs & maintenance of shops |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (B) Tailoring shops                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (C) Shoe-repair units              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (D) Spice grinding units           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (E) Rickshaw pullers               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (F) Others (Specify)               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Sub-total (Tertiary Sector)

**VII. TOTAL NUMBER OF NET BENEFICIARIES**

Proforma IV— PART III : (Contd.)

No. of beneficiaries i.e., those who received assistance by way of subsidy under IRD\*/SFDA\* programme during the year up to end of the quarter under report

Item	Total				Employment generated under IRD*/SFDA* Programme up to end of the quarter under report (Mandays)			
	SC	ST	Others	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total
I	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33

I. AGRICULTURE

- (A) Soil Conservation (Specify items)
- (B) Construction of Water Harvesting structures
  - (a) Khadins
  - (b) Bunds
  - (c) Others if any (Please specify)
- (C) Agricultural demonstrations
- (D) Seeds and Fertilisers, etc.
- (E) Implements
- (F) Bullocks and Bullock Carts
- (G) Camel/Camel Carts

\*Strike off which is not applicable

## Proforma IV-- PART III : (Contd.)

1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
(H) Storage Bins								
(I) Soil reclamation & improvement								
(J) Horticulture development								
(K) Custom services/Hire charges								
Sub-total (Agriculture)								
<b>II. IRRIGATION</b>								
(A) Ground Water Survey								
(B) Surface Water Irrigation								
(C) Ground Water Irrigation :								
(a) Individual Works :								
(i) Dug-wells								
(ii) Tube-wells								
(iii) Renovation of old wells								
(iv) Pumpsets								
(v) Electric Motors								
(vi) Diesel Engines								
(vii) Others (specify)								
(b) Community Works :								
(i) Community Irrigation Tube-wells								
(ii) Big diameter dug-wells								
(iii) Big diameter dug-wells with pumpsets.								
(iv) River lift irrigation schemes								
(v) Nallas								
(vi) Other Drainage Works								

## Proforma IV—PART III : (Contd.)

1	26	27	28	29-	30	31	32	33
---	----	----	----	-----	----	----	----	----

- (vii) Renovation of tanks  
Sub-total (Irrigation).

## II. FORESTRY &amp; PASTURE

## (A) Afforestation :

- (a) Plantation
- (b) Shelter belts
- (c) Road side plantation
- (d) Sand dune stabilisation
- (e) Farm Forestry
- (f) Raising of Nurseries
- (g) Social Forestry
- (h) Others if any (specify)

## (B) Pasture Development

Sub-total (Forestry &amp; Pasture)

## IV. SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS

## (A) Animal Husbandry

## (a) Cattle &amp; dairy development :

- (i) Distribution of milch animals
- (ii) Special scheme for cross-bred heifer and other livestock production
- (iii) Cross-bred cattle development through BAIF

## Proforma IV--- PART : III (Contd.)

1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
(b) Sheep, goat, poultry and piggery development :								
(i) Distribution of sheep								
(ii) Distribution of goat								
(iii) Distribution of poultry/duckery								
(iv) Distribution of pigs								
(B) Fishery Development								
(C) Sericulture								
(D) Bee-keeping								
Sub-total (Subsidiary Occupations)								

## V. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

No. of participants assisted under :

- (A) Agro-based industries
- (B) Animal Husbandry-based industries
- (C) Forest-based industries
- (D) Mineral-based industries
- (E) Chemical-based industries
- (F) Others (Specify)

Sub-total (Village Industries)





**BLOCK LEVEL QUARTERLY NARRATIVE REPORT IN RESPECT OF PROGRESS UNDER  
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (IRD) \*/ SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT  
AGENCY(SFDA) \*PROGRAMME**

(Narrative Report for the quarter ending.....19....)

State

District

Block

1. Number and designation of posts of the Agency staff and/or Block staff lying vacant for over a period of one month.
2. Reasons for not filling up the vacant posts in (1) above.
3. Shortfalls and over-achievements : Explanations including progress on credit mobilisation and use.
4. Corrective action and learning.
5. Innovations tried and their measure of success (including necessary numerical information not given in the Quarterly Progress Report.
6. Social innovations--community participation in decision processes and planning, voluntary labour, etc. Community Projects complementary to various IRD/SFDA, etc. works (Spread effects of the programmes).
7. The short term future steps being taken to improve/maintain the performance in different sectors, summary of work which will be completed/taken up by the end of the forthcoming quarter.

**Note 1 :** The quarterly narrative report should be a supplement to the Quarterly Progress Reports. Any items about financial/physical progress not covered in the progress reports may be highlighted in order to enable us to have an overall view of the progress of the programme.

**Note 2 :** If the space provided above is insufficient in respect of certain items please attach a separate sheet giving the necessary write up.

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\*Strike off which is not applicable

**DISTRICT/AGENCY LEVEL MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT OF SELECTED INDICATORS UNDER INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(IRD)\*/SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (SFDA)\* PROGRAMME  
(Monthly Report for the month ending.....19....)**

**PART-I  
GENERAL PARTICULARS**

1. State
2. District
3. Name and address of the Agency

**PART-II**

**NUMBER OF PERSONS TRAINED UNDER TRYSEM † DURING THE YEAR UP TO THE END OF THE MONTH UNDER REPORT**

	Small Farmers				Marginal Farmers				Agricultural Labourers					
	SC		ST		Total SC		ST		Total SC		ST		Total	
	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1														

**In IRD Blocks**

- (i) Persons trained (No.)
- (ii) Persons who actually made use of skills trained in, in setting up units (No.)

**In Non-IRD Blocks**

- (i) Persons trained (No.)
- (ii) Persons who actually made use of skills trained in, in setting up units (No.)

Total

\*Strike off which is not applicable.

†TRYSEM is the abbreviated form for 'National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment.

	Non-Agricultural Labourers				Rural Artisans			
				Total				Total
	SC	ST	Others		SC	ST	Others	
I	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

## In IRD Blocks

- (i) Persons trained (No.)  
(ii) Persons who actually made use of skills trained in, in setting up units (No.)

## In Non-IRD Blocks

- (i) Persons trained (No.)  
(ii) Persons who actually made use of skills trained in, in setting up units (No.)

Total

(Contd.)

	Others				Total				No. of females in Col. 29
	SC ST Others			Total	SC ST Others			Total	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
									30

## In IRD Blocks

- (i) Persons trained (No.)  
(ii) Persons who actually made use of skills trained in, in setting up units (No.)

## In Non-IRD Blocks

- (i) Persons trained (No.)  
(ii) Persons who actually made use of skills trained in, in setting up units (No.)

Total





[illegible]

## Proforma VI - PART III : (Contd.)

Programmes	Total			Number of female beneficiaries in Col. 29
	SC	ST	Others	
1	26	27	28	30
<b>I. AGRICULTURE</b>				
<b>II. IRRIGATION</b>				
<b>III. FORESTRY &amp; PASTURES</b>				
<b>IV. SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS</b>				
(A) Animal Husbandry				
(a) Cattle & dairy development				
(i) Distribution of milch animals				
(ii) Special Schemes for cross-bred heifer and other livestock production				
(iii) Cross-bred cattle development through BAIF				
(b) Sheep, goat, poultry duckery, and piggery development				
(i) Distribution of sheep				
(ii) Distribution of goat				
(iii) Distribution of poultry/duckery				
(iv) Distribution of pigs				



Proforma VI - PART III : (Contd.)

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	26	27	28	29	30
I					
(B) Fishery Development					
(C) Sericulture					
(D) Bee-keeping					
V. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES					
VI. TERTIARY SECTOR					
(A) Repairs & maintenance of shops					
(B) Tailoring shops					
(C) Shoe repair units					
(D) Spice grinding units					
(E) Rikshaw pullers					
(F) Others (Specify)					
Total number of net beneficiaries.					

Form VI : (Contd.)

PART-IV

LOANS ACTUALLY ADVANCED DURING THE YEAR UP TO THE END OF THE MONTH UNDER REPORT THROUGH COOPERATIVE AND COMMERCIAL BANKS TO THE IDENTIFIED PARTICIPANTS AND THE NUMBER OF LOANS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	Through Cooperatives						Through commercial banks					
	Amount of loans advanced			No. of beneficiaries			Amount of loans advanced			No. of beneficiaries		
	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

- (i) Short term  
(ii) Medium term  
(iii) Long term  
Total

PART-IV : (Contd.)

	Total				Total			
	Amount of loans advanced		No. of beneficiaries		Amount of loans advanced		No. of beneficiaries	
	SC	ST	Total		SC	ST	Total	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

- (i) Short term  
(ii) Medium term  
(iii) Long term  
Total

Proforma VI : (Contd.)

## PART-V

## RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR '77 TO THE END OF THE MONTH UNDER REPORT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	Amount	Amount spent on		
		SC	ST	Total
(i) Receipt (including unspent balance of the previous year)				
(ii) Expenditure				
(iii) Balance				
(iv) In the expenditure at (ii) above indicate share of *				
(a) IRD Blocks in SFDA Areas				
(b) IRD Blocks in DPAP Areas				
(c) IRD Blocks in CAD Areas				
(d) IRD Blocks under the Special Area Planning Scheme for Full Employment				

\*Applicable to IRD Programme

**EXPLANATORY NOTE FOR FILLING UP THE DISTRICT/AGENCY LEVEL MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT (PROFORMA VI) OF SELECTED INDICATORS UNDER INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (IRD)/SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (SFDA) PROGRAMME**

**PART I**

All items are self-explanatory.

**PART-II**

TRYSEM is the abbreviated form for 'National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment'.

Progress of training under TRYSEM has to be reported separately for IRD Blocks and non-IRD Blocks in the District as required vide Part II of Proforma VI. While reporting the progress of training under TRYSEM the following may be kept in view :

- (a) If the District is covered only under IRD and not under SFDA, the requisite information about progress of training under TRYSEM should be reported against the IRD Blocks and non-IRD Blocks in the District as required vide Part II of Proforma VI in the monthly progress report of IRD Programme.
- (b) If the District is covered under SFDA and not under IRD, this will be a case of non-IRD District. The requisite information about progress of training under TRYSEM should be reported against Non-IRD Blocks in Part I of Proforma VI in the monthly progress report of SFDA Programme
- (c) If the District is covered under both IRD and SFDA programmes, the progress of training under TRYSEM will have to be reported in the monthly progress reports for both these programmes. This information will, however, be same in both the progress reports of IRD and SFDA programmes.

**Example :**

Suppose that a District is covered under IRD and SFDA programmes. Further, suppose that 'X' persons from IRD Blocks and 'Y' persons from Non-IRD Blocks of this District have been trained under TRYSEM up to the end of the month under report. Then the progress of training under TRYSEM to be reported vide Part II of Proforma VI would be :

- (i) 'X' against IRD Blocks and 'Y' against non-IRD Blocks in the monthly progress report of IRD programme.
- (ii) 'X' against IRD Blocks and 'Y' against non-IRD Blocks in the monthly progress report of SFDA programme.

## APPENDIX-V

S.C.VARMA  
*Secretary*

D.O. No. S.11011/74/79/IRD-III  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dt. September 4, 1979.*

My dear \_\_\_\_\_

There are reports of prolonged dry spell in some states. Unless the situation takes a turn for the better, the rural population in the drought hit areas will be facing various kinds of hardship. The state governments will, no doubt, take steps to offer relief to the drought affected people through various measures. The special programmes in the field of rural development viz. small farmers development agency, drought prone areas programme and the programme of integrated rural development, which aim at employment generation and increasing the incomes of the target groups, can serve as an effective instrument for providing relief to the people. The major components of the drought prone areas programme in particular viz., soil conservation, watershed development, afforestation, minor irrigation, etc. have considerable employment potential. The Central Government has already released 50 per cent of its share of assistance for the implementation of these programmes in the current year. I hope the concerned departments of the State Government have already initiated action to provide for necessary matching contributions in the state budget and also accelerated implementation of the annual plan after getting approval of the state level sanctioning committee.

Out of over 5,000 development blocks in the country nearly 3,000 blocks are covered under the on-going programmes of SFDA, DPAP and CAD. The IRD programme is being implemented in 2,000 out of these 3,000 blocks. Over and above this, 300 blocks have been taken up last year under this programme and another 300 blocks have been added this year. In brief, the special programmes cover over 3,600 blocks out of the total number of 5,000 blocks in the country. The investment being made in these blocks under these rural development programmes aims at creating opportunities of employment and raising the incomes of the poorer section of the rural population. The focus is almost entirely on small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans, craftsmen, harijans, etc. Comparatively speaking, the weaker sections suffer the most in situations of drought and scarcity. The assistance available under the aforesaid programmes should be able to provide considerable relief to them. There should, therefore, be a significant step-up in the pace of implementation of these programmes with a view to providing speedy

relief to them. Also, the area development schemes, which provide relief to the entire village community, should be taken up on priority basis.

Usually, the pace of utilisation of funds quickens only towards the last quarter of the financial year and there is a rush in the month of March to make use of the plan allocations. The central government has already released 50 per cent of its share and is prepared to consider the release of the remaining 50 per cent on the basis of pace of expenditure, and on receipt of information regarding matching contribution by the State Government. Last year, only 70 per cent of the funds allocated for IRD could be released and only 30 per cent could be utilised by 31st March, 1979.

In view of the importance attached by the government to rural development and the need to accelerate its pace in the context of the current drought situation, I shall be grateful if you review the situation in your state personally with a view to ensuring speedy implementation of the programmes and fuller utilisation of the assistance made available by the central government.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,  
Sd/-  
(S.C. Varma)

Shri.....  
Chief Secretary,  
.....  
.....

## APPENDIX V: (Contd.)

## INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNTS ALLOCATED, RELEASED AND UTILISED DURING 1978-79 AND 1979-80  
(UP TO THE MONTH OF JULY, 1979)

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/U.T.	1978-79		1979-80			
	Amount allocated	Amount released	Amount utilised	Central share of allocation for the year (1979-80)	Amount re-leased during 1979-80 (as on 31-10-79)	Amount utilised during 1979-80 (Up to the month of July, 1979)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	810.80	597.55	411.74	658.20	237.85	50.53
2. Assam	229.50	132.00	2.37	191.75	63.75	NR
3. Bihar	1499.80	1031.80	201.62	1169.40	465.88	66.54
4. Gujarat	464.20	236.70	140.65	370.50	128.35	3.17
5. Haryana	208.70	165.45	83.82	174.05	67.17	116.89
6. Himachal Pradesh	96.40	96.40	25.89	99.50	38.45	4.03
7. Jammu & Kashmir	187.60	86.60	14.66	148.40	31.57	1.01
8. Karnataka	413.80	256.30	77.54	345.50	123.75	12.18
9. Kerala	254.90	245.40	161.56	195.45	76.25	N.R.
10. Madhya Pradesh	738.40	607.05	346.78	604.60	228.22	61.89
11. Maharashtra	585.30	443.80	391.59	458.45	166.80	50.22
12. Manipur	38.80	36.30	N.R.	33.70	12.80	N.R.
13. Meghalaya	41.90	33.65	12.20	31.25	11.80	4.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14. Nagaland	65.00	65.00	32.19	50.00	16.25	58.06
15. Orissa	584.90	343.65	198.60	456.65	166.62	54.29
16. Punjab	253.00	253.00	199.19	208.50	76.20	40.60
17. Rajasthan	488.70	239.70	87.24	412.85	111.75	23.62
18. Sikkim	10.00	5.00	5.04	7.50	2.50	N.R.
19. Tamil Nadu	691.30	546.30	394.26	547.45	180.53	209.95
20. Tripura	35.00	35.00	16.64	28.80	8.75	N.R.
21. Uttar Pradesh	1753.00	1104.15	437.20	1472.05	631.27	40.42
22. West Bengal	807.80	410.80	N.R.	636.80	242.43	N.R.
<i>Union Territories</i>						
23. A. & N. Islands	4.60	—	—	3.30	—	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	23.00	23.00	—	16.50	7.50	N.R.
25. Chandigarh	2.30	2.30	—	1.65	0.75	N.R.
26. D. & N. Haveli	2.30	—	—	1.65	—	—
27. Delhi	15.00	7.50	3.09	12.50	3.75	N.R.
28. G.D. & Diu	35.00	17.50	13.87	25.00	8.75	0.77
29. Lakshadweep	4.60	4.60	—	3.30	1.50	N.R.
30. Mizoram	11.50	11.50	6.50	14.75	3.75	N.R.
31. Pondicherry	10.00	5.00	2.49	15.00	2.50	N.R.
All-India	10368.00	7045.00	3221.59	8395.00	3117.44	798.28

N.R.—Not Reported.



**A REVIEW OF INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME,  
SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, DROUGHT PRONE  
AREAS PROGRAMME AND DESERT DEVELOPMENT PROGRA-  
MME FOR THE PERIOD ENDING JULY, 1979**

**INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

*Financial Achievements*

For the year 1979-80, a sum of Rs. 82.95 crores has been allocated as central share under the programme to State/UT Govts. A sum of Rs. 31.17 crores had been released under the programme during the year under report up to end of October, 1979. According to the information received so far, an expenditure of Rs. 7.98 crores is reported to have been incurred by the State/UT Governments during the year up to end of July, 1979. The information on credit mobilised is being collected. (For Details, see Col. 2 to 4 of Table I).

During the year 1978-79 a sum of Rs. 70.45 crores was released to State/UT Governments under the programme against which the reported expenditure is Rs. 32.22 crores. In addition, the total credit mobilised during 1978-79 was Rs. 53.66 crores.

*Physical Achievements*

The tentative number of families identified under the programme for the year 1979-80 is 16,96,546 of which 1,33,420 are reported to have been given financial assistance under the programme during the year up to end of July, 1979. (For Details, see Col. 5 to 15 of Table I).

During 1978-79, 21,01,571 families were identified under the programme of which 6,15,195 received financial assistance during that year.

## INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

TABLE 1: STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1979-80  
(UP TO THE MONTH OF JULY, 1979).

State/UT	(Provisional)							
	1	2	3	4	5	No. of beneficiaries (i.e. Families Assisted)		8
						6	7	
	Central Share of allocation for 1979-80 (Rs. lakhs)	Amount released during 1979-80 (As on 31-10-79) (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure reported for July, 1979 (Rs. lakhs)	Families identified	Agriculture Irrigation Forestry pasture &			
1. Andhra Pradesh	658.20	237.85	50.53	18425	2469	1947	—	—
2. Assam	191.75	63.75	N.R.	321+	283	30	—	—
3. Bihar	1169.40	465.88	66.54	58671	2553	3193	115	—
4. Gujarat	370.50	128.35	3.17	590	731	54	—	—
5. Haryana	174.05	67.17	16.89	15397+	1950	128	—	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	99.50	38.45	4.03	1286	1642	2	94	—
7. Jammu & Kashmir	148.40	31.57	1.01	438	258	—	—	—
8. Karnataka	345.50	123.75	12.18	107117	468	8	—	—
9. Kerala	195.45	76.25	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Madhya Pradesh	604.60	228.22	61.89	25930	4414	2580	—	—
11. Maharashtra	458.45	166.80	50.22	116077	1861	1388	42	—
12. Manipur	33.70	12.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Meghalaya	31.25	11.80	4.11	1099	129	—	—	—
14. Nagaland	50.00	16.25	58.06	7996+	3685	1802	305	—
15. Orissa	456.65	166.62	54.29	12464	2030	2154	—	—

TABLE-I: (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16. Punjab	208.50	76.20	40.60	1039337	8039	864	—
17. Rajasthan	412.85	111.75	23.62	23441	1182	247	—
18. Sikkim	7.50	2.50	—	—	—	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	547.45	180.53	209.95	244249	8364	765	—
20. Tripura	28.80	8.75	—	—	—	—	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	1472.05	631.27	40.42	20434	15885	548	—
22. West Bengal	636.80	242.43	N.R.	2542+	1830	637	—
<i>Union Territories</i>							
23. A. & N. Islands	3.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	16.50	7.50	—	—	—	—	—
25. Chandigarh	1.65	0.75	—	—	—	—	—
26. D. & N. Haveli	1.65	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Delhi	12.50	3.75	—	—	—	—	—
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	25.00	8.75	0.77	732+	732	—	—
29. Lakshadweep	3.30	1.50	—	—	—	—	—
30. Mizoram	14.75	3.75	—	—	—	—	—
31. Pondicherry	15.00	2.50	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8395.00	3117.44	798.28	1696546	68505	16347	556

TABLE I: (Contd.)

State/UT	No. of beneficiaries (i.e. families Assisted)										Total
	Animal Husbandry	Fishery	Sericulture	Bee-keeping	Village Industries	Others					
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
1. Andhra Pradesh	3006	197	—	—	220	84	7923				
2. Assam	17	—	—	—	—	1	331				
3. Bihar	1809	150	—	—	920	478	10070*				
4. Gujarat	116	29	—	—	—	—	930				
5. Haryana	2647	—	—	—	—	672	15397				
6. Himachal Pradesh	42	2	—	—	—	202	1984				
7. Jammu & Kashmir	21	—	—	—	—	—	279				
8. Karnataka	673	9	64	—	—	20	1242				
9. Kerala	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	—	—	10047				
10. Madhya Pradesh	1261	10	—	—	56	1726	3838				
11. Maharashtra	547	—	—	—	—	—	—				
12. Manipur	N.R.	N.R.	—	—	—	—	1099				
13. Meghalaya	212	575	33	—	—	150	7996				
14. Nagaland	685	486	80	40	—	913	7992				
15. Orissa	2340	240	—	—	249	979	7992				

\*Break-up of 852 is not available.

TABLE I: (Contd.)

	1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16. Punjab		2481	6	—	—	18	—	11408
17. Rajasthan		1175	—	—	—	86	285	2975
18. Sikkim		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu		11330	378	5	3	295	1168	22308
20. Tripura		—	—	N.R.	—	—	—	—
21. Uttar Pradesh		296	—	—	—	3	50	24227**
22. West Bengal		41	—	—	34	—	—	2542
<i>Union Territories</i>								
23. A & N. Islands		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh		—	N.R.	—	—	—	—	—
25. Chandigarh		—	N.R.	—	—	—	—	—
26. D. & N. Haveli		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Delhi		—	N.R.	—	—	—	—	—
28. Goa, Daman & Diu		—	—	—	—	—	—	732
29. Lakshadweep		—	N.R.	—	—	—	—	—
30. Mizoram		—	N.R.	—	—	—	—	—
31. Pondicherry		—	N.R.	—	—	—	—	—
Total		28699	2082	182	77	1847	6728	133420

\*\*Break-up of 7445 is not available

N.R. = Not Reported;

+ Provisional

## SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY PROGRAMME

### FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

#### *Amount allocated and released and expenditure incurred*

The Central allocation for the year 1979-80 is Rs. 22.73 crores out of which Rs. 11.13 crores have been released up to the month ending August, 1979 and Rs. 5.20 crores is the expenditure during this year up to July, 1979. During the whole of last year 1978-79, the amount released was Rs. 40.64 crores and expenditure incurred was Rs. 49.20 crores (For details, see cols. 2 to 4 of Table II).

#### *Loans disbursed*

The amount of short-term, medium-term and long-term loans during the period from April, 1979, through the Cooperatives worked out as Rs. 919.68 lakhs, Rs. 377.83 lakhs and Rs. 302.58 lakhs, respectively. The corresponding loans through commercial banks were Rs. 79.29 lakhs, Rs. 413.43 lakhs and Rs. 60.49 lakhs, respectively. During the whole of the last year *i.e.* 1978-79 the amount of loans disbursed through cooperative and commercial banks was Rs. 4941.85 lakhs (short-term), Rs. 2307.28 lakhs (medium-term), Rs. 1964.50 lakhs (long-term) and Rs. 559.07 lakhs (short-term), Rs. 2995.82 lakhs (medium-term) and Rs. 609.61 lakhs (long-term), respectively (For details, see cols. 5 to 10 of Table II).

### PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

#### *Families identified and enrolled in cooperatives*

The number of families identified and enrolled as members of the cooperatives during the period from April, 1979 to July, 1979 came out as 2.78 lakhs and 0.62 lakh, respectively. Out of these, the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes was 0.77 lakh and 0.19 lakh, respectively. During the whole of the last year 1978-79, the number of families identified and enrolled was 16.59 lakhs and 8.14 lakhs, respectively (For details, see cols. 2 to 5 of Table III).

#### *Beneficiaries*

The total number of beneficiaries under agriculture, minor irrigation and animal husbandry, during the year 1979-80, up to the end of July, 1979 worked out to 2.23 lakhs, out of which 0.58 lakh belonged to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The number of beneficiaries during the whole of last year 1978-79 was 13.69 lakhs, out of which 0.89 lakh were Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (For details, see cols. 6 to 13 of Table III).

## SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY PROGRAMME

TABLE-II : STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1979-80  
(UP TO THE MONTH OF JULY, 1979).

State/U.T.	Central Share of allocation during 1979-80 (Rs. lakhs)	Amount released during 1979-80 (as on 31-10-79) (Rs.lakhs)	Expendi- ture incurred during the year and up to the month under report (Rs. lakhs)	Short term loans (Rs. lakhs)		Medium-term loans (Rs. lakhs)		Long-term loans (Rs. lakhs)	
				Coop.	Comm. Banks	Coop.	Comm. Banks	Coop.	Comm. Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	167.50	83.08	60.06	11.62	2.26	12.02	45.13	20.05	11.62
2. Assam	72.50	36.25	1.55	—	—	—	2.39	—	—
3. Bihar	295.00	147.44	40.41	10.79	14.19	1.48	78.55	17.37	0.35
4. Gujarat	107.50	51.24	5.04	4.37	1.97	50.30	1.13	3.17	0.68
5. Haryana	40.00	20.00	3.27	23.88	—	—	4.54	2.29	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	22.50	11.25	6.61	—	0.44	—	4.59	—	—
7. Jammu & Kashmir	57.50	19.17	6.78	—	—	0.21	19.51	—	—
8. Karnataka	82.50	41.250	17.49	108.57	2.04	17.31	14.83	3.01	1.11
9. Kerala	72.50	36.24	6.72	1.31	6.82	1.16	—	—	—
10. Madhya Pradesh	163.75	81.875	34.87	110.43	6.06	1.10	41.77	52.00	8.82
11. Maharashtra	147.50	72.500	70.23	39.44	1.17	34.99	76.48	38.38	4.12

TABLE II (Contd.)

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Manipur	8.75	4.375	—	—	N.R.	—	—	—	—
13. Meghalaya	15.00	7.50	12.65	0.09	—	—	—	—	—
14. Nagaland	26.25	13.13	—	—	N.R.	—	—	—	—
15. Orissa	143.75	65.625	26.71	189.14	5.12	52.09	17.56	70.52	—
16. Punjab	95.00	47.500	6.12	—	—	—	3.92	—	4.88
17. Rajasthan	95.00	47.50	24.07	96.28	0.32	35.23	13.13	29.23	15.45
18. Sikkim	5.00	2.50	—	—	N.R.	—	—	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	208.75	104.35	50.82	27.52	0.10	66.74	35.87	8.88	3.63
20. Tripura	15.00	7.50	—	—	N.R.	—	—	—	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	233.75	119.375	106.30	146.01	4.97	32.74	17.67	26.58	9.56
22. West Bengal	166.25	80.00	38.22	150.22	33.83	71.86	35.21	23.10	0.27
<i>Union Territories</i>									
23. Delhi	6.25	3.12*	0.23	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Goa, Daman & Diu	15.00	7.50	2.24	—	—	0.60	1.15	—	—
25. Pondicherry	5.00	2.50	—	—	N.R.	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	2272.50	1112.77	520.39	919.68	79.29	377.83	413.43	302.58	60.49

\*Released in the month of October, 1979.

N.R. = Not reported



# SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY PROGRAMME

TABLE-III : STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1979-80 (UP TO THE MONTH OF JULY, 1979)

State/U.T.	Families identified (No.)		Families enrolled in cooperatives (No.)		No. of beneficiaries (i.e. families assisted)	
					Improved Agriculture	
	SC/ST	Total	SC/ST	Total	SC/ST	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	11038	21832	1279	3101	4785	6209
2. Assam	—	—	—	—	—	360
3. Bihar	44303	182133	5605	17080	3369	26790
4. Gujarat	390	461	36	36	76	119
5. Haryana	93	400	—	99	82	673
6. Himachal Pradesh	27	188	10	3211	1338	3149
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—	1159	1	87	—	193
8. Karnataka	611	3605	149	2072	774	5684
9. Kerala	169	2404	55	821	18	1229
10. Madhya Pradesh	1606	4109	1578	4317	6119	17479
11. Maharashtra	160	686	—	—	1291	4319
12. Manipur	Not reported					
13. Meghalaya	476	476	—	—	31	31
14. Nagaland	Not reported					
15. Orissa	8664	26421	7100	17499	18398	40350
16. Punjab	1385	8532	35	1093	260	2656
17. Rajasthan	264	540	428	1030	287	955
18. Sikkim	Not reported					
19. Tamil Nadu	596	5383	384	2267	2010	25821
20. Tripura	Not reported					
21. Uttar Pradesh	2860	6016	1168	5908	8345	36447
22. West Bengal	4043	13594	1106	3761	645	4479
<i>Union Territories</i>						
23. Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	48
25. Pondicherry	Not reported					
Grand Total	76,685	2,77,939	18,934	62,382	47,838	1,76,991

TABLE-III : (Contd.)

State/U.T.	No. of beneficiaries (i.e. families assisted)				Grand Total		
	Minor Irrigation		Animal Husbandry		(Cols. 6 to 11)		
	SC/ST	Total	SC/ST	Total	SC/ST	Total	
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1. Andhra Pradesh	419	1368	403	1733	5607	9310	
2. Assam	—	10	113	177	113	547	
3. Bihar	479	3200	400	1782	4248	31772	
4. Gujarat	4	62	250	439	330	620	
5. Haryana	—	44	118	411	200	1128	
6. Himachal Pradesh	35	114	138	518	1511	3781	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	957	—	1150	
8. Karnataka	—	74	188	1138	962	6896	
9. Kerala	2	257	4	96	24	1582	
10. Madhya Pradesh	1986	7254	229	748	8334	25481	
11. Maharashtra	203	1563	547	3842	2041	9724	
12. Manipur	Not reported						
13. Meghalaya	60	60	135	135	226	226	
14. Nagaland	Not reported						
15. Orissa	1559	7058	1139	2218	21096	49626	
16. Punjab	—	26	484	951	744	3633	
17. Rajasthan	189	514	348	578	834	2047	
18. Sikkim	Not reported						
19. Tamil Nadu	81	1003	386	3531	2477	30355	
20. Tripura	Not reported						
21. Uttar Pradesh	62	829	83	372	8490	37648	
22. West Bengal	324	2427	121	366	1090	7272	
<i>Union Territories</i>							
23. Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24. Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	69	—	117	
25. Pondicherry	Not reported						
Grand Total	5,403	25,863	5,086	20,061	58,327	2,22,915	

## DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME

### *Financial achievements*

For the current year 1979-80, the share of Central allocation for normal DPAP is Rs. 41.77 crores as against Rs. 54.18 crores for the previous year 1978-79. The amount released by the Centre for the current year up to 4th August, 1979 came to Rs. 10.56 crores and the amount released was Rs. 51.29 crores for whole of the last year. The total expenditure incurred under this Programme till July, 1979 amounted to Rs. 10.45 crores and the expenditure during the whole of the last year was Rs. 78.79 crores. The total credit flow under this Programme reported during the current year till July, 1979 was Rs. 3.69 crores and it was Rs. 25.25 crores for the whole of the last year (For details, see Table IV).

### *Physical achievements\**

During the year 1978-79, the achievements under some major activities and also number of beneficiaries and employment generated were as under :

- (a) Soil Conservation Programme covered about 3 lakh hectares.
- (b) Irrigation Potential of 56300 hectares has been created.
- (c) 98700 hectares have been covered under afforestation and pasture development.
- (d) Under Animal Husbandry Programme, 24947 Milch Animals have been distributed and 1548 Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies were formed.
- (e) 360 Sheep Producers' Societies have also been established.
- (f) The number of beneficiaries covering various sectors came to 20.95 lakhs. The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who were benefited came to 7.97 and 1.80 lakhs, respectively.
- (g) Employment generated during the year came to 452 lakh mandays. (For details, see Table V)

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\*As the report on physical achievements is received only quarterly, these figures would only be updated once in a quarter.

## DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME

TABLE-IV : STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE INCURRED, CREDIT DISBURSED, CENTRAL SHARE OF ALLOCATION AND AMOUNT RELEASED DURING THE YEAR 1979-80 (UP TO THE MONTH OF JULY, 1979)

State	Expenditure							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Agriculture	Irrigation	Afforestation & Pasture	Animal- Husbandry	Sericulture	Fisheries	Horticulture
1. Andhra Pradesh		19.64	48.20	15.05	8.36	1.08	0.60	—
2. Bihar		18.67	15.65	10.27	5.58	—	—	0.20
3. Gujarat		20.02	62.05	16.35	32.92	—	—	—
4. Haryana		2.63	0.60	4.80	3.83	—	—	—
5. Jammu & Kashmir		3.89	11.07	2.32	7.58	1.30	0.35	2.13
6. Karnataka		13.17	17.35	7.86	5.64	2.62	1.83	1.22
7. Madhya Pradesh		19.84	64.28	14.79	0.91	—	0.89	—
8. Maharashtra		93.44	70.60	14.99	18.77	—	1.54	—
9. Orissa		24.51	24.10	11.70	3.66	—	0.12	5.30
10. Rajasthan		20.07	48.37	2.27	27.11	—	—	—
11. Tamil Nadu		9.98	6.05	6.13	1.92	0.49	—	0.12
12. Uttar Pradesh		18.21	48.81	3.66	7.16	—	0.08	0.12
13. West Bengal		7.25	7.68	14.29	5.97	8.67	0.16	—
Total		271.32	421.81	124.48	120.41	14.16	5.57	9.09

(Provisional)  
(Rs. in lakhs)

TABLE IV : (Contd.)

State	Expenditure				Credit disbursed	Central share of allocation for 1979-80	Amount Released during 1979-80 (As on 4-8-79)
	Coop.	Project Admna.	Others	Total Expenditure			
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Andhra Pradesh	—	7.06	0.17	100.76	19.51	570.00	153.750
2. Bihar	—	1.35	0.03	51.75	0.95	427.50	106.875
3. Gujarat	0.20	27.76	2.12	152.42	2.60	307.50	76.875
4. Haryana	—	2.59	—	14.45	1.39	97.50	24.375
5. Jammu & Kashmir	0.01	0.38	—	29.03	—	97.50	24.375
6. Karnataka	—	2.69	—	52.38	12.23	345.00	86.250
7. Madhya Pradesh	—	0.64	—	101.35	0.21	315.00	78.750
8. Maharashtra	—	2.99	4.28	206.61	20.09	315.00	78.750
9. Orissa	—	1.70	0.67	68.76	154.09	187.50	46.875
10. Rajasthan	—	5.88	8.53	112.23	51.04	592.50	148.125
11. Tamil Nadu	—	1.40	1.34	27.43	—	360.00	90.000
12. Uttar Pradesh	—	3.89	0.10	82.03	81.27	300.00	75.000
13. West Bengal	—	1.63	0.53	46.18	25.29	262.50	65.625
Total	0.21	59.96	17.77	1044.78	368.67	4177.50	1055.625

# DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME

TABLE V: KEY INDICATORS OF PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1978-79 (APRIL, 1978. TO 31ST MARCH, 1979)

State	Soil and moisture conservation (00'Ha.)	Creation of Irrigation potential (Minor Irrigation (00'Ha.)	Afforestation & Pasture (00'Ha.)	Distribution of milch animals (Nos.)	Milk Societies established (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	511	131	102	4427	21
2. Bihar	50	7	46	790	—
3. Gujarat	26	44	121	747	752
4. Haryana	—	2	51	3927	93
5. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—
6. Karnataka	1341	34	120	2606	4
7. Madhya Pradesh	113	103	58	745	25
8. Maharashtra	472	24	110	4893	161
9. Orissa	9	20	33	46	12
10. Rajasthan	231	42	227	3433	399
11. Tamil Nadu	6	—	19	496	—
12. Uttar Pradesh	222	62	60	2825	79
13. West Bengal	16	94	40	12	2
Total	2997	563	987	24947	1548

TABLE V: (Contd.)

	Sheep Societies established (Nos.)	No. of Beneficiaries (i.e. families assisted)			Employment generated (000' Man-days)
		Total	S.C.	S.T.	
1	7	8	9	10	11
1. Andhra Pradesh	—	122204	14238	15070	10766
2. Bihar	—	158973	96710	31343	2593
3. Gujarat	9	24645	2277	396	3625

TABLE V: (Contd.)

1	7	8	9	10	11
4. Haryana	230	697126	412354	200	398
5. Jammu & Kashmir	—	15484	1172	61	52
6. Karnataka	1	307864	52607	24800	3748
7. Madhya Pradesh	—	17779	54734	66075	4290
8. Maharashtra	10	149619	65420	27498	7230
9. Orissa	—	10137	1730	3456	1284
10. Rajasthan	33	7942	7014	2121	2399
11. Tamil Nadu	—	449706	66656	4140	1302
12. Uttar Pradesh	75	109214	17577	1199	6196
13. West Bengal	2	24294	4596	4331	1353
<b>Total</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>2094987</b>	<b>797085</b>	<b>180690</b>	<b>45236</b>

## DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

For the current year 1979-80 the share of Central allocation for Desert Development Programme is Rs. 9.77 crores as against Rs. 20 crores for the previous year 1978-79. From the current year onwards, the total allocation for this Programme would be equally shared by the Centre and States. The amount released by the Centre for the current year till September 19, 1979 came to Rs. 2.49 crores and it was Rs. 9.07 crores for whole of the last year. The total expenditure incurred under this Programme till July '79 amounted to Rs. 1.20 crores and the expenditure for the entire last year came to Rs. 10.19 crores (For details, see Table VI).

TABLE-VI : STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE INCURRED, CENTRAL SHARE OF ALLOCATION AND AMOUNT RELEASED DURING 1979-80 (UP TO THE MONTH OF JULY, 1979)

State	Expenditure					
	Affore- station	Irriga- tion	Cons- truction of Water Harvest- ing structures	Rural Electri- fication	Agricul- ture	Animal Hus- bandry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Gujarat	2.60	—	—	—	—	—
2. Haryana	28.83	—	—	—	1.10	2.95
3. Himachal Pradesh	3.99	—	—	—	1.88	2.80
4. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Rajasthan	9.39	2.26	5.12	39.00	6.89	4.01
Total	44.81	2.26	5.12	39.00	9.87	9.76

TABLE VI : (Contd.)

State	Expenditure				Central share of allocations (1979-80)	Amount released during 1979-80 (as on 19-9-79)
	Horti- culture	Project Admn.	Others	Total Expen- diture		
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Gujarat	—	1.88	0.19	4.67	82.50	20.62
2. Haryana	—	0.92	0.02	33.82	195.00	48.75
3. Himachal Pradesh	—	1.16	—	9.83	25.00	—
4. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	45.00	22.50
5. Rajasthan	—	1.53	3.79	71.99	630.00	157.00
Total	—	5.49	4.00	120.31	977.50	248.87



**ANNEXURE-IV**

**G.L. BAILUR**

*Joint Secretary (IRD)*

**D.O. No. 11012/12/79 IRD-III**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION**

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 5th November, 1979.*

**Dear Shri**

I am enclosing herewith a copy of letter No. 64(3)/78-Economic dated 27th September, 1979 from the Secretary, Planning Commission, Govt. of India to the Planning Secretaries of States on the subject of Central assistance to States under the Income Adjusted Total Population (IATP) formula.

As per the decision of the National Development Council, some Centrally Sponsored Schemes were either discontinued or modified resulting in an expected saving of Rs. 2000.00 crores for the period 1979-83. This quantum of saving is to be distributed in a phased manner starting from 1979-80 to 14 Non-Special Category States on the basis of a formula linked with IATP. It is proposed to distribute Rs. 400.00 crores to these 14 States during the current year. Since there is no provision in the Union Budget for the current year for transfer of this amount, timings and modalities of this amount would be worked out and communicated to the States later by the Planning Commission. State-wise distribution of Rs. 2000.00 crores for 1979-83 and Rs. 400.00 crores, for 1979-80 are indicated in the Annexures A & B, respectively, for letter mentioned above.

Since an indication of amount to be distributed during the current year for is put at Rs. crores, it should now be possible for your Department to move the State Finance Department for making a provision of the matching contribution of the State for the I.R.D. Programme.

Since the issue of release of second instalment from the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction for I.R.D. Programme is linked with the provision of the matching contribution from the State Government, you may take an immediate action in the matter.

I shall be grateful to know the action taken in the matter.

With kind regards,

**Encl : As above**

**Your sincerely,  
Sd/-  
(G.L. Bailur)**

Copy for information:

**I. Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.**

1. P.S. to Secretary (RR)
2. P.S. to AS (RR)
3. JS (IRD)/JS (RE)/JS (FA)/JS (LR)/JS(A)
4. Area officers for the Special Programmes of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction
5. Director (AI)/PE/SRO(AI)/AD (AI) /RO(AI) /AI Section
6. WBA/DC(I.D.) / DC(Agri.) / US(DPAP) / AC(DPAP) /AD(DPAP)/SO(DPAP)
7. DS(C) / DS(A) / JD(RE) / DC (Coop.) / AC-Shri Mohan Lal
8. RO(IRD I) / SO (IRD I) / IRD I Section/Guard File-IRD III Section)
9. RO (IRD III) / SO(IRD I) / IRD I Section/AC(I)
10. A.D. (Shri K.G. Nathani)

**II. Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi.**

1. P.S. to Member (G)
2. Secretary

**Programme Advisers**

3. Shri M. Sivagnanam
4. Shri M.M. K. Wali
5. Shri M.M. Choudhari
6. Mrs. P.P. Trivedi
7. Shri K.K. Srivastava
8. Shri P.H. Vaishnev
9. Shri S.K. Dugal, Joint Adviser (RD)

**III. Director General, National Institute of Rural Development, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (A.P.)**

Sd/-

(N. Ramamurthy)  
Asst. Commissioner(II)

No. 64/3/78-Economic  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PLANNING COMMISSION

*New Delhi,  
Dated the 27th September, 1979.*

From

Shri S.S. Puri  
Planning Secretary

To

The Planning Secretary,  
State of—

1. Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad
2. Bihar, Patna
3. Gujarat, Gandhinagar
4. Haryana, Chandigarh
5. Karnataka, Bangalore
6. Kerala, Trivandrum
7. Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal
8. Maharashtra, Bombay
9. Orissa, Bhubaneswar
10. Punjab, Chandigarh
11. Rajasthan, Jaipur
12. Tamil Nadu, Madras
13. Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow
14. West Bengal, Calcutta

**SUBJECT:—Central Assistance to the States under the Income Adjusted Total Population (IATP) Formula**

Sir, *RECEIVED*

As you are aware, the National Development Council in its meeting held in February, 1979 had taken certain decisions about discontinuation/modification of several centrally-sponsored schemes. As a result, it was envisaged that Rs. 2000 crores would be saved. It was decided that this amount would be distributed to 14 non-special category States on the basis of a formula linked to Income Adjusted Total Population (IATP).

2. In order to operationalise the above decision of the N.D.C., the Planning Commission has examined the matter. I am directed to convey to you the decisions that have been taken with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance. These decisions are as follows:—

- (i) The share of various States in the four-year period (1979-83) out of the amount of Rs. 2000 crores is given in Annexure A. This has been worked out strictly in accordance with the formula linked to IATP as decided by NDC.
- (ii) It has been decided that the amount of Rs. 2000 crores would be distributed to the states in a phased manner beginning with 1979-80. During 1979-80, the release will be 20 per cent of the overall amount and this amount will be stepped up gradually in subsequent years. The share of various States during 1979-80 is given in Annexure B to this letter.
- (iii) At present, there is no provision in the Union Budget for transfer of Rs. 400 crores to the States under the IATP formula. Hence the timing and modalities of release of this amount to the States would be worked out and communicated to the States later.

3. As already stated, the amount being given to the States under the IATP Formula is found by way of savings emerging out of discontinuation/modification of various centrally-sponsored schemes. Accordingly, we are separately addressing the concerned administrative ministries indicating to them the revised outlays in respect of various centrally-sponsored schemes for the Sixth Plan period as well as for the current year.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(S.S. Puri)

*Planning Secretary*

No. 64(3)/78-Econ.

New Delhi, the 27th September, 1979.

Copy for information and necessary action to Shri R.K. Kaul, Joint Secretary (Plan Finance), Ministry of Finance with reference to his d.o. letter Nos. 3(7)/P.F.II/79.Vol. III dated 16th September, 1979 and 22nd September, 1979.

Sd/-

(S.S. Puri)

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

Copy with enclosures for information to:—

Deputy Chairman

Member (R)/Member(J) / Member(G)

Advisers (State Plan)

Adviser (PC)

Adviser (FR)

Adviser (Agri.)

Adviser (Energy)

Adviser (I&M)

Adviser (MPD)

Adviser (Transport)

Adviser (Irrigation)

Adviser (Education)

J.S. (SP)

## ANNEXURE-A

ALLOCATION OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE OF RS.2000 CRORES TO STATES ON THE  
I.A.T.P. FORMULA FOR THE FOUR-YEAR PERIOD 1979-83*Non-special Category States*

	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh	160.77
2. Bihar	299.63
3. Gujarat	80.74
4. Haryana	24.60
5. Karnataka	96.15
6. Kerala	77.23
7. Madhya Pradesh	184.09
8. Orissa	94.91
9. Maharashtra	128.16
10. Punjab	29.30
11. Rajasthan	103.59
12. Tamil Nadu	149.99
13. Uttar Pradesh	423.73
14. West Bengal	147.11
Total	2000.00

## ANNEXURE-B

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE OF RS. 400 CRORES  
(SUGGESTED) FOR 1979-80 ON THE I.A.T.P. FORMULA*Non-special Category States*

	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh	32.15
2. Bihar	59.92
3. Gujarat	16.15
4. Haryana	4.92
5. Karnataka	19.23
6. Kerala	15.45
7. Madhya Pradesh	36.82
8. Maharashtra	25.63
9. Orissa	18.98
10. Punjab	5.86
11. Rajasthan	20.72
12. Tamil Nadu	30.00
13. Uttar Pradesh	84.75
14. West Bengal	29.42
Total	400.00

No. JS(IRD) / 79  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated the 8th November, 1979.*

To

The Chief Secretaries of  
all State Governments.

Agricultural Production Commissioners  
of all State Governments.

SUBJECT:—Special subsidy for inputs in drought affected areas.

Sir,

Please refer to D.O.No. C. 1266/CFL/79 dated 25-10-1979 from Secretary (A&C) to the Chief Secretaries of State Governments on the relief measures to minimise the hardship due to the incidence of extensive drought.

2. In the interest of enabling small and marginal farmers including share croppers and tenants, the Government of India have decided that within drought affected areas where the *kharif* crop loss is more than 50%, inputs for the current *rabi* programme, namely seeds, NPK, micro-nutrients and pesticides may be subsidised at the rates applicable to the special programme areas *i.e.* 25% for small farmers,  $33\frac{1}{3}$  % for marginal farmers and 50 % for Scheduled Tribes. In the areas where special programmes like IRD, SFDA, DPAP are in operation funds for this purpose would be made available from the allocation made for these special programmes and the cost would be shared by the Centre and States on 50 : 50 basis under the existing arrangements. In other areas not covered by special programmes, the Government of India would provide 50% of the subsidy, the State Government meeting the remaining 50%. If the State Governments are unable to meet the requirements in regard to their share, additional funds would be provided by the Government of India by way of advance Plan assistance to be adjusted in the usual manner.

3. The following guidelines may be kept in view for providing the input subsidy referred to above :

- (a) The State Governments should identify the areas where *kharif* crop loss is more than 50%.
- (b) Inputs subsidy may be granted to small and marginal farmers including share croppers and tenants in the identified areas; the eligible farmers should be identified in the same manner as in the special programme areas.

- (c) Definition of small farmers/marginal farmers adopted in SFDA/DPAP/IRD areas may be adopted for identification of beneficiaries in the case of special programme areas as applicable. In other areas the definition applicable under the SFDA may be adopted.
- (d) Subsidy would be disbursed as per the rates of subsidy applicable to the special programme areas i.e. 25% for small farmers,  $33\frac{1}{3}$  % for marginal farmers and 50% for Scheduled Tribes.
- (e) The subsidy may be disbursed in kind through the recognised dealers who may be departmental agencies, cooperatives or other Govt. sponsored agencies or private dealers. The State Government may evolve a suitable procedure for payment of the subsidy to ensure that there is no abuse and that the benefit reaches the target group. For instance, a system of issuing permits or coupons in favour of the beneficiaries on the basis of which the dealer will issue the material and collect the subsidy from the block agency may be considered.
- (f) Separate accounts of the distribution of the subsidy may be maintained alongwith records of the names of the beneficiaries and the amount of subsidy provided to them.
- (g) An amount of Rs. 250/- per hectare would be the ceiling of the cost of inputs to be supplied and the subsidy may be worked out with reference to this ceiling or the actual whichever is less.
- (h) The subsidy need not be linked to institutional credit. The farmers may meet the balance of the amount either from the taccavi loan/loans from credit institutions or from his own resources.
- (i) The subsidy will be available only up to the end of December, 1979.

4. In the case of areas in districts covered by any of the special programmes, this programme should be operated by the special programme agencies as in the case of subsidy to SF/MF for minor irrigation outside the special programme areas. In the case of districts not covered by any of the special programmes, it will be got executed through the block machinery.

5. The State Governments may immediately assess their requirements of funds in this regard separately for special programme areas and non-special programme areas and intimate the same to the Government of India for necessary action.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy to:

1. Secretary (Expenditure) 2. Secretary (Agriculture & Cooperation)
3. F.A. (Agriculture) 4. F.A. (RR)
5. J.S., (Plan Finance), Shri D. Sankaraguruswamy
6. P.S. to Secretary (RR)

Sd/-  
(G.L. Bailur)  
JS

## APPENDIX-VI

### GUIDELINES FOR BLOCK LEVEL PLANNING

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## GUIDELINES FOR BLOCK LEVEL PLANNING

### 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The need for planning at the national and State levels has come to be accepted in our country for quite some time. However, this is not so when it comes to planning at lower levels, particularly, at the level of a community development block. Official policy has, no doubt, from time to time, sought to underline block as the basic unit of development administration. There has also been some sporadic attempts at formulation of block level plans. Generally speaking, however, task has still to be taken in hand systematically. These guidelines have been drawn up to facilitate this task.

1.2 In the recent past, considerable thinking has been done with regard to various aspects of block level plan. The Planning Commission had constituted a Working Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.L. Dantwala to draw up detailed guidelines for block level planning. The Group gave its report in 1978. Separately, the Union Department of Rural Development prepared a brochure on the methodology for planning and implementation of integrated rural development. There have also been attempts by individual State Governments and organisations to frame block level plans. The National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, has given considerable thought for preparation of development plan for a selected block. Necessary cognisance has been taken of all these reports, documents and experiences while formulating the present set of guidelines.

1.3 The country, as a whole, has at present over 5000 blocks while eventually it will be necessary that a development plan is drawn up for each block, it is obvious that formulation of such plans cannot be taken up simultaneously in respect of all blocks. A phased programme is unavoidable. In this context, it is suggested that to begin with, efforts should be made to draw up plans in as many blocks as considered feasible by State Governments out of the 2000 blocks which have been identified for integrated rural development during the current plan period and 300 blocks every year to be selected additionally for area planning for full employment. In each block taken up for block level planning and integrated rural development, a nucleus of funds annually has been assured and this will facilitate execution of development activities conceived as part of block plan.

1.4 Each area development plan must necessarily have a time horizon. This is also true of a block level plan. In this regard, it is possible to argue in favour of different time horizons for different blocks. However, it appears that the balance of advantage would lie in preparing a plan for a block where the terminal year coincides with the terminal year of the Five-year Plan.

Taking into account the fact, that three years of the Sixth Plan would have been already over before the present exercise bears fruit, it is suggested that the block plan may be prepared with a seven-year perspective in view i.e. from 1981-82 to 1987-88, synchronising with the remaining two years of the States Sixth Plan and the full five year period of the State's Seventh Plan. This synchronisation of the state plan and the block plan is administratively useful and functionally it will be necessary.

## 2. NEED AND SCOPE OF BLOCK LEVEL PLANNING

2.1 The need for block level planning must be recognised as arising out of several compelling considerations. Firstly, a national and even a state plan is necessarily macro in character and cannot be a substitute for a micro plan for a given compact area. There are many activities which are more appropriately planned taking a compact area like a community development block as the unit for planning. Such activities are those which require a detailed and intimate knowledge of local conditions and local requirements and often envisage an element of popular participation also. In such cases, a block level plan helps to serve as a guide for appropriate locational decision. Secondly, the national plan objective concerning removal of unemployment and a significant reduction of under-employment in a period of 10 years requires detailed planning for relevant households which constitute the target groups. This can be attempted meaningfully only under the umbrella of a block plan. Finally, each community development block has its productive potentialities in terms of agriculture and animal husbandry, rural industries and allied sectors. This requires intensification of extension efforts in all these directions. Such intensification cannot be in terms of a generalised package of practices. It must be grounded in an intimate knowledge of local resource situation for which a block plan can serve as a ready instrument.

2.2 Block level planning should aim only at tasks which a block level planner may be able to handle at this level of responsibility and competence. For instance, certain laudable objectives like bringing about an egalitarian structure of ownership of assets or reorienting the existing institutional organisational structure will more appropriately fall within the sphere of responsibility of national/State planning rather than of block level planning. Therefore, taking a realistic view, the tasks and functions of block level planning may be listed as below:

- (i) To identify the growth potential of the block area in terms of the local land, water and other resource situation.
- (ii) To identify the human resource situation and in particular, the agricultural and non-agricultural families which are either unemployed or significantly under-employed.
- (iii) To review the on-going development activities and their relevance to
  - (a) the need for optimizing production; and
  - (b) generating employment.

- (iv) To formulate special programmes for the rural poor and the scheduled castes and scheduled tribe population designed to improve their economic conditions.
- (v) To formulate a package of schemes/programmes which will seek to optimise production and also augment the duration and productivity of employment of the poor and the under-employed and to alleviate residual unemployment through additional scheme including public works.
- (vi) To identify gaps in the social infrastructure regarding the Minimum Needs Programmes relating to health, medical facilities drinking water supply, housing and education and devise measures for filling the gaps.

### 3. MACHINERY FOR BLOCK LEVEL PLANNING

3.1 Who should do planning at the block level? A uniform and dogmatic answer to this question seems neither necessary nor desirable. In varying circumstances, different approaches may have to be adopted. Some of them are discussed below.

3.2 Perhaps the ideal solution would be that planning for the block should be done by the the block itself. However, in the present circumstances, the block staff are inadequate both in number as well as capability. Even for purpose of implementation, it would be necessary to supplement the existing block level machinery suitably. As constituted now, the block planning machinery can be utilised only for some limited collection of data and monitoring and cannot be utilized for the core planning functions. If the existing set-up at the block level to be transformed into a machinery for block level planning, it would require not merely some numerical increase in personnel, but would also necessitate some administrative adaptations. For instance, it would mean that all functionaries of the line departments are brought under the control of a Senior Chief Block Officer so that effective coordination would be possible at the block level. In some States, steps have already been initiated in this direction. For instance, a Class I Officer is being appointed in one State as the Chief Block Officer. He will have an adequate complement of manpower from different departments as part of the block team and will exercise coordinating and supervisory authority similar to that of a Deputy Commissioner *vis-a-vis* district staff. Each block will have a block level agency which will have a corporate character and whose funds will be non-lapseable. Such a strengthened block level set-up can be considered for being entrusted with the formulation of initial draft block plan which can be finalised after its being appropriately vetted at the district/State level.

3.3 The Dantwala Group has recommended the creation of a peripatetic planning team at the district level to undertake block level planning functions. Accordingly to this Group, this team should consist of a Chief Planning Officer and the six technical officers : (i) Economist/Statistician, (ii) Cartographer/

Geographer, (iii) Agronomist, (iv) Engineer, (v) Small and Cottage Industry Officer, (vi) Credit Planning Officer. At this stage, it may not be possible to have the above multi-disciplinary team for all districts. For the present, a three-member planning team consisting of an Economist/Statistician, a Credit Planning Officer and a Small and Cottage Industry Officer may be deemed as the core staff for block level planning. The above core staff may be funded from the I.R.D. Budget.

3.4 At the State level, the State Planning Board will have an important role of providing more detailed guidelines, supervising and overseeing the preparation of Block Level Plans, providing the necessary orientation and training to the block level planning personnel and making necessary arrangements for monitoring the block level programmes.

3.5 While, in most cases, the main brunt of block level planning will have to be borne by the official machinery, wherever possible the services of suitable voluntary agencies must be utilised. The State Government may do so with due discrimination. The selected voluntary agency must have adequate minimum experience of rural development work and expertise in formulation of developmental schemes. Wherever a voluntary agency is assigned the responsibilities of block level planning, it will have to be suitably supported by supply of data and other experiences by various official agencies. In certain other cases, the State Government may be able to involve professional institutes or other bodies such as agricultural universities in the formulation of block plans. Such institutes/universities would have to undertake this work in close cooperation with the officers of the State Government. Formulation of a plan and its implementation cannot be meaningfully separated. Hence those who have to eventually implement the plan should be closely associated with its formulation.

#### 4. BASELINE SURVEY

4.1 A baseline survey of the situation in the block is an essential starting point for the formulation of a block level plan. This is essential for two reasons. In the first place, it provides a bench mark survey against which further progress made in the development of the block can be measured. Secondly, a baseline survey also facilitates an assessment of the prevailing situation and identification of the gaps and, therefore, facilitates the tasks of formulation of the developmental programmes and schemes to be included in the block plan.

4.2 The type of resource inventory which is required for block level planning should be relevant to planning at the level we are talking about i.e. block level. For example, if there are substantial iron ore and coal deposits, the resource inventory for block level planning need not concern itself with resources of such a nature. Further the resources inventory should lead to certain specific action programmes which can be built into the block level plan rather than merely stating certain possibilities which may or may not be germane to the block level planning at all. For example, for the purpose of block level planning, it is no use stating that because of forest resources, a paper mill

is a possibility. Planning of such a project should really be done at the State level and will be done at the State level if not at the national level. To be more specific, resource inventory should really concentrate on identifying potentialities which can be best exploited at the block level.

4.3 For a typical block, a baseline survey may be prepared on the basis of a questionnaire which may have four parts. Part I may deal with physical and biological resources. This would cover agriculture and land use, the situation with regard to soil conditions, land utilisation, area under crops, irrigation and other relevant details including levels of use of agricultural inputs, etc. The Second Section of Part I may deal with activities allied to agriculture such as animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, sericulture, forestry, etc. Another Section in Part I may deal with the situation on the industrial front. Part II of the baseline survey may deal with human resources. This section would seek information on the population, in particular, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population, literacy, occupational patterns, rural artisans and other relevant details.

4.4 The baseline survey may have another part which may deal with infrastructure and institutions. This may seek information about the availability and distribution of electricity, the network of roads, banking and credit facilities, facilities for distribution of agricultural inputs, facilities for marketing, social infrastructure such as education, public health, drinking water supply, housing, etc. This may be identified as Part III of the baseline survey.

4.5 In undertaking the baseline survey, a proper balance should be struck between the need for adequate information and the need for avoiding compilation of over-elaborate inventory/data.

4.6 One of the most important information which the block level planners must consider relates to information concerning the number of families below the poverty line. This will need a household survey to be conducted.

4.7 An illustrative list of minimum essential statistics to be maintained at the block level is indicated in Annexe. It would be necessary to lay out this information in appropriate proformae/schedules, broadly taking into account the requirements of the blocks which have been chosen for planning exercise.

## 5. FINANCES FOR THE BLOCK PLAN

5.1 The preparation of block plan must be anchored to some clear financial base. If this is not done, the plan may turn out to be grandiose document with a listing of all possible demands and needs of a given area.

5.2 What should be the method of determining the financial size of a block plan? The answer to this question is not easy. In respect of the financial size of the state plans, over the years, certain general principles have emerged and act as guideposts. Even then the subject is not free from controversy. In regard to block plans, the methodology of determining financial size will have to be evolved as more experience is gained. However, some indication can be given at this stage in the light of the available experience.

5.3 The financial size of a block plan may be broadly composed of the following components:

- (i) United grants from the State towards financing of the block plan.
- (ii) Central grants under IRD as a centrally sponsored scheme.
- (iii) Provision under the State sponsored schemes to be implemented at block level.
- (iv) Local financial resources of block samities/market committees etc.
- (v) Institutional credit.

5.4 As far as the first component is concerned, it is on the analogy of the Central assistance to the States towards financing of the State plans. Every year, on the basis of the Gadgil Formula or any other formula, a certain amount of untied aid flow from the Central Government to the States and forms part of the State Plan resources. It may well be necessary for the States to move towards the direction of evolving a similar arrangement for dealing with block plans. To begin with, it is suggested that a certain percentage of the overall State Plan outlay, say 10 per cent as the State Government may decide, may be annually pre-empted and earmarked as State assistance towards block plans. This amount may be distributed among the blocks equally if the blocks are more or less homogeneous in character. If the blocks are uneven, the distribution of State assistance to the blocks may be on the basis of population. The amount needed for this purpose will have to be found by the States out of the overall State Plan and will have to be shown under a new head called 'State Assistance Towards Block Plan'.

5.5 If the above approach is adopted, it will mean that a typical block will be assured of a reasonable quantum of annual finance, may be typically of the order of nearly Rs. 10 lakhs. This amount may be supplemented from the provision of those schemes which are state sponsored but which are essentially capable of implementation at the block level. Some State Governments have experience of what are known as divisible schemes in respect of district plans. This is essentially delineating district sector schemes and the state sector schemes broadly on the principle of whether an individual scheme or sphere of development is demonstrably of benefit to a particular district and would promote the socio-economic interest of the people belonging to the district or not. Thus, like major and medium irrigation, power generation and distribution, the large and medium industries, university education, etc. are indivisible items and would lie in the "State Sector Schemes". On the other hand, agricultural production, soil conservation, minor irrigation, small-scale and rural industries, primary and secondary education, water supply and sanitation, etc. are divisible items and may be classified as "District Sector" Schemes. In the context of block level planning, a similar concept may have to be extended to block level schemes.

5.6 The size of the block plan will partly depend on the local resources. This may to some extent be mobilised by the block samiti wherever they exist. Wherever there are well-established agricultural produce market committees,

their surplus resources may have to be tied to block priorities and, for this purpose, suitable provisions may have to be made in the law governing the market committees.

5.7 Lastly, the flow of institutional credit will have an important role in financing the block plan. Bulk of institutional credit will necessarily go directly to individual beneficiary and hence may not be technically part of the block plan. However, wherever a local organisation such as market committee or a cooperative institution raises a loan for a common facility, it may be reckoned as having raised finance towards block plan. At present, borrowing of State enterprises are treated as State Plan resources. Similarly, borrowings of local institutions for corporate investment inside the block may be recognised as part of the block financial resources.

5.8 In the light of the various considerations mentioned in the previous paragraphs, the block planner has to estimate the financial resources for the plan in the context of the proposed seven-year perspective. The first two years of the current plan period while the next five years represents the period covered during the Seventh Plan. Estimation of the financial resources during the remaining two years of the current plan period would be relatively firm estimates, as compared with the subsequent five years of the Seventh Plan period, which must necessarily be based on tentative assumptions.

## 6. CONTENTS OF BLOCK PLAN

6.1 The range of planning function at the block level is determined by the size of its geographical limits and qualitative appraisal of its human and material resources. One of the first tasks of the block level planning is, therefore, to demarcate the canvas of block level planning from that of district and State level planning. Major components of block level are indicated below:

- (a) Programmes aiming at production potential of the area in the various sectors e.g. agriculture, animal husbandry, forests, village and small scale industries, etc.;
- (b) Special production programmes for the target groups in the area in the light of the resource potential;
- (c) Manpower planning and skill development in relation to the production programmes;
- (d) A programme for the provision of basic minimum needs; and
- (e) Programme for institutional support.

6.2 The formulation of the above programmes will need close collaboration with the functionaries of the concerned departments and of the State Government such as the District Industries Centre as well as various credit institutions. The block planner has to establish necessary linkages with such departments, agencies and institutions and thus eliminate the contradictions, inconsistencies, discrepancies and overlaps among the schemes and render them mutually compatible and supportive to each other with a view to increasing their overall developmental impact in the area.



6.3 Block level planning is not merely planning for the efficient production of goods and services using the local resources to the maximum, but also achieving equity in the distribution of such goods and services, to all villages. In order to achieve this objective, spatial planning, whose emphasis will be on the integrated development of the infrastructure of the area as a whole, is necessary.

6.4 Spatial planning implies a systematic effort to locate facilities (roads, schools, factories, houses, etc.) in such a manner that all people can use them to maximum advantage. If this is not done consciously infrastructure investments of sectoral programmes would be made in haphazard locations and they may not converge in desirable combination at the most optimal locations. Such convergence can effect large economics in movement of men and materials and better utilisation of facilities. In unplanned development an agricultural market and agricultural processing functions may be located in different places; or a middle school and health sub-centre in different villages. One need not emphasise the point that there will be great advantage in planning to build facilities in a single location so that the farmer who comes to sell his produce in the market place can also get his goods processed at the same place and may pick up some medicines. Against this, when locational planning is not inter-sectorally integrated, villages may compete with each other and ultimately none of them will be able to achieve viability, nor will all sections of the people be able to obtain adequate service. This, in order to achieve optimum growth of infrastructure with social justice in spatial planning, it is necessary to rationalise the locations of the various sectoral infrastructure investment programmes.

6.5 In the block situation, there are three types of activities which require locational decisions :

- (1) The key projects and supporting subsidiary projects that are identified in the area in the productive sectors of the economy.
- (2) The provision of basic infrastructure which will include electricity, buildings, roads, marketing yards, warehousing, processing facilities and agricultural services of various kinds and social infrastructure for the provision of the basic minimum needs to the population like schools and dispensaries.
- (3) The setting up of organisations such as cooperatives, service societies of agencies at the grass roots which cater to the poorer sections.

6.6 The first mentioned activity needs to be concentrated in a few specified locations which may be called "rural growth centres". The activities mentioned in (2) and (3) will have a servicing role and will be dispersed in as many locations as necessary, so that they are accessible to the local population within a reasonable minimum distance. These will be "rural service centres". Thus the convergence of rural growth centres and service centres will constitute an essential part of area planning.



6.7 As already stated, one of the most important objectives of block level planning is to deal with the problem of unemployment and under-employment in order to increase the incomes of the people below the poverty line. The planning team should be given a directive to the effect that, while preparing the individual sectoral plans and the final integrated plan, the major objective of augmenting employment for increased incomes especially for the weaker sections—small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, village craftsmen, scheduled castes and tribes, etc., should constantly be kept in view. If there are policy implications to the adoption of this guideline, they should be clearly spelt out. The implications may pertain to the desired direction of land reforms, farm mechanization, upgrading of technology, reorientation of credit and marketing institutions, etc.,

6.8 Keeping constantly in mind the directive in regard to the priority attached to employment generation in block/district planning, the sectoral planner should try to devise projects/programmes which would help to augment the duration of employment of various categories of persons—men, women, self-employed, wage labourers—in their existing occupations. For example, in the agricultural sector, if irrigation potential exists, duration of employment of all persons engaged in cultivation can be augmented through increase in the intensity of cropping. Consistent with the accent on employment generation, the planners' endeavour should be to ensure that more than proportionate share of additional water availability accrues to the small farmers.

6.9 Even after all efforts at augmenting employment in the existing occupations through additional investments, development infrastructure, institutional reforms are made, there may be a lot of unsatisfied demand for work (unemployment). There is a hard core of the chronically unemployed persons, who have no worthwhile productive assets or skills and no stable occupations. For them, a special public works programme for providing transitory unskilled employment will be necessary. Such a programme should be conceived primarily a programme of utilising surplus manpower for conservation of the environment, that is conservation, improvement and full utilisation of the soil and water resources of each local area. This should constitute an important element of the block-level planning. A block level plan should contain a shelf of projects together with estimates of their cost and employment potential. It will then be possible to open and execute such works on a systematic basis as and when need arises. Assistance now available under the 'Food for Work' scheme should be fully utilised for taking up public works programme on a much bigger scale.

## 7. DIRECTIONS AND SUPERVISION

7.1 In order that work of formulating block level plan is properly handled, it will be necessary to provide a continuous direction and guidance to those concerned with it. For this purpose, States may consider setting up special cells in the State Planning Boards which should supervise and monitor block level planning and serve as clearing house of information and agency for supervision and guidance in this regard.

7.2 Before the plan of each block is treated as final, it will be necessary to subject it to a proper scrutiny. For this purpose, perhaps, the most appropriate arrangement would be a district planning committee to scrutinise the block plans and thereafter forward them to the State.

7.3 Another aspect which will need attention at the State level concerns training for block level planning. The objective should be to develop a training programme which will help to impart necessary skills to those who will engage in block level planning. This training should clarify principles and procedure of block/area planning. It should develop skills for project formulation for bankable schemes. The training course should also focus attention on the methodology concerning identification of weaker sections and the formulation of programmes which have the requisite employment orientation.

7.4 The Block Plan is not to be prepared in isolation. It must be closely coordinated with State Plan. Many of the programmes and schemes adopted for the development of the block will require to be supported by suitable action at higher levels, particularly through the extension of the super-structure, the provision of essential inputs and suitable administrative interactions and adaptations. Such link actions and coordinative arrangements have to be identified during the block planning process.

## INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

*Guidelines for recording particulars of the beneficiary households and their monitoring in the 2000 IRD Blocks in Identity-cum-Monitoring Card (Vikas Patrika)*

The primary aim of recording the particulars of beneficiary households in the 2000 IRD Blocks (i.e. Blocks covered under IRD programme in the Special Programme Areas of SFDA, DPAP and CAD) is to save considerable time and money which otherwise would be required if the Household Survey in these IRD Blocks is also to be conducted on the lines already laid down for this purpose in the 600 IRD Blocks outside the above Special Programme Areas. The guidelines given below contain the necessary procedure to be adopted for recording the particulars of beneficiary households in the 2000 IRD Blocks.

2. Households owning 5 acres or less of dryland or equivalent to Class I irrigated land under the State norms (i.e., all small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers according to local norms and definition, rural artisans and non-agricultural labourers) with Per Capita Annual Income of Rs. 700/- or below are to be covered. The land revenue records should be used for deciding the status of the farmers according to the definition of Small and Marginal Farmers applicable in the area.

3. The information in items 1 to 27 of the 'Patrika' in respect of the beneficiary household is to be filled up by the implementing agency (i.e. VLW) at the time of identifying a household for assistance under IRD. The information in respect of items 28 to 31 would be filled up later by the implementing agency at the appropriate time. The information in items 32 to 44 has to be filled by the implementing agency at the time of sanctioning of the scheme, loan or subsidy. After having recorded in the 'Patrika' the initial particulars, the additions in the Annual Income of the beneficiary household owing to the schemes sanctioned to the beneficiary household, will have to be carefully noted by the VLW through actual contact, from time to time, with the household. The income particulars of the beneficiary household should be recorded every year against item 45.

4. Five copies of the 'Patrika' may be prepared so that one copy is retained each by the BDO, VLW, Training Institution (where necessary), Institutional financing agency and the beneficiary household. The particulars of the beneficiary household should be entered in 'Vikas Patrika' (Identity-cum-Monitoring Card) while other four copies should be on thick paper printed on both sides.

5. While sanctioning schemes for deserving households, the credit institution in the area should be consulted and their approval obtained for the schemes prepared.

6. For calculation of the Net Annual Farm Income (item 19-i), Annual Non-Farm Income (item 19-ii), Annual Total Income and Annual Per Capita Income of the beneficiary household, read enclosed instructions for filling up the 'Patrika'.

# INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IDENTITY-CUM-MONITORING CARD FOR SELECTED BENEFICIARIES (VIKAS PATRIKA) INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE CARD

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## Item Instructions

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Items 1 to 9

These items are self-explanatory.

Items 10 to 11

Land owned means :

(Total Operational holding) =

Land owned + Land Leased in—Land Leased out.

Record this information as on the date of Release/Sanction of subsidy.

Items 12—13

These items are self-explanatory.

Animals/birds and other assets

possessed

(Items 14 to 15)

A check list of animals and birds and other assets is at Annexe I. Through interview, find out the number of these animals/birds and other assets possessed by the household as on the date of identification and note down their number and value and other details under Item 12 and 13.

Items 16 to 18

These items are self—explanatory.

Net Farm income

Net Farm Income means:—

(Item 19-i)

Gross Farm income—Production costs.

(Gross Farm income means income through farm activities such as income from Crop production including Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Poultry, Fishery,

Production Costs are wages paid to hired human labour, actual cost of hired and owned Bullock Labour, value of owned and purchased seeds, manure, fertilisers, interest

## Instructions : (Contd.)

Item	Instruction
1	2
Piggery and his own agricultural wages, Sericulture (up to cocoon stage), rent received from land leased out, etc.)	paid, interest* on working capital, depreciation** on implements, land revenue, irrigation charges and other miscellaneous charges, rent paid for leased in land, interest*** on owned fixed capital (excluding land and rental value of owned land), expenditure on subsidiary occupations listed under gross income. Value of net farm income of the beneficiary household should be noted for the year previous to the year of release/sanction of subsidy and during subsequent years also.
Net Non-Farm Income (Item 19-ii)	<p>Gross Non-Farm Income—Consequential expenditure</p> <p>Gross Non-Farm Income means:—</p> <p>Income other than farm income of the beneficiary household from activities such as trade and services etc. should be noted for the year previous to the year of release/sanction of subsidy and during subsequent years also.</p>

\* Interest on working capital to be calculated and charged at the rate of 1% of the total farm expenditure of the household

\*\* Depreciation of implements to be calculated and charged at the rate of 1% of the total farm expenditure of the household.

\*\*\* Interest on owned fixed capital (excluding land and rental value of owned land) is to be calculated and charged at the rate of 10% of the total value of farm assets.

## Instructions : (Contd.)

1	2
Total Net Income (Item 19-iii)	Total Net Income means:— Net Farm Income as noted against item 19-i + Net Non-Farm Income as noted against Item 19-ii
Annual Per Capita	Annual total Net Income of the household
Item 20	Total number of members of the household
Activity/Scheme (Item 21)	This item is self explanatory.
Items 22-31	A check list of schemes permissible for assistance under IRD programme is given at Annexure II. Any of these schemes proposed to the household should be noted under Item 21. These items are self explanatory.
Amount of subsidy (Item 32)	The amount of subsidy sanctioned to the beneficiary for the schemes allowed to him should be noted separately for each scheme against item 32.
Amount of loan (Item 34)	The amount of loan sanctioned to the beneficiary for the schemes allowed to him should be recorded separately for each scheme against item 34.
Item 35-44	These items are self-explanatory.
Average monthly income in two years following completion of training/Start of activity of scheme (Item 45)	The average monthly income of the beneficiary should be recorded annually for two years after he has either completed the training or started the activity/scheme for which he has received financial and other assistance under the programme. However, if the beneficiary does not cross the poverty line in two years, his monthly average income will have to be recorded during subsequent years till he crosses the poverty line.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

(Check list of animals, birds and other assets)

**I. BIRDS AND ANIMALS**

1. Milch Animals
  - (a) Cows
  - (b) Buffaloes
2. Sheep
3. Goats
4. Poultry birds
5. Pigs
6. Plough Bullocks
7. Camels
8. Other draught animals like male buffaloes
9. Others (Specify)

**II. OTHER ASSETS**

1. Agricultural Implements
2. Equipment for village industries
3. Bullock/Camel carts
4. Dairy equipment
5. Poultry equipment
6. Fishery equipment
7. Cycle
8. Others (Specify)

# INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

## HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

(Check list of Schemes)

### SCHEMES

#### **I. AGRICULTURE**

1. Soil and water conservation
2. Land Reclamation and Development
3. Storage bins
4. Agricultural Implements
5. Others (Specify)

#### **II. IRRIGATION**

1. Dug-well
2. Bore-well
3. Tube-well
4. Renovation of old well
5. Pump set
6. Electric Motor
7. Diesel Engine
8. Others (Specify)

#### **III. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

1. Milch Animals
  - (a) Cows
  - (b) Buffaloes
2. Sheep
3. Goats
4. Poultry birds
5. Pigs
6. Plough Bullocks
7. Camel
8. Other draught animals like male buffaloes
9. Others (Specify)

#### **IV. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES**

1. Khadi (Cotton, Woolen and Silk)
2. Processing of cereals and pulses
3. Ghani oil
4. Manufacture of cane-gur and khandsari
5. Palmgur making and other palm products
6. Cottage match
7. Non-edible oil and soap



8. Handmade paper
9. Bee-keeping
10. Village pottery
11. Flaying, curing and tanning of hides and skins and ancillary industries connected with the same and cottage leather industry
12. Fibre other than coir
13. Manufacture of gums and resins
14. Lime manufacturing
15. Collection of forest plants and fruits for medical purposes
16. Blacksmithy
17. Carpentry
18. Manufacture and use of methane (gobar) gas from cowdung and other waste products (such as flesh of dead animals, nightsoil, etc.)
19. Manufacture of shellac
20. Bamboo and cane work
21. Manufacture of katha
22. Fruit processing and fruit preservation
23. Manufacture of household utensils in Aluminium
24. Food products including food processing
25. Tobacco and beverages
26. Cotton textiles
27. Textile products including ready made garments
28. Leather and leather products
29. Ceramics

#### V. *TERTIARY SECTOR (MARKETING/SERVICE SECTOR)*

1. Bullock Carts
2. Camel Cart/Draught Animal-driven cart.
3. Repair and maintenance workshop
4. Tailoring Shop
5. Shoe repair unit
6. Spice grinding unit
7. Rickshaw pulling
8. Others (Specify)

#### VI. *OTHERS*

1. Sericulture
2. Pisciculture

# INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

## VIKAS PATRIKA

(IDENTITY-CUM-MONITORING CARD FOR SELECTED BENEFICIARY)

### Part-I (General Particulars)

1. State
2. District
3. Block
4. VLW Circle
5. Village
6. Date of Survey
7. Whether belongs to scheduled caste Yes/No.
8. Whether belongs to scheduled tribe Yes/No.
9. General particulars of the beneficiary :
  - (i) Name
  - (ii) Address
  - (iii) Age
  - (iv) Sex
  - (v) Educational status/background

### Part II—(Particulars showing beneficiary's economic status and training requirements)

10. Whether beneficiary (or head of the household to which he belongs) owns land Yes/No.
11. If yes, extent of land (Hectares)
  - (i) Irrigated
  - (ii) Un-irrigated
  - (iii) Total
12. Cropping pattern during preceding year :
 

1st Season		2nd season		3rd Season	
Name of crops	Acreage	Name of crops	Acreage	Name of crops	Acreage
13. Inputs purchased during the preceding year :
  - (i) Agricultural inputs
    - (a) Improved seeds (Kgs.)
    - (b) Fertilizers (Kgs.)
    - (c) Pesticides (Kgs.)
  - (ii) Inputs for non-agricultural activities :
    - (a) Raw material (Rs.)

(b) Equipment (Rs.)

(c) Other specify (Rs.)

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

## 14. No. of animals/birds possessed and their approximate value:

Details of animals/ Birds possessed	No. possessed	Value (Rs.)	Annual Income (Rs.)
--	---------------	-------------	------------------------

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(v)

(vi)

## 15. Value of other Assets :

Details of other assets	Value (Rs.)	Annual Income (Rs.)
-------------------------	-------------	---------------------

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

## 16. Beneficiary's family profession.

## 17. Beneficiary's present occupation.

## 18. Number of members of the household to which beneficiary belongs :

(i) Children (Below 14 years)

(ii) Adults (14 years and above)

## 19. Income of the household to which beneficiary belongs during the preceding year :

(i) Net farm income (Rs.)

(ii) Net non-farm income (Rs.)

(iii) Total income (Rs.)

## 20. Does the beneficiary have any experience in agriculture and allied activities, industry, service, trade, etc.

## 21. Name of activity/scheme which is proposed to be taken up by the beneficiary

## 22. Name of village, etc., where he would like to take up activity/scheme

## 23. Reason for preference, if any, for the proposed activity/scheme

## 24. Is there any family background in respect of the proposed activity/scheme

## 25. Likely investment required for the proposed activity/scheme (Rs.)

## 26. Credit requirements in the total investment (Rs.)

## 27. Likely employment potential (Mandays)

*Part-III (Training received)*

## 28. Training institution/trainer if any to which/whom deputed for training.

## 29. Dates between which training held

30. Date on which Project report prepared
31. Arrangements made for site, if necessary

*Part - IV (Financial assistance given)*

32. Amount of subsidy (Rs.)
33. Date of release of subsidy
34. Amount of term loan (Rs.)
35. Name of the institutional financing agency
36. Date of application for loan
37. Date of sanction of loan
38. Date of drawal of loan
39. Repayment schedule
40. Date of commencement of activity/business

*Part - V (Other assistance given)*

41. Supply of tools and equipment
42. Supply of raw material
43. Marketing arrangements
44. Other problems faced and how sorted out

*Part-VI (Income data)*

45. Average monthly income (Rs.) in two years following completion of training/start of activity or scheme :
  - (i) At the end of 1st year
  - (ii) At the end of 2nd year
  - (iii) Subsequent years

*Part-VII (Remarks of Supervising or visiting Officer)*

*Date*

*Remarks*

*Action taken*

AREA PLANNING FOR EMPLOYMENT, 1980-81

CRITERION-WISE ALLOCATION OF BLOCKS TO SPECIFIED AREAS OF DIFFERENT STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

CRITERIA RELEVANT FOR 1980-81

*Criterion A*

- (i) Allocation of one block per district for 46 backward districts; and
- (ii) An ad-hoc allocation of blocks to UTs;

*Criterion B*

Allocation of one block per district for 36 districts outside the special programme areas;

*Criterion C*

Allocation of blocks for bringing the coverage of blocks to 5 in districts which require only one or two blocks to reach that position so that a district agency could be set up in those districts to implement the IRD Programme;

*Criterion D*

Allocation of blocks to districts with preponderance of bonded labour;

*Criterion E*

Allocation of 121 blocks (with 20% and more of scheduled caste population) which remain to be allocated by the end of 1979-80; and

*Criterion F*

Allocation of residual number of blocks out of 300 after allowing the allocation of blocks under criteria A,B,C, D and E on the pro-rata basis of the number of uncovered blocks under IRD.

## ALLOCATION OF BLOCKS UNDER AREA PLANNING FOR EMPLOYMENT SCHEME, 1980-81

## Allocation of blocks for 1980-81 under Criteria

State/U.T.	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra Pradesh	—	1 (1)	—	3 (3)	2	5 (5)	11 (11)
2. Assam	—	6 (—)	—	—	—	2 (—)	8 (—)
3. Bihar	—	—	—	2 (2)	9	10 (5)	21 (16)
4. Gujarat	—	1 (—)	—	2 (—)	—	4 (—)	7 (—)
5. Haryana	5 (3)	—	—	—	—	1 (1)	6 (4)
6. Himachal Pradesh	2 (—)	1 (1)	—	—	—	1 (—)	4 (1)
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2 (—)	—	—	—	—	1 (—)	3 (—)
8. Karnataka	1 (1)	2 (—)	1 (—)	2 (—)	4	3 (—)	13 (5)
9. Kerala	2 (—)	3 (—)	4 (—)	—	—	3 (—)	12 (—)
10. Madhya Pradesh	13 (—)	8 (1)	7 (—)	1 (—)	—	9 (4)	38 (5)
11. Maharashtra	3 (—)	1 (—)	4 (—)	—	—	6 (—)	14 (—)
12. Manipur	—	1 (—)	—	—	—	—	1 (—)
13. Meghalaya	—	1 (—)	—	—	—	—	1 (—)
14. Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Orissa	—	3 (—)	—	—	—	7 (—)	10 (—)
16. Punjab	4 (4)	—	—	—	6	1 (1)	11 (11)
17. Rajasthan	5 (1)	1 (—)	—	—	1	4 (4)	11 (6)
18. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	18	7 (7)	25 (25)
20. Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21. Uttar Pradesh	9 (6)	7 (6)	2 (1)	1 (—)	40	14 (14)	73 (67)
22. West Bengal	—	—	—	—	11	6 (6)	17 (17)
<i>Union Territories</i>							
23. A. & N. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	10 (—)	—	—	—	—	1 (—)	11 (—)
25. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. D. & N. Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. G.D. & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Mizoram	3 (—)	—	—	—	—	—	3 (—)
31. Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A I-India	59 (15)	36 (9)	18 (1)	11 (5)	91	85 (47)	300 (168)

Figures in brackets indicate the number of Scheduled Caste blocks with 20% and more of Scheduled Caste population.

## APPENDIX-VIII : (Contd.)

I. *Andhra Pradesh*

- Criterion A : Nil  
 Criterion B : One SC block in West Godavari District  
 Criterion C : Nil  
 Criterion D : One SC block from each of the districts of Warangal, Medak and Karimnagar.  
 Criterion E : 2 SC blocks from the list given in Annexure II  
 Criterion F : 5 SC Blocks from the list given in Annexure II

Total blocks=11; SC blocks=11

II. *Assam*

- Criterion A : One block from each of the districts of Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Darrang, North Cachar and Cachar  
 Criterion B :  
 to  
 Criterion E : Nil  
 Criterion F : Two blocks

Total blocks=8; SC Blocks=Nil

III. *Bihar*

- Criterion A : Nil  
 Criterion B : Nil  
 Criterion C : Nil  
 Criterion D : One SC block from each of Santhal Paraganas and Monghyr districts  
 Criterion E : 9 SC blocks from the list given in Annexure II  
 Criterion F : (a) 5 SC blocks from the list given in Annexure II  
 (b) 5 blocks from the list given in Annexure II

Total blocks=21; SC Blocks=16

IV. *Gujarat*

- Criterion A : Nil  
 Criterion B : One block from Dangs district  
 Criterion C : Nil  
 Criterion D : Two blocks out of Jambugum, Navasadi, Kavant, Tilakwada, Jhogh blocks.  
 Criterion E : Nil  
 Criterion F : 4 Blocks

Total blocks=7; SC Blocks=Nil

V. *Haryana*

- Criterion A : One SC block from each of Jind, Sirsa and Kurukshetra districts; one block from each of Karnal and Sonapat districts.

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**SC Block** : Block with 20% and more of scheduled caste population as per 1971 Population Census.



## APPENDIX-VIII : (Contd.)

Criterion B

to : Nil

Criterion E

Criterion F : One SC block from the list given in Annexure II

Total blocks=6; SC blocks=4

#### VI. Himachal Pradesh

Criterion A : One block from each of Hamirpur and Una districts

Criterion B : One SC block from Chamba district

Criterion C : Nil

Criterion D : Nil

Criterion E : Nil

Criterion F : One block

Total blocks=4; SC blocks=1

#### VII. Jammu & Kashmir

Criterion A : One block from each of Ladakh and Srinagar districts.

Criterion B

to :

Criterion E : Nil

Criterion F : One block

Total blocks=3; SC Blocks=Nil

#### VIII. Karnataka

Criterion A : One SC Block from Bangalore district

Criterion B : One block from each of South Kanara and Coorg districts

Criterion C : One block from Coorg district

Criterion D : One block from Chickmagalur district and Krishnarajpet block from Mandya district.

Criterion E : 4 SC blocks from the list of blocks given in Annexure II

Criterion F : 3 blocks

Total blocks=13; SC Blocks=5

#### IX. Kerala

Criterion A : One block from each of Kottayam, Alleppy and Iduki districts

Criterion B : One block from each of the districts of Kozhikode, Malapuram and Iduki

Criterion C : One block from each of Kottayam, Alleppy, Malapuram and Iduki districts.

Criterion D : Nil

Criterion E : Nil

Criterion F : 3 blocks

Total blocks=12; SC blocks=Nil

## APPENDIX-VIII (Contd.)

X. *Madhya Pradesh*

- Criterion A : One block from each of the districts of Rewa, Panna, Damoh, Narasimhpur, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Indore, Dewas, Chattarpur, Tikamgarh, Gwalior, Shivapuri and Guna
- Criterion B : One block from each of the districts of Ratlam, Mandla, Raigarh, Khandwa, Seoni, Bastar and Balaghat districts; one SC block from Raipur district.
- Criterion C : One block from each of the districts of Panna, Narasimhpur, Indore, Dewas, Shivapuri, Ratlam and Raigarh
- Criterion D : One block from Shahdol district
- Criterion E : Nil
- Criterion F : (a) 4 SC blocks from the list given in the Annexure II  
(b) 5 blocks

Total blocks=38; SC Blocks=5

XI. *Maharashtra*

- Criterion A : One block from each of the districts of Bhir (Beed) Nagpur and Wardha
- Criterion B : One block from Yeotmal district
- Criterion C : Two blocks from each of Yeotmal and Wardha districts.
- Criterion D : Nil
- Criterion E : Nil
- Criterion F : 6 blocks

Total blocks=14; SC Blocks=Nil

XII. *Manipur*

- Criterion A : One block from Manipur West district
- Criterion B  
to
- Criterion F : Nil

Total blocks=1; SC blocks=Nil

XIII. *Meghalaya*

- Criterion A : One block from West Khasi Hills district
- Criterion B  
to
- Criterion F : Nil

Total blocks=1; SC blocks=Nil

XIV. *Orissa*

- Criterion A : Two blocks from Balasore and one block from Cuttack districts
- Criterion B  
to
- Criterion E : Nil

## APPENDIX VIII (Contd.)

Criterion F : Seven blocks from non-special programme areas

Total blocks=10; SC blocks= Nil

XV. *Punjab*

Criterion A : One block from each of the districts of Gurudaspur, Ludhiana, Bhatinda and Faridkot.

Criterion B :  
to

Criterion D : Nil

Criterion E : 6 SC blocks from the list of blocks given in the Annexure II

Criterion F : One SC block from the list of blocks given in the Annexure II

Total blocks=11; SC blocks=11.

XVI. *Rajasthan*

Criterion A : (a) One block from each of the districts of Jhalawar, Sikar and Sawai Madhopur districts; and  
(b) One SC block from the district of Jaipur

Criterion B : One SC block from Sirohi district

Criterion C

Criterion D : Nil

Criterion E : One SC Block

Criterion F : 4 SC blocks

(SC blocks are to be selected from the list of SC blocks given in the Annexure II)

Total blocks=11; SC blocks=6.

XVII. *Tamil Nadu*

Criterion A

to

Criterion D : Nil

Criterion E : 18 SC blocks from the list given in Annexure II

Criterion F : 7 SC blocks from the list given in Annexure II

Total blocks=25; SC blocks=25

XVIII. *Uttar Pradesh*

Criterion A : (a) One block from each of the districts of Pilibhit, Rampur and Ghaziabad;

(b) One SC block from each of the districts of Jhansi, Lalitpur, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor and Bulandshahr

Criterion B : (a) One SC block from each of the districts of Uttar Kashi, Dehra Dun, Chamoli, Pithorgarh, Almora and Nainital;

(b) One block from Tehri Garhwal

## APPENDIX VIII (Contd.)

Criterion C : One block from Rampur district and one SC block from Pithorgarh district

Criterion D : One block from Deoria district

Criterion E : 40 SC blocks from the list given in Annexure II

Criterion F : 13 blocks from the list given in Annexure II

(SC blocks are to be selected from the list given in Annexure II)

Total blocks = 73; SC blocks = 67.

**XIX. West Bengal**

Criterion A

to

Criterion D : Nil

Criterion E : 11 SC blocks from the list given in Annexure II

Criterion F : 6 SC blocks from the list given in Annexure II

Total blocks = 17; SC blocks = 17

**XX. Arunachal Pradesh**

Criterion A : 10 blocks

Criterion B

to

Criterion E : Nil

Criterion F : One block

Total blocks = 11; SC blocks = Nil

**XXI. Mizoram**

Criterion A : 3 blocks

Criterion B

to

Criterion F : Nil

Total blocks = 3; SC blocks = Nil

**All India**

	Total blocks	SC Blocks
Criterion A	59	15
Criterion B	36	9
Criterion C	18	1
Criterion D	11	5
Criterion E	91	91
Criterion F	85	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>169</b>

## APPENDIX VIII (Contd.)

## UNCOVERED SCHEDULED CASTE BLOCKS IN STATES/UTS

S. State No.	District	Name of uncovered SC Blocks	Total
1	2	3	4
1. <i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	1. Adilabad	1. Chennur	2
		2. Sirpur	
	2. Chittoor	3. Karvetinagar	3
		4. Puttur	
		5. Satyavedu	
	3. East Godavari	6. Kothapeta	3
		7. Mummidivaram	
		8. Rajole	
	4. Hyderabad	9. Hayatnagar	1
		10. Bhimdevarapalli	2
	5. Karimnagar	11. Vemulawada	
		12. Movva	1
	6. Krishna	13. Jogipet	1
	7. Medak	14. Buchireddipalem	2
	8. Nellore	15. Indukurpet	
		16. Nallajerla	2
	9. West Godavari	17. Podunu	
		18. Parkal	1
	10. Warangal	Sub-total	18
2. <i>Bihar</i>	11. Aurangabad	19. Daudnagar	3
		20. Haspura	
		21. Obra	
	12. Dhanbad	22. Dhanbad	2
		23. Jorapokhar	
	13. Gaya	24. Gaya Town	2
		25. Jehanabad	
	14. Giridih	26. Bermo	2
		27. Giridih	
	15. Hazaribag	28. Hazaribag	2
		29. Simaria	
		30. Jamalpur	1
	16. Monghyr	31. Giraiak	1
	17. Nalanda	32. Deoghar	2
	18. Santhal Paraganas	33. Sahebganj	
	19. Singhbhum	34. Khas Mahl	1
		Sub-total	16

Scheduled Block = Block with 20% and more of Scheduled Caste population

## APPENDIX VIII: (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
3. Haryana	20. Jind	35. Julana	1
	21. Kurukshetra	36. Pundri	1
	22. Rohtak	37. Bahadurgarh	4
		38. Chiri	
		39. Kalamaur	
		40. Meham	
	23. Sirsa	41. Dabwali	1
		Sub-total	7
4. Himachal Pradesh	24. Chamba	42. Pangi	1
5. Karnataka	25. Bangalore	43. Devana Halli	3
		44. Hoskote	
		45. Ramanagram	
	26. Chickmagalur	46. Chickmagalur	2
		47. Sarikgere	
		Sub-total	5
6. Madhya Pradesh	27. Bhind	48. Lahar	1
	28. Hoshangabad	49. Kesala	1
	29. Raipur	50. Balodhbazar	3
		51. Chandkhurai	
		52. Tilda	
		Sub-total	5
7. Punjab	30. Ludhiana	53. Pakhowal	3
		54. Machhiwara	
		55. Jagraon	
	31. Bhatinda	56. Rampura	4
		57. Talwandi Sabo	
		58. Mansa	
		59. Jhunir	
	32. Gurudaspur	60. Kalanaur	2
		61. Dhariwal	
	33. Faridkot	62. Kot Bhai at Gidderbaha	3
		63. Moga I	
		64. Bhagpurana	
		Sub-total	12

## APPENDIX VIII : (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
8. Rajasthan	34. Jaipur	65. Kotputli	1
	35. Kota	66. Baran	1
	36. Sirohi	67. Reoder	2
		68. Sirohi	
	37. Tonk	69. Todaraisingh	2
		70. Tonk	
		Sub-total	6
9. Tamil Nadu	38. Coimbatore	71. Valparai	1
	39. Chingleput	72. St. Thomas Mount	7
		73. Villivakkam	
		74. Madavaram	
		75. Sholavaram	
		76. Minjur	
		77. Gummidipoondi	
		78. Poondi	
	40. Madurai	79. Madurai West	1
	41. North Arcot	80. Annakkavur	6
		81. Anaicut	
		82. Cheyyanur	
		83. K.V. Kuppam	
		84. Nemili	
		85. Vallore	
	42. Salem	86. Erumaipatti	2
		87. Nammakel	
	43. South Arcot	88. Mel-Bhuvanagiri	7
		89. Chinna Salem	
		90. Kattumannarkoil	
		91. Keerapalayam	
		92. Merkanam	
		93. Portonovo	
		94. Vallam	
	44. Tirunelveli	95. Palaya moottai	2
		96. Shencottan	
	45. Thanjavur	97. Ammapet	9
		98. Kumbakonam	
		99. Muthupet	
		100. Nagapattinam	
		101. Nannitam	
		102. Sembanarkoil	
		103. Sirkali	
		104. Talanayar	
		105. Tiruvaiyaru	

## APPENDIX VIII : (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
	46. Tiruchirapalli	106. Andanallur	4
		107. Kulithalai	
		108. Lalgudi	
		109. Thottiam	
		Sub-total	39
10. Tripura	47. Tripura South	110. Dumburnagar	1
11. Uttar Pradesh	48. Allahabad	111. Muratganj	1
	49. Almora	112. Kepkote	2
		113. Tharikhath	
	50. Banda	114. Baberu	4
		115. Kamasin	
		116. Ram Nagar	
		117. Tindbari	
	51. Basti	118. Basti	5
		119. Jogia	
		120. Udraha	
		121. Nawgarh	
		122. Santha	
	52. Bijnor	123. Burhanpur	2
		124. Kalwali	
	53. Bulandshahr	125. Dankaur	1
	54. Chamoli	126. Tharali	1
	55. Gorakhpur	127. Badhalganj	4
		128. Belghat	
		129. Brahimapur	
		130. Pharanda	
	56. Ghazipur	131. Barachawar	1
	57. Hamirpur	132. Gohand	4
		133. Phitpura	
		134. Snakara	
		135. Rath	
	58. Hardoi	136. Belgram	5
		137. Sandi	
		138. Pihani	
		139. Sahabad	
		140. Sursa	
	59. Jalaun	141. Konch (Kuthand)	2
		142. Madhogarh	
	60. Jaunpur	143. Rampur	2
		144. Sikara	



## APPENDIX VIII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
	61. Lalitpur	145. Talwaihath	1
	62. Lucknow	146. Kakori	2
		147. Sarojini Nagar	
	63. Mirzapur	148. Manjhawan	2
		149. Seekhar	
	64. Moradabad	150. Baniyakhera	1
	65. Muzaffarnagar	151. Budhana	2
		152. Jansath	
	66. Saharanpur	153. Laksar	6
		154. Muzfrabad	
		155. Nanauta	
		156. Nakur	
		157. Sadhoili Kadeem	
		158. Sarsewa	
	67. Sitapur	159. Ailia	5
		160. Maholi	
		161. Biswan	
		162. Rampur (Mathura)	
		163. Sidhauli	
	68. Unnao	164. Bighiapur	7
		165. Ganj	
		166. Nawabganj	
		167. Purwa	
		168. Sumerpur	
		169. Sikanderpur Kalan	
		170. Sukhampur	
	69. Uttar Kashi	171. Naogaon	1
	70. Pithorgarh	172. Beninagl	2
		173. Kanalechina	
	71. Dehra Dun	174. Kalsi	1
	72. Lakhimpur Kheri	175. Bankeyganj	6
		176. Chaurihora	
		177. Nighasan	
		178. Pasgawan	
		179. Ramzabahar	
		180. Iseenagar	
	73. Meerut	181. Loni (Piloni)	1
	74. Nainital	182. Bhimtal	3
		183. Baitalghat	
		184. Okhalkanda	
	75. Varanasi	185. Chiraigaon	2
		186. Niamatabad	

## APPENDIX VIII : (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
	76. Jhansi	187. Babina	3
		188. Chirgaon	
		189. Moth	
		Sub-total	79
13. West Bengal	77. Birbhum	190. Khoysasole	2
		191. Rajnagar	
	78. Burdwan	192. Barabani	7
		193. Jamuria I	
		194. Kulti	
		195. Ondal	
		196. Purbasthali	
		197. Raniganj	
		198. Salanpur	
	79. Howrah	199. Sankurail	1
	80. Midnapur	200. Egra I	1
	81. 24 Paraganas	201. Barnipur	11
		202. Gosaba	
		203. Basanti	
		204. Hasnabad	
		205. Hingalganj	
		206. Jayanagar I	
		207. Kultali	
		208. Mathurapur I	
		209. Pathar	
		210. Sandesh Khali I	
		211. Sonarpur	
		Sub-total	22
		Grand Total	211

## APPENDIX-IX

### A TRAINING SCHEDULE FOR DISTRICT/BLOCK LEVEL OFFICIALS

#### INTRODUCTION

Training is an essential input for effective administrative performance and it is no less important in the field of rural development administration than in any other area of management or administration. Currently, we have the Integrated Rural Development Programme, SFDA and a number of other major rural development programmes under implementation and most parts of the country are already covered by these programmes. The Integrated Rural Development Programme is the major instrument for reaching assistance to the weakest sections of our rural population with a view to raising them above the "poverty line". Our current approach envisages the identification of families belonging to a target group, drawing up suitable investment schemes for each identified family, mobilising credit for meeting the cost of such schemes and finally monitoring and evaluating the impact of these programmes. This is a massive operation involving millions of families throughout the rural areas of the country and thousands of government officials are engaged in this task. It is essential to ensure that the officials concerned are in a position to discharge their duties effectively and competently.

2. The key operational level functionaries are Project Officers of SFDA and other district-level rural development agencies, Assistant Project Officers, BDOs, Extension Officers, VLWs, officials of cooperative and commercial banks, officials of district industries centres, etc. These officials who are directly concerned with the implementation of IRD and other programmes should have a clear understanding of the philosophy of these programmes, their objectives, their operational implications and an awareness of the need for implementing these programmes in a coordinated manner with reference to other on-going programmes of rural development administered by other Departments of Government. Apart from providing for such clarity, it is also necessary to strengthen the motivation of the government officials for achieving better results in the implementation of these programmes. The officials should also have an opportunity to exchange information and experience.

3. Considering the over-riding need for imparting training to these categories of key personnel, the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction has drawn up a format for conducting a training programme of a short duration for IRD

functionaries. It is intended to benefit officers at the level of District Collectors, Project Officers, Assistant Project Officers, BDOs, etc. It should be our objective to ensure that every official concerned with the implementation of the IRD Programme undergoes training in one institution or the other within the next one year or so. Since the programme has a set of common guidelines, it was felt that a suitable training schedule should be drawn up for the use of those who are organising these courses. Such a schedule is enclosed.

4. The Ministry of Rural Reconstruction has already drawn up a training programme for district level officers and it is hoped that all the district level officers would get an opportunity to attend one of these courses organised at the national level. It is essential for the State Governments to organise courses within the States for the benefit of officials at all levels. Block level officials may be trained at the district level. State Governments may draw up a comprehensive training programme so as to give the benefit of training to all officials. State level and district level officials may supervise the training programmes for block level and village level officials. Keeping the local requirements in mind, State Governments may draw up training materials in the language of administration in the concerned districts and blocks.

Sd/-  
(S.C. Varma)

## TRAINING SCHEDULE FOR IRD FUNCTIONARIES

### *Objectives of the Training Course*

- (a) to familiarise the participants with the philosophy, objectives and operational guidelines of the IRD Programme,
- (b) to strengthen the motivation of the participants for achieving better results, and
- (c) to facilitate exchange of information and experience based on actual involvement with the implementation of the programme in the field conditions.

### *Level of Participation*

District Collectors, Project Officers, BDOs, Assistant Project Officers, Bank officials, district heads of other departments and other district/block level functionaries connected with the implementation of the IRD programme should have a clear understanding of the objectives, operational guidelines and related aspects of the IRD Programme. These functionaries should also be motivated sufficiently strongly to encourage them to produce the best results through sustained efforts for implementing the IRD Programmes effectively in the field. The present schedule, therefore, is designed for District Collectors, Project Officers, commercial and cooperative bank personnel and other officers at the district/block level.

### *Duration*

It would be adequate if five working days are provided for covering the topics related to IRD programmes. Depending on the local conditions and level of participation, shorter courses may be organised for Extension Officers/VLWs, etc.

### *Number of Participants*

This will depend upon the facilities available in the selected institution. However, the number of participants should not be less than 25 or more than 45. Exchange of information on administrative practices on an inter-district basis would be more useful and, therefore, participants should be drawn from two or more districts, if possible.

The course may also be organised at the district level under the guidance of the Chairman and the supervision of the Chief Executive of the Agency where SFDA or other district level rural development agency exists.

### COURSE CONTENT AND SCHEDULE OF DISCUSSION

#### FIRST DAY

(a) *Morning Session*—(i) 10.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Registration of participants, distribution of course material, introduction of participants and remarks by the Chairman/Course Director.

(ii) 11.40 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

*IRD in perspective*

Economic growth with distributive justice as an objective of planning in India—substantial growth in GNP during 1950-80—vigorous growth in agricultural production—physical achievements in output of foodgrains, etc. Dimensions of rural poverty in spite of such growth in output—poverty still remains a major issue—the concept of “poverty line”—need for a programme exclusively aimed at the rural poor for raising them above the “poverty line”.

Earlier steps in this direction—SFDA, DPAP, CADA—salient features of these special programmes—Conclusions on the evaluation studies on these programmes—their strength and weaknesses.

The case for a new programme—IRDP as an answer—the difference between IRD & SFDA—the focus on the family—aim of raising family *incomes* rather than distribution of inputs—coverage of rural industries/artisans programmes, etc.—Target is the number of families whose income has increased above the poverty line.

(b) *Afternoon Session*—3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Objectives of the Sixth Plan—reduction of unemployment—removal of poverty—IRD as an instrument for achieving these objectives—the target groups of beneficiaries—small and marginal farmers, agricultural and non-agricultural labour, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, artisans, etc.—the reasons for having a target group.

Area approach to rural development—the lessons of the community development approach—creation of infrastructure and how the infrastructure has been utilised by the relatively well-to-do people in the absence of safeguards—fruits of rural development tend to accrue only to influential and well-to-do groups in rural areas—hence the concept of a target group. The danger of rural elite appropriating to themselves benefits meant for the poor—the need for vigilance on the part of IRD functionaries.

Raising families above the “poverty line” by providing them income generating assets—the need for selecting economically sound schemes—the need for subsidy—the schemes to generate sufficient additional income to enable the beneficiaries to repay the loan within the stipulated time—once a family has been raised above the “poverty line” it should not slip back into poverty—the need for follow-up action.

Focus on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes—20 per cent of beneficiaries to belong to Scheduled Caste—20 per cent of subsidy and credit also to go to Scheduled Caste and this is the minimum—wherever possible more than 20 per cent of beneficiaries to be selected from Scheduled Caste.

## SECOND DAY

(a) *Morning Session*—10.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

*Rationale of Block Level Planning*

The case for decentralised decision-making in rural development—planning at the grassroots—block as the unit for local planning—it is neither too

small nor too large as a unit for planning purposes—objectives of local level planning—utilisation of local resources including manpower—development of infrastructure for effective utilisation of local resources—integration of on-going programme for improving the incomes of the poor.

Role of people's participation in local level planning—so far, plans were prepared at higher levels and virtually imposed from above—plans to be made at the local level and implemented at the local level—participation of local people is the key of the success of this exercise—involvement of Panchayats and local bodies essential—manner of involvement to be spelt out.

Report of Dantwala Committee on block level planning—main recommendations—Planning Commission's guidelines on block level planning—the planning team consisting of an economist, small-scale industries officer and credit officer to be stationed at the district level with the responsibility for making block level plans—for block level planning—attention to be concentrated on development of local resources through utilisation of local talent—highly technical activities like power generation, mineral exploration, etc. to be outside the scope of such local level planning.

Integrated rural development is to be achieved through local level planning—block level planning as a means to an end—the end is genuine, integrated rural development—the need for realism—paucity of skills and expertise at the block level—heads of technical departments at the district level to provide such skills—evolve viable schemes.

Operational steps in the block level planning—tasks of the Planning Team—

- (1) Preparation of a resource inventory.
- (2) Study of the on-going programmes in the block.
- (3) Preparation of indicative plan on the basis of (1) and (2) above indicating the sectors, dimensions and linkages of the programmes.
- (4) Discussions of the Plan with representatives of DIC, banks, corporations, BDOs and district heads of development departments.
- (5) Finalisation of the Plan in the light of these discussions.
- (6) Identification of clusters and formulation of detailed projection for each cluster with linkages.
- (7) Identification of beneficiaries and preparation of family plans.
- (8) Processing and sanctions and disbursement of loans—Issue of family card.
- (9) Training for beneficiaries.
- (10) Supply of inputs, raw material, etc.
- (11) Monitoring the implementation.
- (12) Assistance in recovery of loans.

(b) *Afternoon Session*—3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

(i) *Identification of beneficiaries*

SFDA practice—criterion being ownership of land—the Antyodaya approach—selection of beneficiaries made by the Gram Sabha—selection must be

done by the local people themselves—Importance of income criterion—families with Rs. 3,500 per annum and below to be treated as eligible selection of the poorest among the poor in the first place—the Antyodaya principle—identification to be based on objective criteria—assistance of Gram Sevaks and local revenue officials to be obtained in identification—need for identifying still larger number of families and care to identify Scheduled Caste and Tribe families—arrangement of families in ascending order of income and possibilities of wrong identification, wilfully or otherwise, and precautions against such selection—identification in clusters.

### (ii) *Formulation of Family Schemes*

Having identified the beneficiaries, schemes to be drawn up for each family—the interest and capability of the beneficiary to be kept in view while selecting schemes. Schemes not to be imposed on unwilling or reluctant beneficiary merely because it suits the project or block officials—schemes to be viable commercially—schemes to be drawn up in consultation with Extension Officers and other technical persons—bank officials to be associated at the stage of formulation of schemes and composite schemes for a family—several components of such a scheme—banks to sanction all components—subsidy and loans to be disbursed in a proper sequence for financing various components of a composite scheme.

### (iii) *The Cluster Approach*

For success of schemes, a cluster approach to be adopted for dairy development, poultry development, weaving, etc.—it is better to have a large number of beneficiaries in a cluster—advantages of this approach—ease in providing health care, raw materials and marketing arrangements—ease in supervision.

### (iv) *Linkages*

#### —Adoption of Project Approach

Schemes to be studied in their totality and all implications spelt out, example, dairy development—Project officials to identify source of fodder, veterinary care, etc. before cattle are supplied and similar action in respect of collection and marketing of milk to be undertaken—schemes to be sanctioned and implemented only when all such linkages are established—responsibility for providing technical and administrative/marketing support to be assigned to various agencies.

### (v) *Coordination and Supervision*

Several different programmes are under implementation in the same areas and need for integration in the approach adopted under these schemes—IRD scheme to be linked with schemes like Operation Flood II, adult education programme, nutrition programme, family welfare programmes, etc. —programmes for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, benefit from these different schemes should reinforce each other and strengthen the weaker sections—waste and duplication to be avoided—BDO/Project Officer and others to seek intervention of District Magistrate/Collector for bringing about such coordination.



## THIRD DAY

*Morning and Afternoon Sessions :**Credit mobilization*

IRDP is linked to bank credit—success of the programme will depend on availability of credit—preparation of credit plans—credit, requirements of every block to be worked out—credit targets to be assigned to bank officials—credit targets should be realistic and acceptable to banks. District Credit Plan should be for a period of 4 or 5 years. Difference between the District Credit Plan, ARDC banking plan and IRD Block plan.

Bank officials to be associated with formulation of family schemes—Bank officials to be associated even at the stage of identification of beneficiaries—Block officials to tour with bank officials wherever possible—application forms and literature on bank loans to be made available in local language—Identified beneficiaries to be provided an identification card—loans received and repaid to be indicated on such cards—Experience of credit.

Security cover for loans—revised instructions of the Reserve Bank—bank managers and field officials to be clear about these instructions—security not to be insisted upon when moveable assets are financed by loans—Security cover for other loans—(See IRD Manual)

Lending to Scheduled Caste and landless labourers—General reluctance to lend to Scheduled Castes—need for overcoming it—need for monitoring credit flow to Scheduled Castes—Project authorities to ensure that the proportionate or part are given to Scheduled Castes.

Recovery of loans—Project and Block officials to assist banks in recovery—Overdues position to be constantly watched—Help under the legislation based on Talwar Committee recommendations.

Monitoring the flow of credit—information to be collected on a branch-to-branch basis—information to be compiled at the Block and District Level.

Coordination in credit planning—block level and district level committees—meetings to be held regularly—follow-up action to be taken on decisions.

## FOURTH DAY

(a) *Morning Session*—10.00 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

*Rural Industries Programme.* Course content to be followed is provided in the brochure entitled "Guidelines on Rural Industrial Component of IRDP and TRYSEM".

(b) *Afternoon Session*—TRYSEM (Course content to be followed is provided in the above brochure which also deals with TRYSEM).

## FIFTH DAY

(a) *Morning Session*—10.00 a.m. to 12.00 Noon.

*Monitoring and Evaluation*

Concept of monitoring—monitoring as an aid to decision-making—monitoring is not merely compiling information—purposeful monitoring involves

collection of significant information—such information is required for enabling Project officials to take prompt action to improve performance and to remove obstacles—requisites for a good monitoring system—monitor only essential information.

*Monitoring schedules to be explained and discussed*

Importance of inspections and tours—project officials and district officers to visit IRD beneficiaries and see for themselves progress of schemes in the field—informal meetings and consultations.

Impact of scheme to be evaluated from time to time—additional employment opportunities generated—additional income generated as a result of IRD investment should be evaluated. District statistical organisations and academic and research institutions to be associated in the evaluation of this programme.

(b) *Special livestock production programmes*—12 noon to 1.30 p.m.

*Role of Livestock Production Programmes in the socio-economic upliftment of the rural poor.* Rural poverty, the extent and causes, policy of growth with social justice, N.C.A.'s recommendations, bank's participation—

*Schemes-objectives and components*

*Rearing of cross-bred heifers.* To produce and rear cross-bred heifers producing about 1,500 to 2,000 litres of milk per lactation through Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers, subsidy on feed at the rate of 50% for Small/Marginal Farmers and 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % for Agricultural Labourers, meeting the nonsubsidy portion of the cost of feed by beneficiaries from their own resources or loan, assistance for protection against Foot and Mouth disease and parasites as prescribed under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture.

*Poultry production.* To enable the target group to supplement their income through eggs and meat production, establishment of layer units of 50-100 by Small/Marginal Farmers and 200 layer units by Agricultural Labourers; subsidy on capital expenditure, feed for chicks up to 26 weeks and replacement stock at the rate of 25% for the Small Farmers and 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ % for Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers; assistance to suitable organisations for marketing of feed and eggs, managerial subsidy to producers cooperative societies and assistance for the health cover programme.

*Sheep production.* Replacement of indigenous sheep of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers with improved/cross-bred sheep, establishment of sheep units of 20-30 and provision of suitable breeding rams, subsidy on capital expenditure at the rate of 25% for the small farmers and 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ % for marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, subsidy for management expenses of producers cooperative societies and health cover programme.

*Pig production.* Supplementing the income of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, replacement and improvement of indigenous pigs with cross-bred pigs, establishment of pig units of 3-5 sows, subsidy on capital expenditure and feed for one year, assistance for health coverage.

**Implementation.** Programme implementation through the existing district level agencies, operational staff at the district and field staff, supervisory staff at the headquarter level.

**Criteria for the selection of area and introduction of scheme.** Rearing of cross-bred heifers to be taken up in milk shed areas of chilling plants/dairy plants and around major milk markets—availability of breeding, health coverage, balanced feed, fodder production facilities and marketing of milk through Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies.

**Poultry production.** Availability of highly productive layers and broiler strains, availability of balanced feed, health coverage and marketing of meat and eggs.

**Sheep production.** Necessity of improving per unit production of wool and mutton, development and improvement of pastures, health coverage and linkage with the wool grading centres and wool and mutton markets.

**Piggery production.** Improvement in per unit production through cross-breeding/pure exotic breeding, balanced feed in piggery production, mortality control through health coverage and development of marketing.

**Identification of beneficiaries.** In addition to the general criteria laid down for the identification of beneficiaries under IRD—inclination of beneficiaries towards livestock, background of livestock husbandry and willingness to function in cooperatives.

**Supporting infrastructure.** The role of State Animal Husbandry Departments/Sheep & Wool Development Departments/Dairy Corporations in providing/developing breeding facilities, health coverage, balanced feed production, fodder development and marketing facilities in the areas identified for Special Livestock Production Programmes. Integration of State plans and other area development programmes for the infrastructural development.

**Training.** The importance of training of beneficiaries and the field workers in the philosophy of livestock production programmes, programme implementation and improved animal husbandry practices.

**Afternoon Session—3.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.**

**Concluding Session.** Participants to describe and analyse gains out of training in the context of their own field experience.

**Selected Reading. :**

- (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme—A Manual.
- (ii) Report of the Dantwala Committee on Block Level Planning.
- (iii) Draft Sixth Plan.
- (iv) Guidelines on formulation of Block Plan (revised) by the Planning Commission.
- (v) Booklets on TRYSEM and Rural Industries Component of IRD.

**PART II**  
**SPECIAL LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION**  
**PROGRAMME (SLPP)**



NO.F. 25-18/75-LDT (Special Projects)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated the 31st March, 1975.*

To

The Chief Secretaries of all States/U.Ts

**SUBJECT:—** Guidelines for implementation of cross-bred calf-rearing and Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production Programmes through Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers during the Fifth Five-year Plan period.

Sir,

The N.C.A. had submitted two interim reports one on Milk Production through Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers and the other on Poultry, Sheep and Pig Production through Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for supplementing their income. These Reports have already been circulated to State Governments. The recommendations contained in these Reports have been broadly accepted by the Government and the basic features of the programmes have been incorporated in the document on draft Fifth Plan.

2. Reference is invited to this Ministry's letter No. CRT 11011/2/74-Agri-Cr. dated the 1st/4th June, 1974 regarding implementation of Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Programmes in the existing projects and D.O. letter No. CRT. 11011/2/74-AC dated the 1st/5th June, 1974 from Joint Secretary (Credit) to Agricultural Production Commissioner/Secretaries (Agriculture) of the State regarding guidelines for implementation of SFDA Programmes in the new Projects. It was stated in these letters that the separate guidelines for implementation of subsidiary occupation programmes would be issued by

this Ministry in due course. Accordingly, the guidelines for implementation of cross-bred calf-rearing and poultry, piggery, sheep production programmes through Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period are enclosed. The Livestock production programmes aimed to assist Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for supplementing their income will have to be organised and developed as integrated comprehensive schemes covering breeding, feeding and health cover, besides ensuring marketing facilities for the livestock products. The more important of the guidelines are broadly indicated in the following paragraphs:

- (i) *Coverage.* Taking into account the Plan provision made under the Central and State/Union Territories Sectors in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, it is envisaged to implement the cross-bred calf subsidy programme in 75 districts, poultry production programmes in 60 districts, sheep production in 55 districts and piggery production programme in 50 districts in a phased manner during the Fifth Plan period. In a particular district more than one subsidiary occupation programme could be taken up. The list of these districts is given in the enclosed Statement. There are 158 districts where either one or more of these subsidiary occupation programmes benefiting Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers are contemplated to be taken up. All these districts are covered by Project and new SFDA/DPAP/TDA/Diary Development Corporation.
- (ii) *Organisational link-up and coordination.* Special Project Cells should be set up at State headquarters in the Departments of Animal Husbandry for implementation of the Animal Husbandry Programmes for assisting Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. These Project Cells should work in close liaison with the Agencies such as SFDA/MFAL/DPAP/TDA wherever they exist. These Cells in the State Animal Husbandry Departments will coordinate, supervise and monitor the programmes in different projects. The lines on which coordination of the activities at the district level with

SFDA/MFAL Agency will have to be ensured have been spelt out in paragraph 18 of the guidelines enclosed. Broadly, the Animal Husbandry technical staff will provide supervision and guidance for services and inputs and funds for subsidised items will be routed through the SFDA/MFAL Agencies. The officers incharge of the Animal Husbandry Programmes will also be taken on the Governing Body of the Agency. The proposed subsidiary occupation/livestock production programmes to be taken up in the districts identified will be additional to other activities envisaged in the now SFDA and DPAP Projects. In the existing SFDA/MFAL Project areas where certain subsidiary occupation programmes are under implementation and are not listed in the enclosed Statement, the Agencies will continue to implement them till 31st March, 1976. In the existing SFDA/MFAL Projects, listed in the enclosed Statement, the particular subsidiary occupation programmes at present under implementation will be substituted with the proposed comprehensive intensive schemes of livestock production. That is, if a particular SFDA/MFAL Project is implementing dairy programmes and this project is covered under the cross-bred calf subsidy programme, the existing dairy programme would stand withdrawn, the other subsidiary occupation programme, if any, continuing till 31st March, 1976.

- (iii) *Staffing pattern.* The Special Project Cell in the State Directorate of Animal Husbandry will have to be manned by an officer not below the rank of Additional/Joint Director and assisted by specialists corresponding to the disciplines such as breeding, health, feed and fodder etc., not below the rank of Deputy Directors. At the district or Project level, a wholetime Project Officer/Officer Incharge of the subsidiary programmes of the rank of Dy. Director is necessary. He will have to be supported by functionaries corresponding to the different subsidairy occupation programmes undertaken in the district and field assistants not numbering more than 10 depending



on the felt needs. The expenditure on the staffing of the Unit/Project Cell at State Headquarters would be met from the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for strengthening of Animal Husbandry Administration in States. The staffing of the technical personnel required at the Project level in the proposed districts would be funded from the State Plan/relevant Central Plan funds.

- (iv) *Funding.* In the Draft Fifth Plan of States, the State Government have already made certain provisions for giving assistance to Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for rearing of cross-bred heifers. The amount towards cross-bred calf subsidy would be shared between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 2:1. The Central Assistance would be placed at the disposal of State Governments in the Department of Animal Husbandry by the Government of India directly by way of grant. The actual amount to be provided for each Project will, however, depend on the programme formulated and sanctioned.

The activities of livestock production programme that will be financed are subsidy for rearing of cross-bred calves up to the production stage, subsidy to individual beneficiaries towards capital investment of a Poultry Unit of 50 layers/sheep unit of 20 ewes and one ram, a pig unit of 3 sows. The health cover programme and marketing of Poultry feed and eggs will also be financially assisted.

3. The list of districts deemed suitable for implementation of cross-bred calf subsidy, poultry, sheep and pig production programmes through Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers is given in the Statement enclosed\*. These districts have been selected keeping in view the list recommended by N.C.A. and also the availability of Project Authorities either of the SFDA or DPAP or TDA type and coverage by Dairy Development Corporations. If marginal changes in the districts are considered necessary the names of such districts may be indicated giving detailed reasons for selecting them in lieu of the districts proposed. Normally each Project should be confined to

a compact are within a district. Detailed Project Reports may be prepared with reference to the guidelines enclosed and submitted to the Government of India. Details of the programme that will have to be followed including inputs and services to be ensured in each project area selected for implementation of cross-bred calf subsidy, poultry, piggery and sheep production programme through Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers have been spelt out in the Technical Notes attached to the Guidelines. The Project will be in operation throughout the Fifth Five-year Plan period and the special project cell will have to be set up in the Directorate of Animal Husbandry immediately to prepare the Project Reports. Simultaneously, the identification of the beneficiaries according to the definition of Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers as laid down in the letter referred to in para 2, above who might be assisted with calf subsidy programme/poultry/pig/sheep production programmes will also have to be taken up so that there is no delay in actual implementation of the programmes.

4. The detailed project reports, inter-alia, should contain information on:

- i) Extension of facilities for providing the required services and inputs.
- ii) The existing infrastructural facilities and those intended to be provided for further strengthening under the State Plan.
- iii) The existing facilities for breeding, feeding, health cover and marketing in the project area and the facilities required for further strengthening in the light of the enhanced production.
- iv) The likely number of Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers to be benefited under the subsidy programme in the selected districts/project areas.
- v) Phasing of the project coverage within the district, adopting a compact area approach.
- vi) Statement indicating the proposed financial outlay on each component of the programme, the physical targets and also the year-wise phasing of the programme.

5. It is requested that 20 copies of the Reports on Projects for implementation of cross-bred calf subsidy, poultry, piggery and sheep production programmes through Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers in the districts selected may be sent to the Government of India for sanction by the end of April, 1975.

Yours faithfully,

Sd-

(M.N. Menon)

*Animal Husbandry Commissioner  
and Ex-officio Joint Secretary*

Copy together with the copy of the guidelines to:

1. Agricultural Production Commissioner/Secretary Incharge of Animal Husbandry/Secretary Planning/Director of Animal Husbandry/Milk Commissioner/Managing Director of State Dairy Development Corporation—All States and Union Territories.
2. Chairman/Project Officers, SFDA/MFAL/TAD Projects.
3. Shri P.S. Mazumdar, Joint Secretary (Agri. & R.D.), Planning Commission, New Delhi.
4. Shri R. Venu, Deputy Secretary (CRDE), Planning Commission, New Delhi.
5. Shri T. Narayanan, Director (A.H.), Planning Commission.
6. Shri M.K. Mukherji, Joint Secretary (Credit), Department of Rural Development.
7. The Director(Credit), Department of Rural Development.
8. Director (DPAP), Department of Rural Development.
9. P.S. to Secretary (Agri.)/Secretary (Rural Dev.)/AS(AF)
10. Financial Adviser/Deputy Financial Adviser.
11. Chariman, Indian Dairy Corporation.
12. Secretary, National Cooperative Development Corporation.
13. Director (I.F.).
14. Shri Ram Saran, Economic & Statistical Adviser, Dte. of E & S.

15. Director (AH)/DS(AH)/US(AH) and all Joint Commissioners/Deputy Commissioners in the Animal Husbandry Division/Section Officer (LD-III)/L.D.I.

Sd/-

(M.N. Menon)

*Animal Husbandry Commissioner and  
ex-officio Joint Secretary.*

No. 6-2-/79-IRD (LS)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 15th March, 1980.*

To

The Chief Secretaries,  
Secretaries Incharge of Animal Husbandry Deptt./  
Additional Agricultural Production Commissioner of all  
States/Union Territories.

**SUBJECT:—** Implementation of the Special Livestock Production Programme—Schemes for cross-bred calf-rearing and poultry, piggery and sheep production for the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc.

Sir,

Reference is invited to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation letter No: 25-18/75-LDT (Plan) dated 31.3.1975.

The programmes of cross-bred calf-rearing and poultry, piggery and sheep development were started during the Fifth Plan with the objective of raising the incomes of small and marginal farmers/agricultural labourers, etc. through these subsidiary occupations. Some State Governments had experienced a few practical difficulties in the implementation of these programmes which were referred to the Government of India. These issues were also discussed in the meeting of the State Directors of Animal Husbandry held on 4th December, 1979 and the following decisions have been taken in consultation with the Planning Commission.

1 Under this scheme, provision had been made @ Rs. 5 lakhs per district/project for marketing and Rs. 2.5 lakhs for health cover for poultry. In regard to the sheep programme, a provision of Rs. 3.75 lakhs had been made for marketing as well as health

cover. Also a provision of Rs. 20,000 per year had been made for health cover in the case of piggery programme. Since the pace of implementation of these programmes was slow in the initial years, some of the State Govts. had not utilised these provisions. It has now been decided that in case the funds provided for these purposes have not so far been utilised, they can be utilised during the Sixth Plan Period. However, it may be ensured that the funds are released after taking into account the progress of the implementation of the programme and the need for providing marketing facilities and health cover for effective implementation of programme. While releasing funds, the actual number of units or the number of livestock under each component such as poultry, piggery and sheep which have already been stepped up will have to be kept in view.

(ii) Under the scheme of rearing cross-bred heifers, subsidy for the feed is being given on the basis of the ceiling of the price of feed fixed at Rs. 100 per quintal. In view of the increase in the market price of the feed, the ceiling has now been raised from Rs. 100 per quintal to Rs. 125 per quintal or actual price of the feed whichever is less.

(iii) Under the scheme of rearing cross-bred heifers need has been felt for vaccination against Foot and Mouth Disease and for drugs for deworming. It has been decided that funds for these two purposes can be provided under the programme subject to the following conditions:

(a) The norms for supply and distribution of vaccine against Foot and Mouth disease will be the same as laid down under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Foot and Mouth Disease Control, which is being administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation (Animal Husbandry Division).

(b) Only cross-bred heifers/cows will be covered.

(c) Number of vaccinations for Foot and Mouth Disease Control will be the same as prescribed under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme referred to above i.e. 3 vaccinations in the first year, and 2 vaccinations thereafter.

(d) The cost of vaccination will be shared in the following manner:

25% — Centre

25% — State Government

50% — Beneficiary

The funds for the health cover may also be utilised for deworming subject to the condition that the maximum cost of drugs will not exceed Rs. 4 per animal per year. This benefit would be admissible up to 28 months of age. The pattern of sharing of cost would be the same as in the case of vaccinations against Foot and Mouth Disease.

2. Under the scheme, subsidy on cattle feed is linked with the loans given by the financial institutions. Some State Governments had suggested that since the amount required to be provided by the beneficiary out of his own resources is not much there need not be any insistence on the beneficiary obtaining a loan for the purchase of feed, especially in view of the difficulty of obtaining loan from the bank on account of the procedural formalities, etc. Some State Governments are, however, of the view that the existing arrangements should continue. This matter has been considered and in case State Governments are of the view that insistence on linkage with institutional credit is slowing down the progress of the scheme, there would be no objection to providing subsidy to the beneficiaries who are willing to meet the non-subsidy portion of the cost of feed from their own resources subject to the following conditions:-

- (i) The beneficiary should be in a position and willing to bear the non-subsidy portion of the cost of feed from his own resources.
- (ii) The beneficiary should undertake to buy the feed up to the end of stipulated period i.e. 28 months.
- (iii) The feed should be purchased by the beneficiary from Government or Government approved Agencies, State Corporations, Cooperatives, etc., and the approved Agency should undertake to supply the feed for the entire period to the beneficiary.

3. In view of the increase in costs, the State Governments had suggested revision of norms of overall unit cost of poultry, piggery and sheep units. This matter has been considered and the revised norms for the overall unit cost are indicated in Annexure I (Poultry), II (Sheep) and III (Piggery). These norms should

be taken as the ceilings of capital cost/investment. If in any individual case, due to local conditions it is not practicable to adhere to the ceiling, the State Government may take up the matter with this Ministry giving full justification.

4. It has also been decided that the existing limit of the size of units in respect of poultry, piggery and sheep under Special Livestock Production Programme could be increased and the size of the unit under each programme could be determined by the State Government within the range as indicated below:-

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Range</i>
Poultry            5	50-100 layers for small farmers/marginal farmers and 50-100-200 layers in the case of agricultural labourers.
Sheep	20-30 ewes and 1 ram.
Piggery	3-5 sows.

Increase in the unit size within the above range may be allowed by the State Government where it is considered necessary for the activity to become economically viable and capable for creating adequate income opportunities for the beneficiaries under the programme and such proposals are made after obtaining the approval of the State Level Sanctioning Committee.

5. Subsidies would also be available for replacement of stock for poultry subject to the conditions that (i) the assistance for the second batch of poultry stock would be given only to those beneficiaries who have successfully reared the poultry during the first stage and (ii) have commenced regular repayment of the loans. However, this facility of replacement of stock would be available only for units of 100 layers or less.

6. The period for which subsidy on poultry feed is available has been raised from 24 weeks to 26 weeks. The provision for feed cost for additional two weeks may be included in the capital cost of the unit for the purpose of subsidy. The ceiling on the cost of feed has been raised from Rs. 90 per quintal to Rs. 140/- per quintal subject to the actual cost whichever is less.

7. The review of the piggery development programme has revealed that this programme is being taken up mostly by poor



people who do not have adequate resources to feed their piggery stock. It has, therefore, been decided to provide subsidy for feeding the sows up to the farrowing stage 1 kg. per sow per day @ Rs. 125 per quintal, subject to the condition that the feed subsidy would be available for a period of one year or the farrowing date whichever is earlier, and subsidy would be admissible on the usual pattern for small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

8. Some State Governments had requested for subsidy on transportation cost of the feed. This proposal has been examined and it has been decided that while there is no need for providing subsidy on transportation cost separately, the cost of feed may be worked out taking into account the cost of transportation, subject to the revised maximum ceiling as indicated above.

9. As in the case of SFDA/IRD Programmes, the Annual Plans of the Special Livestock Production Programmes would now be considered and approved by the State-Level Sanctioning Committee which has been set up for SFDA/IRD. However, the State-Level Sanctioning Committee will have the power to approve and sanction only the financing of the continuing programmes and proposals regarding major modifications or extension of the programmes to other areas or new schemes/new proposals will have to be sent to the Government of India for approval.

10. *Insurance facilities.* The insurance facilities already available for milch animals under SFDA/IRD have been extended to poultry, piggery, sheep and cross-bred heifer programmes on the pattern of subsidising premium which is already admissible for milch animals under SFDA. This facility would be available under the Special Livestock Production Programme as and when the insurance facilities are made available by the Insurance Corporations.

11. The above decisions will be subject to the conditions that the existing pattern of subsidy of 25% and 33- $\frac{1}{3}$ % will continue and the overall ceiling of subsidy @ Rs. 3,000 for small farmers/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and Scheduled Castes and Rs. 5,000/- in the case of Scheduled Tribes would be maintained. The funds required on account of the above modifications may be met out of the approved allocations/sanctions as

conveyed to the State Governments/Union Territories and with effect from the next financial year, proposals may be framed accordingly.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Jt. Secretary to the Govt. of India*

Copy to:-

State Directors of Animal Husbandry of All States/Union Territories for information and necessary action.

Sd/-

(V.S. Ailawadi)

*Director(SF)*

Copy to:-

1. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, New Delhi.
2. Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division), New Delhi.
3. Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi.

Copy also forwarded to:-

1. Chief Officer, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.
2. Joint Chief Officer, Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi.

Copy also forwarded to:-

1. P.S. to Secretary (RR)
2. All Area Officers, Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.

Sd/-

(Mohan Lal)

*Assistant Commissioner(SP)*

## ANNEXURE-I

## CAPITAL COST/INVESTMENT

Poultry	(For 50 Birds Unit)	Rupees
1. One Poultry House (Deep Litter) covering a plinth area of 125 sq. ft. and one house for growers with a plinth area of 75 sq. ft. cement floor, 2 ft. wall and round, wire netting on sides, wooden trusses, thatched roof or with corrugated iron sheets of asbestos/slates roofing at Rs. 10/- per sq. ft.		2,000.00
2. Equipment (Feeder, waterers, nests, floor breeders, egg boxes, etc.)	}	250.00
3. Lighting and water connections, etc..		
4. Cost of 60 day old chicks at Rs. 4/- each.		240.00
5. Cost of feeding 60 day old chicks up to 12 weeks at 3.5 kg. per chick and at feed cost of Rs. 140/- per quintal.		294.00
6. Cost of feeding 55 pullets from 12 weeks to 24 weeks @ 7 kg. per pullet @ Rs. 140/- per quintal.		539.00
7. Cost of feeding 50 layers from 24 weeks to 26 weeks viz. for 2 weeks @ 2 kg. per layer @ Rs. 140/- per quintal.		140.00
Total		Rs. 3,463.00 or say Rs. 3,450.00

- Note:—1. For a Unit of 100 birds the cost may be proportionately increased subject to a ceiling of.....Rs. 6,900.00
2. For a unit of 200 birds for Agricultural Labourers only the cost may be proportionately increased with the approval of the State Level Sanctioning Committee.

## ANNEXURE-II

## CAPITAL COST/INVESTMENT

Sheep	(for 20 ewes and 1 ram unit)	Rupees
1. Sheep Pen-Kutchha with thatch roofing 250 sq. ft.	}	400.00
2. Equipment (Feed troughs, buckets, hand shears etc).		
3. Livestock :		
(a) 20 good quality ewes	}	3,600.00
(b) 1 superior ram		
Total		Rs. 4,000.00

For a unit of 30 ewes and 1 ram the cost may be proportionately increased subject to a ceiling of .....Rs. 5,500.00

## ANNEXURE-III

## CAPITAL COST/INVESTMENT

Piggery	(for 3 sows unit)	Rupees
1. Housing-Farrowing Pens, sow styers and growers pens 210 sq. ft.	}	1,500.00
2. Equipment (Feed troughs, buckets, etc.)		
3. Livestock cost - 3 sows		1,000.00
4. Cost of 'Supplemental' feed for 3 sows @ 1 kg. per sow per day for 1 year at Rs. 125/- per quintal.		1,370.00
Total cost for 3 sows unit		Rs. 3,870.00

For a unit of 5 sows the cost may be proportionately increased subject to a ceiling of .....Rs. 5,500.00

No.6-2/79-IRD (LS)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated the 6th June, 1980.*

The Secretaries Incharge of  
Animal Husbandry Services and Veterinary Services  
of all States/Union Territories.

**SUBJECT:—** Special Livestock Production Programme - proposals  
for the year 1980-81 Regarding.

Sir,

As you are aware, the State Level Sanctioning Committees have been authorised to approve and sanction the financing of the continuing projects under the Special Livestock Production Programme from 1980-81. Proposals for major modifications or extension of the programmes to other areas or taking up new schemes are, however, to be submitted to the Government of India for approval.

2. For some time now, this Ministry has been receiving communications from some of the States/Union Territories seeking approval on isolated items separately, e.g. creation of additional posts, purchase of vehicles, enhancing the rate of subsidy, etc., and extension of the programme to new areas. To facilitate examination of such proposals it will be desirable that they are made, as far as possible, in comprehensive and consolidated form.

3. Where the proposals are for extension of the programme or for taking up new schemes, such proposals may please be submitted in the form of project report (20 copies).

4. Maximum efforts may please be made to achieve better coverage of the on-going programme in the existing project areas/districts. In general, the programme could be extended to I.R.D. blocks where the following conditions must be satisfied:-

- (a) There is scope, acceptance and popularity of the programme;
- (b) Sufficient population of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers exist;
- (c) The additional staff support could be provided by the State Governments within the State Plan;
- (d) Other facilities such as marketing, health cover, AI services required for extending these programmes in IRD blocks should come from the State Governments.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy for information and necessary action to the Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services of all States/Union Territories.

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

No.53-2/81-IRD (LS)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated the 10th April, 1981.*

To

The Secretaries Incharge of  
Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services,  
All States/U.Ts.

SUBJECT:— Special Livestock Production Programme—Continuance  
during 1981-82.

Sir,

As the State Governments are already aware the Planning Commission had suggested that the Special Livestock Production Programme should be merged with the Integrated Rural Development Programme and funds for this should be met out of the allocation for the IRD Programme, with effect from 1.4.1981. This was indicated by the Planning Commission to a number of States/ Union Territories during the annual plan discussions 1981-82.

2. The matter was taken up with the Planning Commission and it has now been decided to continue the Special Livestock Production Programme as a distinct scheme as hitherto, during 1981-82, subject to the condition that the outlay required for this programme will be met out of the overall provision made for the I.R.D.P. The provision for subsidy for the Special Livestock Production Programme will be over and above the per block allocation under the IRD programme. However, the extension of the programme to new areas will not be considered during 1981-82.

3. The staff sanctioned for the programme at the State and district headquarters will continue but their services may also be utilised for overseeing and implementing the animal husbandry projects under the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

4. Action may accordingly be taken to provide funds as usual and prepare the annual plan for 1981-82. As already indicated the annual plan will be got approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee. Copies of the sanctions may also be endorsed to this Ministry for information and record.

5. A copy of this letter is also being endorsed to your State Director of Animal Husbandry to avoid delay.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Director (SF)*

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to:-

1. Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services of All States/U.Ts.

Copy to:-

1. Shri G.V. Ramakrishna, Adviser (RD), Planning Commission.
2. Shri S.K. Dugal, Jt. Adviser (RD), Planning Commission.

Copy to:-

Joint Secretary (Finance)

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Director (SF)*



No. 53-4/81-IRD (LS)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated the 15th April, 1981.*

To

The Secretary Incharge of  
Animal Husbandry Deptt.,  
All States/Uts.

SUBJECT:— Coverage of SC/ST families under S.L.P.P.  
regarding.

Sir,

As the State Governments are aware the Centrally Sponsored Special Livestock Production Programme consisting of the schemes; (a) Rearing of cross-bred heifers and (b) Establishment of poultry, piggery and sheep production units was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction in 1979-80. The schemes aim at improving the economic lot of the target group namely, the small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The efforts under this scheme are to be treated as supplementary to the efforts under the Integrated Rural Development Programme which aims at lifting the families above the poverty line.

It has now been decided that under the Integrated Rural Development Programme at least 30% of the families selected for assistance should come from SC/ST groups. This is the minimum that is to be aimed at. Wherever it is feasible, as many families as possible belonging to the SC/ST categories should be assisted. Similarly 30% of the resources invested under the IRD Programme in terms of subsidy and loans have also to go to SC/ST families. The same guidelines regarding the coverage of SC/ST should be applied to the Special Livestock Production Programme.

Steps may also be taken to monitor both the number of SC/ST families assisted and the quantum of assistance provided to them through subsidies and loans.

The above guidelines may kindly be brought to the notice of all concerned. A copy of this is also being circulated to all State Directors of Animal Husbandry and Project Directors of District Rural Development Agencies/Societies.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy to Directors of Animal Husbandry of All States/UTs.

- (2) All Project Directors/Project Officers of all District Rural Development Agencies/Societies.

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

No.48-1/81-IRD (LS)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated the 11th May, 1981.*

To

The Secretary Incharge of  
Animal Husbandry and Vety. Services Department,  
All States/U.Ts.

**SUBJECT:—** Training courses on the rearing of cross-bred heifer calves and establishment of Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production Units covered under Special Livestock Production Programme.

Sir,

I am directed to say that this Ministry proposes to organise two regional training courses of 3/4 days duration on each of the programme covered under Special Livestock Production Programme viz., (i) rearing of cross-bred heifer calves, (ii) Poultry production, (iii) Piggery production; and (iv) Sheep production, as per schedule given in the enclosed Annexure. The objective of the training courses will be:-

(i) *Rearing of cross-bred heifer calves*

(a) To assess the progress and identify the problems of raising cross-bred heifer calves through small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

(b) To consider ways and means of effectively tying up the cross-bred heifer calf programme with dairy and milk cooperatives.

(c) To suggest cheaper methods of raising cross-bred heifer calves through adoption of balanced calf starter/ balanced ration at cheap cost.

(ii) *Poultry production*

(a) To assess the progress and identify the problems of poultry development through small/marginal farmers.

(b) Problems of management and marketing of poultry and poultry products.

(c) Problems of provision of technical inputs to the poultry units.

(d) Assessment of economics of various units of poultry under field conditions.

**(iii) *Piggery production***

(a) To assess the progress and identify the problems.

(b) Piggery management under field conditions.

(c) To evolve the cooperative system of marketing of piggery products.

**(iv) *Sheep and pasture development***

(a) To assess the progress and identify the problems in the implementation of sheep development programme through small/marginal farmers.

(b) To discuss the breeding policy, problems of health cover and grazing in the region.

(c) Development of pasture—Avenues and constraints.

(d) Coordination of pasture and sheep development.

(e) Marketing of sheep and wool.

The training courses are primarily meant for project officers/ Assistant Project Officers Incharge of Special Livestock Production Programme and Officers of the State Governments closely associated with the implementation of this programme. The dates/venues of the courses indicated are tentative and are being finalised in consultation with the institution concerned. The State Governments are requested to nominate five persons each and Union Territories, two persons each for the proposed training courses.

It is requested that a list of participants showing the names and full addresses of each participant be sent to this Ministry in quadruplicate by 30th May, 1981 in respect of the training courses to be organised in June, 1981 (for the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Goa and Pondicherry). In other cases, nominations may be sent at least one month before the proposed date of the training courses. The exact venue and dates

of the training courses indicated are tentative and will be confirmed in due course.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Director (SF)*

Copy forwarded for information and similar necessary action to:

The Directors of Animal Husbandry and Vety. Services  
of all States/U.Ts.

Copy also forwarded for information to:

Joint Commissioner (Training) with reference to their  
Memo No: 11011/29/80-Trg. (Vol. II) dt. 17.3.1981.

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Director(SF)*

## TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF REGIONAL TRAINING COURSES ON THE PROGRAMME UNDER SPECIAL LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION PROGRAMME

S. No.	Course No.	Tentative Dates	duration of course	Suggested venue/ Institution	Name of the participating States/ UTs.
1.	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rearing of cross-bred heifer calves	15-6-1981	3 days	Cattle breeding Complex, Hesserghatta, Bangalore	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, A.P., Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal, Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Goa & Pondicherry.
2.	Rearing of cross-bred heifer calves	14-10-1981	3 days	N.D.R.I., Karnal	Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P. Gujarat, M.P., Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar & Delhi.
3.	Poultry Development	25-9-1981	4 days	State Poultry Farm, Chankangaria, Lucknow (UP)	Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Bihar.
4.	Poultry Development	15-1-1982	4 days	State Poultry Farm, Khannapara (Assam) or State Poultry Farm, Tallyganj, (West Bengal).	West Bengal, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Daman & Diu.

## Annexure (Contd.)

S. Course No.	Tentative dates	Duration of course	Suggested Venue/ Institution	Name of the participating States/ U.Ts.
1	2	3	4	5
5. Piggery Development	20-8-1981	3 days	Regional Pig Breeding Station-cum-Bacon Factory, Ranchi (Bihar)	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, West Bengal, Delhi and Haryana.
6. Piggery Production	26-12-1981	3 days	Regional Pig Breeding Station-cum-Bacon Factory, Bombay (Maharashtra)	Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Orissa, Goa and Karnataka.
7. Sheep and Pasture Development	28-7-1981	4 days	Government Sheep Farm, Mamdipalli, Hyderabad (A.P.)	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Karnataka, and Maharashtra.
8. —do—	4-11-1981	4 days	Indo-Australian Sheep Farm, Hissar (Haryana)	Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

No.25-15/80-IRD(LS)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated the 15th July, 1981.*

To

The Secretaries, Animal Husbandry &  
Veterinary Services, All States/UTs.

SUBJECT:— Special Livestock Production Programme—Delegation  
of powers to State Level Sanctioning Committies for  
increasing ceiling on cost of feed.

Sir,

I am directed to say that the Government of India have pre-  
scribed the following ceilings on the cost of feed under various  
components of SLPP:

<i>Components</i>	<i>Ceiling</i>
1. Cross-bred heifers	Rs. 125/- per quintal
2. Poultry production	Rs. 140/- „ „
3. Piggery production	Rs. 125/- „ „

References are being received from time to time from the various  
State Governments requesting for raising the ceiling or allowing  
them to purchase feed at the market rates due to wide local in-  
crease in the cost of feed.

The matter has been carefully considered and it has been deci-  
ded to delegate the powers for increasing the ceiling on cost of feed  
wherever justified in terms of prevailing local prices, to the State  
Level Sanctioning Committee. This is, however, subject to the con-  
dition that wherever the ceiling has been revised the same should  
be intimated to the Govt. of India by the State Govts. concerned.

The State Governments are requested to bring the above deci-  
sion to the notice of all the concerned officers.

These orders will take effect from the date of issue of this  
letter.



A copy of this letter is also being endorsed to State Directors.  
of Animal Husbandry.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Deputy Secretary (SF)*

Copy forwarded to the Director of Animal Husbandry,

All States/UTs. for information and necessary action.

2 copies 'also to US (Fin. II), A.O. (Fin. II)

Sd/-

(A.K. Narayanan)

*Deputy Secretary (SF)*

**IMMEDIATE**

**No.F.53-2/81-SLPP**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the, 24th Feb., 1982.*

**To**

**The Secretaries in-charge of  
Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services,  
The Secretaries in-charge of Rural  
Development Programme,  
All States/UTs.**

**SUBJECT:— Special Livestock Production Programme—Continuance during the 6th Five-year Plan.**

I am directed to refer to the subject cited above and to say that the question of continuance of Special Livestock Production Programme (SLPP) during the 6th Five-year Plan was under consideration of the Government of India for some time past. It has now been decided with the concurrence of the Planning Commission that SLPP may continue as a separate scheme during the remaining years of the Sixth Five-year Plan with the following stipulations:-

- (i) the SLPP will continue as a separate entity during the remaining period of the Sixth Five-year Plan;
- (ii) the outlay for SLPP as far as the Central Government is concerned would be met out of the overall Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRD) outlays. The outlays for subsidy under SLPP would be over and above the outlay per block provided under the IRDP;
- (iii) the programme is presently in operation in 268 projects in 183 districts of 21 States and 4 Union Territories. The States/UTs would be permitted to submit proposals

to this Ministry for additions or substitutions of the present areas with other suitable areas depending on the availability of infrastructural support and other linkages. The proposals from States/UTs would be considered by this Ministry in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture;

- (iv) the funding and administrative set up for SLPP shall be in two parts. The staff would be under the administrative control of the Department of Animal Husbandry of States/UTs and funds for supporting the same would be placed, out of the overall IRDP outlays, with the Department of Animal Husbandry. However, the administration of subsidy and other administrative aspects connected with SLPP would be handled by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) for which allocations over and above the prescribed IRDP allocations would be placed with the Project Directors of DRDAs concerned out of the overall IRDP outlays. The technical staff provided at the State Headquarters and in the District Project Cells for SLPP would be expected to provide technical inputs not only for SLPP but also for Animal Husbandry component of IRDP. The State Govts. may also consider the feasibility and desirability of placing the technical staff in the districts under the administrative control of DRDAs for operational convenience;
- (v) the Central Government will meet only 50% of the expenditure on SLPP as hitherto;
- (vi) the pattern of financial assistance to the beneficiaries under SLPP would also remain the same as hitherto viz., 50% to small farmers and marginal farmers and 66⅔% to agricultural labourers under Cross-bred Heifer Calf Rearing Scheme and 25% to small farmers and 33⅓% to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in respect of the scheme for Establishment of Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production Units, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 per beneficiary. In case of tribal participants, the rate of subsidy would be 50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per beneficiary;

- (vii) the rate of feed subsidy under SLPP prevalent at present would be the same as indicated in this Ministry's circular letter No. 25-15/80-IRD (LS) dated 13th July, 1981. Extracts from the above circular are given below:

<i>Components</i>	<i>Ceiling</i>
1. Cross-bred heifers	Rs. 125/- per quintal
2. Poultry production	Rs. 140/- „ „
3. Piggery production	Rs. 125/- „ „

References are being recieved from time to time from the various State Governments requesting for raising the ceiling or allowing them to purchase feed at the market rates due to wide local increase in the cost of feed.

The matter has been carefully considered and it has been decided to delegate the powers for increasing the ceiling on cost of feed, wherever justified in terms of prevailing local prices, to the State Level Sanctioning Committee. This is, however, subject to the condition that wherever the ceiling has been revised, the same should be intimated to the Government of India by the State Governments concerned."

- (viii) the marketing and health cover support for the poultry and sheep breeding components and health cover support for Piggery component under SLPP which was available during 5th Five-year Plan shall also be available during the 6th Five-year Plan at the same rates viz., under the poultry scheme financial assistance is given at the rate of Rs. 7.50 lakhs per district for a period of 5 years (Rs. 5.00 lakhs for marketing and Rs. 2.50 lakhs for Health Cover). In the case of sheep scheme there is a provision of Rs. 3.75 lakhs both for marketing and health cover. The piggery scheme provides a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh per district for 5 years for Health Cover;
- (ix) the targets under SLPP would be the same as laid down in guidelines under 5th Five-year Plan viz., 5,000 beneficiaries under Calf Rearing Scheme, 3,000 each under Poultry and Sheep Production Programme and 500 under Piggery Production Component per district for the

Sixth Plan Period (1980-85). Targets for the remaining period of the Sixth Plan can be drawn-up to achieve the overall targets mentioned above;

- (x) the procedure for provision of funds for meeting the expenditure on subsidy, marketing and health cover would be the same as for the IRDP. These releases would be made to the concerned DRDA directly and not through the State Government as at present. The State Governments should also place their share of these funds at the disposal of DRDAs. This procedure, it is felt, would lead to greater integration between the SLPP and IRDP;
- (xi) as a corollary, the agencies would submit direct periodical reports (monthly, quarterly and annual) to this Ministry regarding the progress of SLPP as for IRDP. The State Govts./UTs will also, however, continue to monitor progress of SLPP along with IRDP.

2. The State Governments are accordingly requested to issue necessary instructions to their concerned departments in the matter so that they may plan their activities right from the beginning of the next financial year (1982-83). These orders will take effect from 1.4.82.

3. A copy of this letter is also being endorsed to State Directors of Animal Husbandry and DRDAs to avoid delay.

4. The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(Atul Sinha)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India*

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to:-

- 1. Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences of all States/UTs.
- 2. District Rural Development Agencies of all States/UTs.

Copy to:-

- 1. Shri G.V. Ramakrishna, Adviser (RD), Planning Commission, New Delhi.
- 2. Dr. Harpal Singh, Joint Adviser (RD), Planning Commission, New Delhi.

3. Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, New Delhi.
4. Area Officers in the Ministry of Rural Development.
5. PS to Secretary (RD)/A.S.(RD)/All Joint Secretaries in the Ministry of Rural Development.
6. Gaurd File.

Sd/-

(Atul Sinha)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

**NUMBER OF PROJECTS/DISTRICTS COVERED UNDER SPECIAL LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION PROGRAMMES**

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Number of Projects covered				Total number of projects covered	Total number of districts covered
		Cross- bred calf rearing	Poultry produc- tion	Pig Produc- tion	Sheep Produc- tion		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	5	3	6	19	18
2.	Assam	2	2	4	—	8	4
3.	Bihar	4	6	4	1	15	9
4.	Gujarat	6	6	—	2	14	10
5.	Haryana	4	3	2	2	11	6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	—	1	3	2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	2	—	3	7	6
8.	Karnataka	6	3	3	7	19	14
9.	Kerala	2	2	1	—	5	3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15	7	1	4	27	20
11.	Maharashtra	9	4	3	6	22	14
12.	Manipur	—	1	1	—	2	1
13.	Meghalaya	1	1	2	—	4	2
14.	Nagaland	1	—	7	—	8	7
15.	Orissa	4	3	2	1	10	7
16.	Punjab (—)	7	4	4	—	15	9
17.	Rajasthan	7	2	2	10	21	16
18.	Tamil Nadu	5	4	3	3	15	7
19.	Tripura	1	—	1	—	2	1
20.	Uttar Pradesh	7	8	3	5	23	15
21.	West Bengal	7	3	1	—	11	8
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Mizoram	—	—	1	—	1	1
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	1	1	—	3	1
25.	Delhi	1	—	1	—	2	1
26.	Pondicherry	1	—	—	—	1	1
Total		99	68	50	51	268	183

S. No.	State	Districts	Programme				
			Cross-bred calves	Poultry	Piggery	Sheep	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Visakhapatnam	x			x		
	2. Chittoor	x					
	3. Hyderabad	x					
	4. Khammam	x					
	5. Nalgonda	x					
	6. Nizamabad			x			
	7. Kurnool			x			
	8. Warangal			x			
	9. East Godavari			x			
	10. Karim Nagar			x			
	11. Krishna					x	
	12. Guntur					x	
	13. Cuddapah						x
	14. Mahboobnagar						x
	15. Anantapur						x
	16. Medak						x
	17. Srikakulam						x
	18. Neallore						x
			5	5	3	6	
2. Assam	1. Kamrup	x		x		x	
	2. Nowgong	x				x	
	3. Goalpara			x		x	
	4. Mikir Hills					x	
			2	2	4		
3. Bihar	1. Patna	x		x		x	
	2. Rohtas (Shahbad)	x		x			
	3. Ranchi	x		x		x	
	4. Gaya	x					
	5. Purnea			x		x	
	6. Dhanbad			x			
	7. Monghyar			x			
	8. Singhbhum					x	
	9. Palamau						x
			4	6	4	1	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Gujarat	1. Ahmedabad		x			
	2. Baroda		x	x		
	3. Sabarkantha		x			
	4. Surat		x	x		
	5. Bulsar		x	x		
	6. Bharuch		x	x		
	7. Junagarh			x		
	8. Kheda			x		
	9. Jamnagar					x
	10. Kutch					x
			6	6	-	2
5. Haryana	1. Gurgaon		x	x		
	2. Karnal		x	x	x	
	3. Ambala		x	x	x	
	4. Kurukshetra		x			
	5. Hissar					x
	6. Sirsa					x
			4	3	2	2
6. Himachal Pradesh	1. Sirmur		x			x
	2. Simla			x		
			1	1		1
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1. Jammu		x			
	2. Baramula		x	x		
	3. Kathua			x		
	4. Udhampur					x
	5. Doda					x
	6. Srinagar					x
			2	2		3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Karnataka	1. Bangalore		x		x	
	2. Mysore		x			x
	3. Tumkur		x	x		
	4. Hassan		x			
	5. Mandya		x			
	6. Kolar		x			x
	7. Dharwar			x		x
	8. Gulbarga			x		
	9. Coorg				x	
	10. South Kanara				x	
	11. Bidar					x
	12. Bijapur					x
	13. Belgaum					x
	14. Chitradurga					x
			6	3	3	7
9. Kerala	1. Trichur		x		x	
	2. Trivandrum		x	x		
	3. Cannanore			x		
			2	2	1	
10. Madhya Pradesh	1. Sagar		x	x		
	2. Raipur		x			
	3. Durg		x	x		
	4. Bilaspur		x			
	5. Raisen		x	x		
	6. Ujjain		x	x		
	7. Sahore		x			
	8. Indore		x			
	9. Ratlam		x			
	10. Hoshangabad		x			
	11. Dewas		x			
	12. Dhar		x			
	13. Jabalpur		x	x	x	
	14. Bhopal		x			x
	15. Mandsaur		x			
	16. Saoni			x		
	17. Khandwa			x		
	18. Tikamgarh					x
	19. Chattarpur					x
	20. Rajgarh					x
			15	7	1	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. Maharashtra	1. Thana		x	x	x	
	2. Nasik		x	x	x	
	3. Bhandara		x			
	4. Parbhani		x			
	5. Aurangabad		x		x	
	6. Nanded		x			
	7. Bhid		x			x
	8. Nagpur		x			
	9. Wardha		x			
	10. Satara			x		x
	11. Sangli			x		x
	12. Poona					x
	13. Sholapur					x
	14. Ahmednagar					x
			9	4	3	6
12. Manipur	1. Whole State			x	x	
				1	1	
13. Meghalaya	1. Khasi and Janti Hills		x	x	x	
	2. Garo Hills				x	
			1	1	2	
14. Nagaland	1. Kohima		x		x	
	2. Tuensang				x	
	3. Phek				x	
	4. Wokha				x	
	5. Zumbaboto				x	
	6. Mokokchung				x	
	7. Mon				x	
			1		7	
15. Orissa	1. Cuttack		x	x		
	2. Puri		x	x		
	3. Dhenkanal		x			
	4. Koraput				x	
	5. Keonjhar				x	
	6. Sambhalpur		x	x		
	7. Bolangir					x
			4	3	2	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16. Punjab	1. Gurdaspur		x	x		
	2. Jullundhur		x	x		
	3. Ludhiana		x			
	4. Sangrur		x			
	5. Patiala		x	x	x	
	6. Amritsar		x		x	
	7. Hoshiarpur		x	x		
	8. Ferozepur				x	
	9. Roop Nagar				x	
			7	4	4	
17. Rajasthan	1. Alwar		x		x	
	2. Ajmer		x	x		
	3. Bharatpur		x		x	x
	4. Jaipur		x			
	5. Tonk		x			
	6. Sawai Madhopur		x			
	7. Bhilwara		x			x
	8. Udaipur			x		
	9. Jaisalmer					x
	10. Barmer					x
	11. Pali					x
	12. Jalore					x
	13. Bikaner					x
	14. Churu					x
	15. Jodhpur					x
	16. Nagaur					x
			7	2	2	10
18. Tamil Nadu	1. Salem		x	x		x
	2. Coimbatore		x			
	3. Madurai		x	x	x	
	4. North Arcot		x	x	x	x
	5. Chingleput South			x		
	6. Arcot		x		x	
	7. Tirunelveli					x
			5	4	3	3

(\*) Project proposals are awaited.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19. Tripura	1. Whole State	x			x	
		1			1	
20. Uttar Pradesh	1. Lucknow	x	x			
	2. Kanpur	x	x			
	3. Meerut	x	x		x	
	4. Rai Barielly	x				
	5. Muzaffarnagar	x				
	6. Pratapgarh	x			x	
	7. Mathura	x				
	8. Varanasi		x			
	9. Gorakhpur		x			x
	10. Moradabad		x			
	11. Mirzapur		x			x
	12. Allahabad		x			x
	13. Badaun				x	
	14. Jaunpur					x
	15. Hamirpur					x
		7	8	3	5	
21. West Bengal	1. Nadia	x				
	2. Darjeeling	x	x			
	3. Murshidabad	x				
	4. Hooghly	x	x			
	5. Malda	x				
	6. W. Dinajpur	x				
	7. Burdwan	x				
	8. 24 Parganas		x		x	
		7	3	1		
22. Arunachal Pradesh	Not taken up					
23. Mizoram	1. Whole Union Territory				x	
					1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24. Goa, Daman & Diu 1. Goa			x	x	x	
			1	1	1	
25. Delhi 1. Whole Union Territory			x		x	
			1		1	
26. Pondicherry 1. Whole Union Territory			x			
			1			

No.53-1/80-IRD(LS)SLPP  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi*  
*Dated the 9th June, 1982.*

To

The Secretaries Incharge of Rural Development Department/Animal Husbandry Department of all States/U.Ts.

SUBJECT:— Implementation of the Special Livestock Production Programme—schemes for cross-bred calf-rearing and piggery and sheep production for the small farmers and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc.

Sir,

I am directed to invite a reference to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation letter No. 25-18/75-LDT (PLAN) dated 31st March, 1975 and this Ministry letter No. 6-2/79-IRD(LS) dated the 15th March, 1980 containing guidelines for the implementation of the programme of cross-bred calf rearing and poultry, piggery and sheep development.

In the light of the recommendations of a Working Group set up by this Ministry to consider the various aspects of Special Livestock Production Programme (SLPP) and the decision to continue the programme as a distinct scheme as hitherto, during the remaining period of the 6th Plan (Our circular No.53-2/81-SLPP dated 24th February, 1982 refers), the following decisions have been taken, in supersession of previous instructions where applicable, for implementation during 1982-83 and the subsequent years of the 6th Plan.

(a) *Cross-bred heifer programme*

- (i) Since the calving does not generally take place before the 28th month, the food subsidy may be extended up to 32nd month;

- (ii) Since one of the constraints of the programme is the non-availability of a cow with the beneficiary arrangements may be made where very necessary to provide a cow under the IRD Programme. This should be resorted to, however, on a very restricted scale and safeguards should be provided by taking a suitable bond against the selling away of the cow by the beneficiary.
- (iii) Comprehensive insurance, covering sterility, should be made available to the beneficiaries and the agencies and the agencies should also participate as in the case of milch animals under the IRD Programme.
- (iv) The scheme should be dovetailed with the IRD programme so as to set up cattle breeding centres, feed mixing plants, etc. out of the infrastructural assistance available under the IRD Programme.

**(b) Poultry**

- (i) In the case of small and marginal farmers who have been sanctioned units of 100 layers, replacement of stock may be allowed after six months, instead of one year as hitherto. For agricultural labourers with 200 layer units, the replacement of the stock is not permissible.
- (ii) Till such time as the General Insurance Corporation is able to provide standardised insurance cover, provision of mortality fund facilities may be made.
- (iii) At present, there is a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the marketing of poultry and eggs for each district having 3000 beneficiaries for a period of five years. This is now raised to Rs. 8.00 lakhs for the period ending 31.3.1985 to be utilised on items indicated in Annexure I. The provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs for health cover per district for the five year period would continue. The assistance to the primary societies should, however, be on a tapering basis. The society should also collect nominal charges on eggs marketed by them in order to become viable over a period of 3 years.



- (vi) At present only one-day old chicks are being supplied under the scheme. As the rate of mortality is reported to be high, supply of 6-8 weeks old chicks at a price which includes cost of feeding and maintenance, is permitted for those beneficiaries, who are taking up this activity for the first time.
- (v) Supply of broilers and ducks can also be made under the scheme. The unit size and economics are being worked out in consultation with the Animal Husbandry Division of the Department of Agriculture and will be intimated to the State Government in due course. In the meantime, State Governments may work out the economics, in consultation with banks and ARDC.
- (vi) There should be adequate arrangements for training of the beneficiaries. For this the facilities under TRYSEM or IRD Programme can be made use of.

(c) *Sheep*

- (i) Insurance/mortality fund facilities may be provided as in the case of poultry.
- (ii) At present there is a provision of Rs. 3.75 lakhs per district for marketing and health cover for five years. This is raised to Rs. 6.25 lakhs for marketing and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for health cover separately, for the period up to 31.3.1985. The item on which the marketing assistance should be used is given in Annexure II. Here again assistance to the societies should be on a tapering basis and it should be ensured that over a period of 3 years these societies become viable. For this purpose they should levy some nominal charges on the wool marketed, etc.
- (ii) Taking into account the current prices of animals the ceiling of Rs. 3600/- for livestock per unit (20 ewes and one ram) is raised to Rs. 4000/-

(d) *Piggery*

- (i) Supply of feed to nursing sows and feed for piglets should be provided for a period of two months as under:

(a) Regular feed @ 2 kg per day for 60 days	120 kgs.
(b) Extra nursing ration for two months	34 kgs.
(c) Feed for 7 piglets @ 8kgs, each for two months	56 kgs.
	<hr/> 210 kgs. <hr/>

This will mean a financial implication of about Rs. 260/- per sow and Rs. 780/- for a unit of three sows.

- (ii) Specific provision may be included in the scheme for the supply of boars at the rate of one for five units of three sows each. The ceiling on the cost is fixed at Rs. 500/- per boar and feed at the rate of 2 kgs. per day per boar may be allowed.
- (iii) The ceiling of Rs. 1000/- for a unit of 3 sows is raised to Rs. 1200/-

The funds required on account of the above modifications will be met out of the overall provisions made for IRDP by the Government of India, and will be over and above the releases under that programme. The State Governments are requested to provide their share for this purpose over and above the funds provided by them as their share for IRDP. They may also, therefore, reflect their share separately, in their budgets.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(P.G. Muralidharan)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy to:-

1. The State Directors of Animal Husbandry of All States/UTs for information and necessary action.
2. District Rural Development Agencies concerned.
3. Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agri. & Coopn.
4. JS(DD), Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agri. & Coopn.)
5. IRD Division.

Sd/-

(P.G. Muralidharan)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

## ANNEXURE-I

**BROAD DETAILS OF EGG MARKETING ON COOPERATIVE LINES—ASSISTANCE TO CO-OPERATIVE EGG MARKETING SOCIETIES OF 100 BENEFICAIRIES EACH HAVING 50 LAYERS**

S.No.	Item	Value in Rupees
1.	Extension Officer 1 at Rs. 250/- p.m.	Rs. 3000/- (Tapering basis)
2.	Egg filler flats (1000 Nos.)	Rs. 1000/-
3.	Egg boxes (120 Nos.)	Rs. 1200/-
4.	Cycle rickshaw (1 No.)	Rs. 1500/-
5.	Weighing scale	Rs. 2000/-
6.	Misc. including rent for hiring rooms for egg storage, feed storage, office furniture, etc.	Rs. 4309/-
		<hr/> Rs. 13,000/- <hr/>
Total for one society		Rs. 13,000/-
Total for 30 societies		Rs. 3,90,000/- or say
		Rs. 4,00,000/-
At the district level, a provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs may be made for egg room coolers, egg grading machines, godowns, transport, provided no assistance has been availed of for these items under IRD Programme.		Rs. 2,00,000.00
In addition, Revolving Fund of Rs. 2.00 lakhs may be provided at each district level for purchase of eggs and feed.		Rs. 2,00,000.00
Grand Total		<hr/> Rs. 8,00,000.00 <hr/>
		Rs. 8.00 lakhs

## ANNEXURE-II

**BROAD DETAILS OF WOOL MARKETING ON COOPERATIVE LINES—ASSISTANCE TO COOP. WOOL MARKETING SOCIETIES OF 100 BENEFICIARIES EACH HAVING 20 EWES**

S.No.	Item	Value in Rupees	
		Recurring	Non-recurring
1.	Extension worker @ Rs. 250/- p.m.	3,000	
2.	Wool sharing & other equipments	—	2,000
3.	Rent for godown for storing wool @Rs. 50/- p.m.	600	
4.	Gunny bags	200	
Total for one society		3,800	2,000

Rs. in lakhs

For 30 societies @ 6 societies per year

Recurring      3.90  
0.72

Non-recurring      4.62  
0.60

5.22

or say

5.25 lakhs

At the district level, there will be provision of a vehicle (viz. 4 wheeler truck tempo), a driver to bring the wool from various cooperative societies to the district for disposal. The approximate expenditure on this account will be of the order of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

1.00 lakh

Grand total on Marketing      6.25 lakhs

As regards health cover for 3000 sheep for 5 years a lump sum amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is expected to be sufficient.

2.00 lakhs

No.8-1/82-SLPP  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 28th July, 1982.*

To  
The Directors of Animal Husbandry & Vety. Services, All  
States/Union Territories.

SUBJECT:— Credit facilities for rearing of cross-bred female calves  
and development of sheep and piggery.

Sir,

I am directed to enclose an extract from the "Credit Information Review—June, 1982" brought out by the Reserve Bank of India for your information and necessary action. The extract contains information about credit facilities and schemes for development of sheep and piggery. The project implementing authorities may find the information useful in securing loans for the beneficiaries under Special Livestock Production Programme.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-  
(Atul Sinha)  
*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy to the Project Officers, Distt. Rural Development Agencies  
(as per list attached).

Sd/-  
(Atul Sinha)  
*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

## ENCLOSURE

### *Credit for Rearing of Cross-bred Cows*

Persons engaged in cross-breeding of cows with exotic breeds can get credit facilities from banks with refinance assistance from the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation under the pilot projects approved by the Corporation. Credit is given for a package of inputs like concentrate feed, veterinary aid and insurance for the cross-bred female calves during the growing period at the rate of Rs. 2,250 per calf. The calf can be either retained by the breeder as a lactating cow or sold as a first calver. The loan is repayable in five years in the former case and after the sale of the calf in the latter case. The progeny of the calf can also be reared up under the scheme depending upon the merit. Initially, a unit of two calves is taken for rearing, but big breeders having even upto ten calves can also be assisted provided they have adequate resources and managerial experience.

### *Bank Finance for Sheep and Piggery Development*

Commercial and cooperative banks provide finance for sheep and piggery development. Loans are given for purchases of animals and equipments like feeding and watering utensils (and wool sheering scissors), as well as for construction of sheds. Borrowers are required to make a down payment of 5 to 15 per cent of the cost involved. This is not necessary in areas where the small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers get capital subsidy at 25 per cent and 33½ per cent, respectively. But the amount of loan is reduced to the extent of the subsidy obtained by borrowers. The interest charged is 10.25 per cent for small farmers and 12.5 per cent for others. The loans are generally repayable in half-yearly instalments over three to five years. The Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation gives refinance assistance to banks for viable schemes. The various aspects which the financing banks need to bear in mind while formulating the schemes are outlined here.

The areas selected should be compact blocks which are near to veterinary dispensaries and branches of banks. Persons who have adequate experience in sheep/pig farming should be selected.

They are to be given suitable training by State Government Officials before loans are granted to them.

### *Sheep Development*

Schemes can be drawn up for specified areas covering a large number of farmers, with suitable improved breed of sheep selected such as the exotic and cross-bred Merino, Corridale and Rambouillet. An entrepreneur should have a unit of 20-30 healthy ewes aged 1 to 1½ year and one ram. An adult sheep requires every day about five kg. green fodder or one kg. dry fodder. Besides, 1/4 kg. of concentrate feed is required every day by the exotic and cross-bred adult male sheep for four to six weeks before the breeding season starts, and by the female sheep for four weeks before and four weeks after lambing. Green pods of trees like babul, khojri and neem are used as concentrate feed. Wheat bran, rice bran, guarseed and oilcakes are also mixed to prepare concentrate feed.

The sheep are shorn twice during January-March and October-November in the northern hilly region and once after monsoon and again after winter in other parts. The exotic breeds yield on an average 4 to 5 kg. of fine quality wool used for cloth making, while the cross-breeds yield 2-2.5 kg. of medium quality wool used for blankets, sweaters, etc. The indigenous breeds yield 1-2 kg. of coarse quality wool (used for carpet making) in the northern hilly/north western/central regions and 0.6-1 kg. in the peninsular/eastern regions.

For optimum breeding efficiency, there must be one sturdy ram for every 40 breeding ewes. Before the breeding season begins, the animals should be dewormed once and given adequate grazing and supplementary concentrate so that the breeding ewes show good symptoms of heat and conceive satisfactorily. A breeding ram can be used up to three to four years of age. The animals start breeding usually when they are 1 to 1½ years old. Male lambs are sold for meat at 9-10 months age when they weigh about 15-20 kgs., while female lambs are added to the main herd. Usually 20 to 25 per cent of non-breeding or unhealthy adult ewes are culled and sold for meat every year. Sheep folding or penning in agricultural fields after the harvest of crops provides sheep

manure as fertiliser. Usually the sheep owners get income from land owners in the form of grains.

Hand-scrubbing the sheep, washing them with water and drying before clipping yield clean and better grades of wool which fetch higher prices. Regular pre-monsoon vaccination for sheep-pox and enterotomia should be undertaken annually. Periodical deworming at intervals of three to four months eliminates internal parasites like tapeworms and roundworms. Sheep should be sprayed with recommended insecticides to avoid infection from external parasites like lico and tick. Risk against death of sheep can be covered by insurance companies. The annual premium is above 4-4.5 per cent of the cost of animals. Alternatively, a mortality or risk fund may be created by the financing bank from contributions made by borrowers out of income from sales of wool and animals. Facilities for marketing of wool and animals for meat are now being provided through formation of sheep breeders cooperative societies and sheep and wool development corporations or through animal husbandry and or sheep development departments in some states.

### *Piggery Development*

Two types of schemes can be drawn up—breeding scheme in which a farmer maintains breeding male and female pigs, produces piglets and sells them when they are two months old to other farmers; and fattening scheme in which a farmer buys two-month old pigs (weaners) from pig-breeders, rears them up to 9-10 months and then sells them for pork. Government farms have now been equipped with better exotic breeds with improved productive efficiency. The cross-bred pigs produced by crossing the exotic male pig with desi female pig have given excellent results. In the breeding scheme, the common unit size is three to five female pigs (sows). Breeding service from male pigs belonging to other farmers should be available. Otherwise one male pig (boar) per farmer may be given as bank loan. It is desirable to purchase healthy animals aged 9-12 months (breeding age). In the fattening scheme, the unit may consist of three to ten pigs per farmer, depending on his resources to feed pigs. Sheds made of local and cheap materials with mud, brick or hard murrum



flooring and grass-attached or desi tile roof can be constructed. The floor area required is about 25 square feet per bar, 20 square feet per adult sow and 10 square feet for wanner-fattener pig. The cost of a shed depends on the area, the type of building material used and the availability of farmer's family labour for construction.

Free foraging and scavenging in agricultural fields after the harvest of crops apart, the pigs require home feeding. The cheap home-grown or hill-grown feeds commonly available in the north eastern regions are tapioca, rice bran, distillary waster, potato, sweet potato, wild banana fruit and green vegetables. In the plain areas, feeds like rice bran, wheat bran, oilcakes, molasses, garbage, vegetable market waste, kitchen waste from hotels and slaughter house waste can be used after proper cleaning and processing (biling etc.). Where such feeds are not available, concentrate feed prepared at home or purchased from market or government farm will have to be given. Daily food requirement is 2 kgs. per bear and 1 to 1.5 kg. per sow. In the case of growing pigs reared for fattening, about four kg. of feed is required to obtain one kg. gain in body weight. After the piglets are born, the sow requires an additional feed of 500 grammes per day for two months. Vaccination at proper time and deworming at intervals of three to four months to eliminate parasites like tapeworms and roundworms are important. The pig sheds should be sprayed with 0.5 per cent malathion in water to avoid infestation with mosquitoes, flies, etc.

The sows start breeding at the age of 9 to 12 months. An exotic breed sow gives birth to 8-11 piglets, as against 5-6 piglets in the case of a desi breed. Two months old pigs can be sold for Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 each (subject to variations depending upon market conditions) to other farmers for undertaking fattening programme. If the mother sow and the piglets are properly managed, mortality of piglets in the first two months will be only 10-15 per cent. Adult pig mortality is five per cent. The interval between two piglet crops is nine months. Two months old pigs (with body weight around 10 kgs.) are reared till they are nine to ten months old. At this age, the exotic pigs weigh 70 to 80 kgs., while the desi pigs weigh only 35 to 40 kgs. Mortality during

the fattening period is 10-15 per cent. The fattened pigs are usually sold to other farmer-butchers or government agencies (bacon factories) at Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 7 per kg. (subject to variations depending upon market conditions). The farmer himself can sell pork in the retail market.

It is necessary to ascertain whether proper slaughtering facilities are available and whether there is adequate demand for pork in the area. In some states, government agencies have started bacon factories with attached exotic pig breeding farms and extension services. It would be desirable to select borrowers within the operational areas of such agencies, wherever possible. Since insurance is not available from insurance companies and mortality fund scheme is not implemented, due consideration is given for mortality in growers and adults while calculating the net surplus.

No.8-1/82-SLPP  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
*Krishi Bhavan, New-Delhi,*  
*Dated the 28th July, 1982.*

To

Secretaries incharge of Rural Development/Animal  
Husbandry,  
All States/Union Territories.

**SUBJECT:—** Special Livestock Production Programme—supply of  
cross-bred heifers for.

Sir,

One of the major constraints in the implementation of the cross-bred heifer calf-rearing component of the Special Livestock Production Programme (SLPP) has been the shortage of good quality animals. While efforts of the State Govts. to set up special farms for producing such animals for ultimate supply to beneficiaries of SLPP have met with limited success due to resource constraints and administrative problems, the number of private breeders and voluntary agencies in this field has been small mainly owing to financial constraints.

2. In this connection it has come to our notice that persons engaged in cross-breeding of cows with exotic breeds can get credit facilities from banks with refinance assistance from the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (since merged into National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development) under the pilot projects approved by the corporation. A copy of the salient features of the scheme extracted from the June, 1982 issue of Credit Information Review of the Reserve Bank of India is enclosed for information.

3. It is hoped that the State Govts. would take the initiative in identifying suitable individual breeders and voluntary agencies and help them to obtain institutional finance so that taken the

benefit of the scheme, a larger number of animals can be made available for SLPP. Any difficulties faced in this regard may kindly be brought to our notice for appropriate action.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(Atul Sinha)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy to:-

1. Project Directors, all District Rural Development Agencies.
2. Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Ministry of Agriculture, Deptt. of Agriculture and Cooperation, New Delhi.
3. Managing Director, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Shriniketan, Dr. Anne Besant Road, Worli, Bombay.

Sd/-

(Atul Sinha)

*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

## ENCLOSURE

### *Credit for Rearing of Cross-bred Cows*

Persons engaged in cross-breeding of cows with exotic breeds can get credit facilities from banks with refinance assistance from the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation under the pilot projects approved by the Corporation. Credit is given for a package of inputs like concentrate feed, veterinary aid and insurance for the cross-bred female calves during the growing period at the rate of Rs. 2,250 per calf. The calf can be either retained by the breeder as a lactating cow or sold as a first calver. The loan is repayable in five years in the former case and after the sale of the calf in the latter case. The progeny of the calf can also be reared up under the scheme depending upon the merit. Initially, a unit of two calves is taken for rearing, but big breeders having even up to ten calves can also be assisted provided they have adequate resources and managerial experience.

# **PART III**

**INDUSTRIES, SERVICES AND BUSINESS (ISB)  
&  
TRAINING OF RURAL YOUTH FOR  
SELF-EMPLOYMENT  
(TRYSEM)**



No. M. 11012/56/78-Trg.-III  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.*  
*Dated, February 9, 1979.*

To  
The State Secretaries in charge of  
IRD Programme.

SUBJECT:— Training of the beneficiaries under Integrated Rural  
Development Programme—Clarification thereon.

Sir,

In continuation of Additional Secretary, Shri K.P.A. Menon's letter of even number dated 20-1-1979 on the subject mentioned above, I am to clarify that training programmes of beneficiaries can cover not only the identified beneficiaries but also their family members. This clarification may kindly be brought to the notice of all concerned.

Yours faithfully  
Sd/-  
(B.V. Ram Rao,  
Director (IRD))



No. M.110/12/1/79-IRD-III  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi—110 001.*

*Dated the 20th February, 1979.*

To

The Chief Secretaries/Agricultural Production  
Commissioners/Development Commissioners/  
Secretaries in charge of Integrated Rural Development  
Programme  
All States/Union Territories.

SUBJECT:— Promotion and development of Rural Industries and  
Rural Artisans Programme under Integrated Rural  
Development Programme in 2,000 blocks under DP-  
AP/SFDA/CADP and in blocks under the Area  
Planning Scheme for Full Employment.

Sir,

With reference to the subject mentioned above, I am directed  
to convey the following for information and necessary action:

- (i) The Govt. of India has approved the inclusion of Rural Industries Programme (RIP) and Rural Artisans Programme (RAP) for implementation in 2,000 IRDP blocks under SFDA/DPAP/CADP as well as in blocks under the scheme of Area Planning for Full Employment.
- (ii) The promotion and development of Cottage, Small Scale and tiny industries and small industries and services in the rural areas would be the main responsibility of the District Industries Centres (DICs). However, till the requisite organisational structure of the DICs is built up and firmly established, organisations like Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), All India Handicrafts Board (AIHB), Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), etc. would continue to pursue the

promotional and development work in these sectors through their own programmes and provide funds accordingly. The DICs would, however, have the responsibility for coordination of all their activities. Funds under the IRD Programme are available for being utilised for the Industries/enterprises Programme.

- (iii) As a first step in the promotion of rural Industries/enterprises/Services Programme, the DICs are required to make an assessment of the potentialities of rural industries by making use of available data in respect of (i) Food products including food processing, (ii) Tobacco and beverages, (iii) Cotton Textiles, (iv) Textile products including ready-made garments, (v) Leather and Leather products, (vi) Ceramics, (vii) Wood products, (viii) Sericulture, (ix) Handicrafts, (x) Potteries, (xi) Carpentry, and (xii) Black Smithy, maintenance of agricultural implements, machinery, tractor, pumpset, diesel engine, electric fittings and connections. The list of industries/enterprises given here is illustrative and not to be treated as exhaustive. The objective here is to identify and specify the industries/enterprises fit for promotion and development in each block. Once rural industries/enterprises programmes suitable for each block are identified by the DICs, assistance can be extended to identified participants to enable them to set up the units chosen by them. In districts where the DICs are not yet set up, identification of suitable industries/artisan's programmes for investment should be done by the District Industries Officers, etc. In doing this, the District Industries Officer should be free to take assistance from any of the All India Organisations like K&VICs, Khadi & Village Industries Boards, etc.
- (iv) It may be noted that item 26 of Chapter III of Vol. I of the Guidelines on IRD already provides for the full cost of training to identified participants or their adult children. It is considered very necessary that full advantage should be taken of this provision for training under the IRDP and training may be imparted in ITIs, Polytechnics,

training schools run by the K&VIC, All India Handicrafts Board, or any other similar organisation of the Govt. of India, or any other institution/organisation recognised by the concerned State Govt. as capable of conferring the necessary skills on the participant. The period of training may range from 3 to 6 months depending on the nature of the industry/activity chosen. On completion of the training, the trainee may be given assistance up to a maximum of Rs. 5000/- by way of loan from a Bank and this may be subsidised to the tune of  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ , subject to a maximum of Rs. 1500/-.

- (v) For the industries/artisans activities identified and specified in (iii) above, 100 families should be selected in each IRDP block every year. Each of these families will, as already stated, be given financial assistance on the IRD pattern of  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  of the cost of the unit to a maximum of Rs. 1500/- for the development of selected industry. The beneficiary families under rural industries programme could use the financial assistance for the following purposes, namely, (i) margin money, (ii) purchase of tools and equipment, (iii) share capital to secure further assistance from any other sources, and (iv) promotion of common services and organisation if the individual beneficiaries form a group or a cooperative within the sum totals of the individual shares.

#### *Activities in the marketing/service sector*

- (vi) Within the overall number of 100 families per block per year the financial assistance for the selected beneficiaries may also be made available for activities on the service/marketing sectors. Some of the activities that could be financed under them are (i) Repairs and maintenance workshops, (ii) Tailoring shop, (iii) shoe-repairs unit, (iv) Spice and grinding unit, (v) Rickshaw-pulling, etc. This list of activities is not meant to be exhaustive, and depending on local conditions, States may consider enlarging the list. Technical clearance for the implementation of rural industries/enterprises can be obtained

from the DIC wherever it has already been set up. In case a DIC is not functioning in the district, the SFDA and DPAP/IRD agencies, etc. can obtain clearance from competent authority at the district or State Level i.e., DIO/SISI/State Directorates of Industries. After the proposal has been cleared by the SLCC at the State Level as part of the relevant block plans, individual cases can be sanctioned by the concerned Agency such as the SFDA, DPAP/IRD Agency. The DIC should be fully associated with the implementation of the programme and for this purpose their representative may be taken on the governing body of the SFDA/CADP.

- (vii) For effective administration and monitoring of the rural industries/artisans programme, blocks must have a separate functionary. About 2000 block level Extension Officers who are already in positions in different States/ Union Territories should be assigned specific responsibility for administering and monitoring the programme.
- (viii) In States/Union Territories where Block Level Extension Officers are not available or not available to the required extent, they are advised to appoint BLEOs for the implementation of RIP. Meanwhile the services of the functionaries of organisations like K&VIC, All India Handicrafts Board, Offices of the Development Commissioners (Handlooms), etc. could be utilised. If necessary training may be given to them so as to fulfil the comprehensive role now assigned to the BLEOs.

It is requested that the State Governments/Union Territories may issue suitable instructions to the Project authorities for formulating suitable schemes in respect of RAP and RIP and to take up for implementation after their approval in SLCCs.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(B.V. Ram Rao)  
Director (IRD)

D.O.No. MS/79/747

RAJYA MANTRI

*Krishi Aur Sinchai Mantralaya*

*New Delhi-110001*

*Dated May 23, 1979.*

Respected Chaudhary Saheb,

I have just now been told that the meeting scheduled at 12 noon on 24th May, 1979 has been postponed. I will be out of Delhi from 25th to 29th May. Therefore, I request you to kindly fix the proposed meeting either on 30th or 31st May, 1979. From 1st June, I shall again be out. Therefore, I shall be grateful if you kindly fix the meeting on any of the above two days.

Notes regarding our proposals have been sent through the official channel; but in this letter, I would like to enumerate them briefly.

### *Rural Godowns*

The scheme envisages construction of godowns by Panchayats or other voluntary organisations in the interior of districts where no warehousing facilities are, at present, available. At these godowns, the farmers will have the facility of either selling outright their produce to the government at the support price, or storing the same for future sales. Against warehouse receipts, the farmers would be entitled to get advances from banks to meet their immediate needs. It is hoped that these rural godowns will save farmers from undue harassment as at present when they try to sell their produce individually at the purchase centres. As the produce of the neighbouring villages could be collected at these godowns and offered to purchasers collectively, the farmers will be in a better bargaining position.

The scheme envisages providing of 50% subsidy on the total cost as is already being given for construction of cooperative godowns. I may mention here that cooperative godowns are being mostly used for storage of fertilizers and seeds, and not for

marketing of agricultural produce. Moreover, even if all the proposed cooperative godowns are completed, and used only for marketing of foodgrains, they will cater to only 25% of the godown needs of the rural people.

The announcement of the scheme in your budget speech has already evoked great expectations, and therefore, it should be launched as soon as possible.

#### *Extension of Subsidy for Minor Irrigation*

The proposal is to extend the subsidy available to small and marginal farmers to those landholders also whose holdings are between 2 to 4 hectares, though at a reduced rate. Certain apprehensions have been raised that the interest of small and marginal farmers will be overlooked if subsidy is extended to comparatively larger farmers. The fact is that funds provided for giving subsidy to small farmers have not been fully utilized. The reason is that in the absence of consolidation of holdings in most parts of the country, even a two-hectare farmer will, most probably be having his land distributed in 4-5 places, and naturally he would not think of having a tube-well only for a fraction of a hectare on one of his plots. If we really intend to give a boost to minor irrigation—which has become absolutely necessary in the light of the slipping back of the programme of extending irrigation through major and medium irrigation works—there is no other way except to encourage more and more farmers to have their own minor irrigation works. To the extent the Government enables the farmers to have their own means of irrigation, the Government is spared of huge capital investments which now average between rupees six to eight thousand per hectare and recurring losses to State Governments. It is in the interest of the Government itself to give a small subsidy by way of encouragement and save itself from heavy investments and continuing losses. At present, the marginal farmer gets a subsidy of 1/3rd, and small farmer 1/4th of the cost of installation. Our recommendation for subsidy to farmers with holdings between two and four hectares is 1/5th of the cost.

#### *Training of Rural Youth*

For generation of employment in villages, it is absolutely necessary that we should train a large number of rural boys and

girls in the new techniques of small scale production. I know from personal experience, that rural youth are very keen to learn the new skills. But due to lack of training facilities and their own poverty, they are unable to acquire the skills which alone can help them to find gainful employment. As we are trying to explore new territory in training the rural youth, it is difficult to give very precise details of the scheme. The allocation of Rs. 10 crores that the Department of Rural Development has asked for, will mostly be utilised towards creating more training facilities and providing stipends to trainees.

### *Power Tillers*

The original idea was to import power tillers because the sale price of our own power tillers is atleast 50% more than the landed cost of imported ones. However, if free import of power tillers is allowed Indian power tiller manufacturers will have to close down, because in quality of the machine, as well as in price, they cannot stand in competition with the foreign manufacturers. Shri George Fernandes, Minister for Industries, is of the view that our own manufacturers should be subsidised at the rate of Rs. 500 per HP through the Ministry of Industry, so as to bring down the price of the tillers. I understand that he has already sent his proposal to you for acceptance. So long as Indian farmers are enabled to get power tillers at reasonable rates, I will not insist upon their import. But if for any reason you cannot accept the idea of giving subsidy to manufacturers of power tillers through the Ministry of Industries, then I will request you to approve the import of power tillers as well as mini-tractors up to 14 HP. In Europe and America, agronomists are of the view that power at the rate of one HP per hectare should be provided on the farms. But in those countries only one crop in a year is produced because of extreme cold in the winter. In our country, two to three crops can be grown on the same field in a year. Therefore, our power requirement on the farm is atleast 2 HP per hectare. The present ceiling of landholdings is slightly more than 7 hectares. Therefore, machines of up to 14 HP should be made available to our farmers.

I have no doubt that if you ask one hundred farmers who may be visiting you, you will find that all of them are eager to own a

small tractor. The reason is that if the work put in by family members in feeding and maintaining the bullocks on the farm is taken into consideration the cost of cultivation through bullocks is much more expensive than tractor ploughing.

I may also add that the landed cost of imported mini-tractors up to 14 HP will be about Rs. 23,000/- whereas 8 to 10 HP power-tiller costs the same in our country.

### *Food for Work Programme*

I have tentatively allocated between different States 1.5 million tonnes of foodgrains for the Food for Work Programme for the year 1979-80. But the scheme has become so popular, that pressure is building up for marking higher allocations. Chief Minister, Haryana, Shri Devilal Ji, was so insistent for increase of allocation for his State that I had to assure him that with the permission of the Finance Minister, allocation for that state would be increased in the later half of the financial year. Similar increments will have to be made in case of other states. Personally, I think if there is one programme which has raised the Janata Party in the estimation of the rural people, it is the Food for Work Programme. I am also satisfied that, by and large, the foodgrains placed at the disposal of the state governments have been properly utilised.

I would like to know whether you would agree to increasing the total allocations for this programme from 1.5 million tonnes to 2.5 million tonnes? The Planning Commission in one of its notes had already agreed to the allocation of up to 2-million tonnes.

### *Farm Credit*

I understand that Ministry of Finance convenes meetings at regional levels from time to time. It would be helpful in sorting out our difficulties in regard to credit needs for rural development, if a nominee of Rural Development Department is also invited to participate in the regional meetings. A note on the subject is attached at Appendix 'A'.

I will also request you kindly to overcome the resistance of the Reserve Bank of India against the proposal to advance loans to farmers in cash, instead of the system of payment through cheques in favour of dealers, which has become a source of widespread



corruption throughout the countryside. Even if a small number of farmers misutilise their loans, it would be a lesser evil as compared to the corrupting influence of the present system.

Lastly, I would like to convey to you my fear that in the search of measures to contain the imbalances in Indian economy, it may again not be the farmers who are made to suffer. In this connection, I am attaching with this letter two graphs which are self-explanatory. It is a time that we should insist on acceptance of a "National Wages; Income and Price Policy" which does justice to all classes of people. At present in the economic field in India, the law of the jungle prevails, in which those groups which are in a position to pressurise the government are getting benefits beyond their usefulness to the society as well as beyond the capacity of the nation to pay.

I am sorry for writing you this lengthy letter, but I know of no other person who would be more receptive to my ideas.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(Bhanu Pratap Singh)

Chaudhary Charan Singh,  
Dy. Prime Minister (Finance)  
New Delhi.

## APPENDIX

The Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister is reported to have convened a meeting of the Chief Executives of the nationalised banks on 28th May, 1979 to review the coordination of the flow of institutional credit to the priority sectors like agriculture, small and marginal farmers, village and cottage industries and also to review employment promotion programmes and progress towards simplification of bank procedures for lending to agriculture and allied sectors. The Ministry of Finance also convenes meetings at regional levels including the Governor, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India and Chief Ministers of States concerned, from time to time. In the current Plan period, the emphasis is on agricultural and rural development. The Cabinet has decided that this Ministry in the Department of Rural Development will be the nodal one for all schemes relating to rural development even though they may be implemented by different Ministries or Departments. Institutional credit support is the major component in the new strategy. Whenever the Ministry has convened meetings to discuss special programmes of agricultural development or rural development problems relating to institutional credit has been raised, quite prominently.

After the nationalisation of commercial banks, their role in agricultural and rural credit has been quite significant. In the current Plan period, Rs. 1,400 crores of short-term credit (level by 1983) and Rs. 2,600 crores of term credit is (cumulative for 1978-83) expected to be made available through commercial banks. The Agricultural Credit Board of the Reserve Bank of India, unfortunately, does not review the progress of institutional credit in its entirety and through commercial banks, in particular. The main forum for such reviews are the meetings convened by the Ministry of Finance.

If this Ministry is associated with these meetings, it will be possible for us to put across the problems that have been raised in different forums of review by the Ministry and our own assessment effectively. Similarly, it will be possible for us to take note of the problems that commercial banks may have in extending agricultural & rural credit and try to resolve them through the State Governments and the schemes that we are operating.

This Ministry has also been assigned the subject of agricultural credit including cooperative credit. Its responsibility is not confined only to cooperative credit in the sphere of agricultural credit but other institutional credit agencies also. We have been associating the Banking Division of the Ministry of Finance in all our meetings and requesting them to send their representatives, at the various State, regional and national level reviews impinging on institutional credit. Though this Department had been represented in some of the Working Groups constituted by the Ministry of Finance, we have not been associated with the review meetings with the commercial banks. If Minister

(F&RD) and the senior officials of this Department dealing with institutional credit could participate in such review meetings, there could be much better coordination in dealing with institutional credit for agricultural and rural development in its entirety and in resolving the practical problems that are faced in the field by the agriculturists on one side and the programme administrators and the bankers on the other, of the process of correspondence between this Department and the Banking Wing of Ministry of Finance and the Reserve Bank of India.

**Bhanu Pratap Singh**  
**Minister (F&RD)**

**D.O.No. 934/MS/79**  
**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION**  
**(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)**

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated 31st May, 1979.*

**Respected Chaudhary Saheb,**

You will be glad to know that the Expert Group constituted by you has examined both the schemes i.e. (1) Rural Godowns and (2) Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment in fuller detail. The reports submitted by the Group are sent herewith.

The Expert Group has found both these schemes full of merit. The average size of the rural godowns recommended is of 500 to 1,000 tonnes capacity though setting up of smaller godowns is not ruled out. The agencies' names for the implementation of the scheme are (a) cooperatives, (b) marketing committees, and (c) State Warehousing Corporations. According to the pattern recommended for financing the scheme, the Central Government would subsidise the construction cost to the extent of  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  and the State Governments,  $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ . The State Government would have the option to subsidize the amount of interest payable on the loan taken for the construction of the godown in lieu of the amount of subsidy payable by them. In any case, the liability of the agency constructing the godown will be limited to 50% of the total cost. My personal view is that a simple system of 50% subsidy will be more appropriate. A cumbersome system providing for subsidy on interest will be too complex.

For proper implementation of the scheme, constitution of Advisory Committee/Coordination Committee, both at the Centre and in the States has been recommended. They should review the progress of the scheme over six months.

The training scheme for rural youth envisages coverage of one lakh of rural youth every year in the areas not covered by IRD programme. All the existing training infrastructure in Government, semi-Government and voluntary organisations will be utilised for this purpose. Even master craftsmen and artisans of standing and repute would be deployed as trainers. A rural youth under training will be paid Rs. 100/- as stipend per month. The training institutes as well as individual trainers will be paid Rs. 50 as fee per trainee per month. To ensure that training is imparted effectively, infrastructural support will also be provided to the training institutions. A total outlay of Rs. 10 crores is proposed for this scheme during the current year.

I hope these schemes will meet with your approval.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely

Sd/-

(Bhanu Pratap Singh)

Chaudhary Charan Singh,  
*Deputy Prime Minister (Finance)*  
New Delhi.

No. M-11018/25/79-PR&T  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 19th July, 1979.*

**RESOLUTION**

The National Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment provides for setting up of a Central Project Steering Committee to consider various matters like strengthening of infrastructure of training institutions, establishment of new training institutions, modifications in the norms prescribed for grant of stipends and in the pattern of training institutions, etc. The Government of India have accordingly constituted the Central Project Steering Committee as under:

1. Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development—Chairman.
2. Secretary (Expenditure), Ministry of Finance.
3. Secretary (Planning Commission).
4. Joint Secretary (RE), Department of Rural Development—Convenor.

The Committee's main functions will be:

(a) to consider and approve proposals for the strengthening of training infrastructure received from Central Government Departments, Agricultural and other Universities, autonomous bodies and corporations under the Central Government, State Governments and voluntary agencies;

(b) to consider and approve proposals for the establishment of new training institutions;

(c) to consider and approve modifications in the norms prescribed for assistance in respect of stipends, training expenses, subsidies, etc.

(d) to provide policy guidance in the formulation, modification, etc. of the Scheme;

(e) to provide linkages with various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India concerned with the Scheme so as to extend facilities available with to the trainee personnel;

(f) to monitor the performance of the Scheme and keep it under constant review; and

(g) to carry out such other functions as may be assigned to the committee by the Government from time to time.

The Committee will meet as and when necessary.

Sd/-

(M.K. Kaw)

*Joint Commissioner (T)*

All concerned.

B&A Section/Fin. VII Sections

No. M-11018/(20)/79-PR&T  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION  
(DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated the 20th July, 1979.*

To

All Chief Secretaries to State Governments  
and Union Territories.

SUBJECT:— National Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for  
Self-Employment.

Sir,

One of the major objectives of the mid-term Plan 1979-83 is to work towards achieving full employment in the country. With this object in view, a programme of Integrated Rural Development was initiated last year. Allocations for this programme have been stepped up in the current year and about 2,600 blocks are being covered this year. Besides this, certain special programmes such as SFDA, DPAP and CAD are also in operation in about 1,000 blocks in the country. The emphasis in the IRD and in the special programmes is on developing human resources in the targeted group of small farmers, marginal farmers, landless labourers, rural artisans and other rural poor and equip them to find self-employment in agricultural and allied activities. This necessarily involves concerted efforts by way of training programmes and equipping the targeted group with the necessary knowledge, skills and technology. There are several on-going training programmes designed for achieving specific purposes but the problem has not been tackled in its totality. Hence, the need for a comprehensive training programme for the rural youth embracing the various facets of economic activity in the rural areas, particularly, in the agricultural and allied sector has been felt. With this end in view, the Govern-



ment of India have approved a comprehensive training programme known as the 'National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment' (TRYSEM) to cover both IRD and non-IRD areas. Its main objective is to train at least 2 lakh rural youth every year in agricultural and allied activities for self-employment. Each block in the country will thus cover a minimum of 40 persons under this training scheme on an average.

2. The main thrust of the scheme will be on equipping rural youth with necessary skills and technology to enable them to seek self-employment. For this purpose, the capacity available in existing training institutions in the country would be fully utilised and wherever necessary, the capacities will be suitably augmented. The training courses will have a practical bias based on the concept of learning by doing and would be fully integrated with various on-going schemes of rural development. After completion of training, the trainees will be given appropriate support from Government for setting up their own enterprise.

3. Training under the TRYSEM will be provided in selected trades or areas of activity which can lead to self-employment in agricultural and allied sectors, small industries and service sector. At the national level, several exercises have been initiated for identification of such potential activities. The reports of various Expert Groups constituted in the Ministry of Agriculture in this regard will be circulated to the States separately. Earlier, the Director General of Employment and Training had circulated a list of eight multiple skill trades alongwith model syllabi therefor, for being introduced in Industrial Training Institutes. These are, however, only by way of guidelines and detailed exercises as to the actual training needs of each district based on the local resources and potential for development in different fields of activity have to be conducted at the State and district levels. The economic viability of the enterprise recommended will have to be carefully assessed.

4. The training would be imparted by the existing training institutions, such as, Gram Sevak Training Centres, Gram Sevika Training Centres, Farmers Training Centres, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Agricultural and other Universities, ITIs and other existing State and Central organisations. Suitable voluntary organisations

can also be included. It will be the responsibility of the State Government to identify the existing training institutions within the State through which the training has to be arranged. The training courses, curricula and syllabi will have to be designed in consultation with the institutions concerned. Their content will be based on the specific needs of the District and the jobs to be done. The primary method of training should be imparting work experience. Trainees should have scope for adequate practical work so that they develop the required degree of self-confidence to embark upon a career of self-employment. The training institutions should, therefore, have adequate facilities in the shape of farms, fish ponds, workshops, etc.

5. The identification of trainees should be done as a part of the block-level planning effort for the betterment of the lot of the vulnerable groups. Selection should, therefore, be restricted to the target groups of small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, artisans and craftsmen, and people below the poverty line. Initially only one trainee may be selected from each family. Preference should be given to members of scheduled caste and tribes and women while making selections. Otherwise, the selection criteria should be flexible and non-minimum educational qualifications need to be insisted upon.

6. The training institutions and the organisations responsible for credit, marketing and other services will be involved in the programme from the very beginning of the training programme. Projects of self-employment will be prepared in advance and all the inputs required including permissible subsidies and loans from institution will be clearly spelt out, and arranged expeditiously. Close contact will be maintained by the training institutions/trainers with the trainees even after they have completed their training in order to assess their performance or ascertain their problems, if any. Necessary information support would also be provided to the trainers in order to keep them abreast of technological developments, other facts about raw materials, marketing, etc. A monitoring system should be evolved so as to follow up the progress of each trainee.

7. *Financial arrangements.* The Scheme is in the Central Plan Sector and will be operated by the Department of Rural

Development. For the areas covered by the IRD programme, item 26 of Chapter III of Vol. I of IRD Guidelines already provides that full cost of training to identified participants and their adult children can be met out of IRD funds. The Government of India, have under the present scheme, sanctioned a stipend up to Rs. 100/- per trainee per month for the period of training. Besides, training expenses not exceeding Rs. 50/- per month per trainee could be incurred which would be made available to the training institution concerned for meeting the expenditure on honoraria, training course materials and other incidental expenses. The trainees are also eligible for financial assistance under the IRD pattern. The details of such assistance and the conditions of eligibility will be spelt out separately. It has also been decided to extend the operation of the scheme to non-IRD areas also with the same pattern of assistance for the trainees and the training institutions. The Government of India would also provide financial assistance for meeting non-recurring expenditure by training institutions selected for training purposes under the present scheme if additional facilities are called for in the shape of infrastructure.

8. The training institutions run by voluntary agencies with proven capability can be made use of for the training programme. State Governments have to identify and approve such voluntary agencies and devise suitable procedures for operating the scheme in respect of them. Financial assistance according to the pattern mentioned in para 7 above will be applicable in the case of such institutions also.

9. The expenditure on training and subsidy components of the scheme will be shared equally by the Central and State Governments, both in the IRD and non-IRD areas. The State level Sanctioning Committee for IRDP can also approve the training programmes, period of training, the institutions selected for training and also the curricular syllabi for each course.

10. With regard to strengthening of the essential infrastructure of training institutions run by the Central Government and by the organisations under the Central Government as well as Agricultural Universities 100% grant-in-aid will be sanctioned by the Centre. For other institutions the expenditure will be shared

by the Centre and the States on 50:50 basis. Applications for grant will be forwarded in the case of State Government institutions and voluntary agencies in the form of a self-contained project report by the State Government concerned, after the proposals are scrutinised by the State-level Sanctioning Committee for IRD. For the Central institutions, the proposals will be initiated by the respective controlling authorities. Applications will be made in the prescribed proforma (Annexe-I), to the Department of Rural Development, Government of India alongwith a brief narrative report. These will be approved by Central Project Steering Committee which is being constituted.

11. At the Central level, the Project Steering Committee set up in the Department of Rural Development, will monitor the performance of the scheme and keep it under constant review. It will provide linkages with the various Ministries and the Departments of the Government of India concerned with the scheme and arrange with these Ministries and Departments extending of facilities available under their schemes to the trained personnel. It will sanction proposals for strengthening the infrastructure of the training institutions chosen to participate in this programme. It will also provide necessary guidelines and advice to the State Governments in all matters connected with the training programme from time to time.

12. The most important part of the training programme is the identification of the various fields and sectors of activity where there is considerable scope for gainful self-employment. This is best done at the district/block level, since any identification of the course of training would have to be related to the local needs and potentialities. State Governments may develop a suitable mechanism of (a) identification of opportunities for gainful self-employment in different blocks and (b) linking up the training programme with post training services including credit and marketing.

13. The implementation of the scheme will require a clear-cut delegation of powers to district and block levels. It is suggested that all matters of detailed operations like conducting of baseline surveys, identification and sponsoring of trainees, sanctioning of stipends, payment of training costs and subsidies, etc. should be handled by the BDOs. They should also remain in active contact

with the trained persons and coordinate the efforts in helping them to settle down in the selected trade or activity.

14. *Monitoring and evaluation.* In order to make the scheme a success, concurrent monitoring and evaluation has to be built in as a part of TRYSEM. While the State Governments may devise their own methods for such monitoring and evaluation, a brief proforma for eliciting information on a six-monthly basis has been devised (Annexe-II). State Governments and other concerned agencies are requested to send information in this proforma on a regular basis to the Department of Rural Development.

15. 10 spare copies of this letter, are enclosed which may kindly be passed on to the concerned Secretaries in the State Government. We shall be looking forward to an early implementation of this programme. It is suggested that the programme may be initiated from August 15, 1979, wherever possible.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(M.S. Swaminathan)

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

1. All Senior Officers in the Departments of Agricultural Research and Education, Rural Development, Agriculture, Food and Irrigation.
2. All convenors of the Working Groups constituted to draft schemes under the TRYSEM.

It is requested that the reports of the Groups should be circulated to all concerned for their guidance. As far as possible the Central and Regional Training Institutions may be earmarked for conducting courses for training of trainers; if there is spare capacity, it can be used for direct training of rural youth also. Action for starting of training programmes in their respective sectors should be initiated at once, in close collaboration with the State Governments. Action taken in this regard may kindly be intimated to the undersigned.

Sd/-

(M.S. Swaminathan)

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## ANNEXE-I

### PROFORMA OF APPLICATION FOR INFRASTRUCTURAL ASSISTANCE

#### PART-I : INTRODUCTORY

- 1.1 Name and address of sponsoring Government, Ministry and Department/ autonomous body or corporation under the Central Govt./voluntary agency.
- 1.2 Name and address and telephone number of nodal officer in the sponsoring organisation.

#### PART-II : THE TRAINING INSTITUTION

- 2.1 Name and address of the training institution in respect of which the proposal is being made.
- 2.2 Functional level of the institution.
- 2.3 General Objective and functions of the institution.
- 2.4 Specific training objectives of the institution.
- 2.5 Area of the campus (in ha.)
- 2.6 Staffing pattern :
  - (a) Designation of the head of the institution
  - (b) Number of staff, in each category, separately for administration, research and training, as follows :

Designation	Scale of pay	No. of posts	
		Existing	Additional if any, on account of TRYSEM
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

#### 2.7 Training :

- (a) Average number of courses offered in a year.
- (b) For each course, please give information as under :

Name of course	No. of trainees		Type of trainees	Minimum entrance qualification, if any	Objective of training
	Existing	Additional on account of TRYSEM			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	

## ANNEXE-I : (Contd.)

*Facilities offered during training (please quantify)*

Stipend	Travelling allowance	Free boarding and lodging	Training kit
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

*Facilities offered after training (please quantify)*

Subsidy	Loan	Free equipment	Others (specify)
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)

## 2.8 Physical facilities :

- Number of buildings, with total covered area (in sq. metres)
- Number of classrooms, giving size and carpet area (in sq. metres)
- Number of staff rooms, with total carpet area (in sq.m.)
- Number of conference halls, with total carpet area (in sq. metres)
- Number of rooms in the hostel, with total carpet area (in sq. metres)
- Number of staff quarters, category-wise.

## 2.9 Library

- Carpet area (in sq. metres)
- Number of books
- Number of periodicals subscribed
- Reading room facilities.

## 2.10 Training aids. Please give information as follows :

Type of Training aid	Number	Date of purchase	Price on date of purchase	Whether serviceable
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## 2.11 Laboratories, demonstration plots, animal farms, etc. :

Type of facility	Area (in sq. metres)	Brief description
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## 2.12 Mobile training wing :

- Does it exist?
- Staff earmarked for this as follows :

Designation	No. of posts		Whether deployed on part-time or full time basis
	Existing	Additional on account of TRYSEM	

- Vehicles, with description, date of purchase, kilometrage done, whether serviceable.
- Training aids (as in Column 2.10 above)

## 2.13 Transport

Total number of vehicles, with type, date of purchase, present condition and deployment.

## ANNEXE-I : (Contd.)

**PART-III : THE PROPOSAL FOR STRENGTHENING OF THE INSTITUTION**

3.1 Brief description of the proposal for strengthening.

3.2 Item-wise details, as under :

Item	Cost	Detailed justification
------	------	------------------------

3.3 Reasons for not taking up the work out of own funds.

**PART-IV : FINANCIAL SITUATION**

4.1 Please attach a statement of receipts and expenditure for the preceding financial year.

4.2 Annual Plan and Five-year Plan allocations for the Institution.



**PROFORMA FOR MONITORING PROGRESS OF NATIONAL SCHEME FOR TRAINING OF  
RURAL YOUTH FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT**

For half-yearly ending.....

1. Number of training institutions imparting training to rural youth for self-employment (a) at the beginning of the half year.  
(b) at the end of the half year.

2. Details of the new institutions imparting training to rural youth for self-employment, as under :

Name of institutions with addresses	Type of training	Entrance qualification	Intake capacity
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3. Training courses organised during the half year under report :

No. of training institutions	No. of master craftsmen & artisans	Total number of persons who completed training during the half year
---------------------------------	--	---

Through training institutions	Through master- craftsmen & artisans
----------------------------------	---

**No. trained in Agriculture & allied Industries & services occupation**

Agriculture	A.H.	Fisheries	Poultry	Piggery	Others (Specify)
Industries	Services	Others (Specify)			

4. Total amounts of funds released in respect of trainees :

As stipends	As training expenses to training institution
-------------	--

IRD	Non-IRD	IRD	Non-IRD
As training expenses to master craftsmen & artisans		As subsidies to trainees	

IRD	Non-IRD	IRD	Non-IRD
-----	---------	-----	---------

5. Funds spent on strengthening of training infrastructure :

- (a) Exclusively from State resources
- (b) Under the 50:50 matching pattern between the centre and the State Govt.
  - (i) State share.
  - (ii) Central share

6. Number of trainees who become self-employed during half year

Sector	No.	Average	income per month
--------	-----	---------	------------------

1. Agriculture
2. Animal Husbandry
- 3.
- 4.

No. M-1018(25)/79-PR & T  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated the 5th September, 1979.*

RESOLUTION

Department of Rural Development (now Ministry of Rural Reconstruction) resolution regarding Constitution of Central Project Steering Committee under the National Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) is partially amended as under :

Secretary, Ministry of Rural Reconstruction will replace Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development as Chairman of the Committee.

Sd/-  
(M.K. Kaw)  
*Joint Commissioner (T)*

1. Secretary (Expenditure),  
Ministry of Finance.
2. Secretary, Planning Commission,  
Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi.

Copy to:

- (i) P.S. to Secretary (RR), (ii) PS to Secretary (A&C),  
(iii) PS to AS (RR) (iv) Sr. P.A. to JS(RE)

Copy also to:

- (i) All State Governments.
- (ii) Agricultural Universities.
- (iii) Krishi Vigyan Kendras.
- (iv) All Universities.
- (v) Director, IITs.
- (vi) Director, National Seeds Corporation, Pusa Complex,  
New Delhi.

No. M-11014(3)/79-PRT  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 5th October, 1979.*

To

The Chief Secretaries/Agricultural Production  
Commissioner/Development Commissioner/Secretaries  
in-charge of Integrated Rural Development Programme.  
All States/Union Territories

SUBJECT:— Promotion and Development of Rural Industries and  
Rural Artisans Programme under Integrated Rural  
Development Programme in 2,000 blocks under  
DPAP/SFDA/CADP and in blocks under the Area  
Planning Scheme for Full Employment.

Sir,

Please refer to the then Department of Rural Development's  
circular letter No. M-11012/1/79-IRD-III dated 20th February,  
1979 on the subject noted above. The following clarifications in  
regard to certain items etc. contained in circular letter dated  
20-2-1979 are detailed below for information and guidance.

1. *Full cost of training as stated in para (iv) of letter dated  
20-2-1979*

It is proposed to cover under this item cost of stipend not  
exceeding Rs. 100/- per month and remuneration up to Rs. 50/-  
per trainee per month payable to the institution or the instructor  
for the training imparted. In case of trainees undergoing train-  
ing in the village, in which they ordinarily reside, the limit of sti-  
pend will be restricted to Rs. 50/-

2. *Categories to be covered under the programme and field of  
training*

The idea is to give priority to rural artisans, craftsmen and  
agricultural labourers. However, small and marginal farmers will

also be eligible, though they will be getting a lower priority. This is to assist them to take to non-agricultural occupations, thereby helping them to increase their income. For the purpose of coverage, the rural artisans/craftsmen have been defined as those belonging to families, which have been traditionally engaged in rural arts and crafts. The training would be imparted only with reference to identified industries, which have a potential in that area.

3. *Assistance to be provided for setting up units/marketing/service, etc. by the trainees*

It is clarified that the assistance would be available for setting up of units by the trainees in the fields, in which training has been imparted. Even for setting up service/marketing units as specified in para (iv) of circular dated 20-2-1979, the assistance will be provided only to those, who have already got the requisite skill or training or those who are trained under the programme. Further, the release of subsidy will invariably be tied up with institutional finance. This means that where the trainee is unable to secure institutional credit he will not be entitled to any subsidy.

4. *Ceiling of coverage under the programme*

For the present, 100 families per block as mentioned in para (v) and (vi) of circular dated 20-2-1979 may be selected in each IRDP block every year, either for industries/artisans activities or activities connected with marketing and service sector. These 100 families would be in addition to the 300 families to be covered in the agriculture sector.

5. *Amount of subsidy*

It has been now decided to give financial assistance at the rate of  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  of the cost of the unit, with an enhanced ceiling of Rs. 3000, instead of the earlier ceiling of Rs. 1,500/-.

It is requested that these clarifications may be brought to the notice of the project authorities, etc.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(B.K. Sharma)

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*

No. M.11014/3/79-PRT  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 15th December, 1979.*

To

The Commissioner for Economic Development,  
Planning and Economic Affairs (Banking Cell),  
Department, Government of Kerala,  
Trivandrum.

SUBJECT:— Promotion and Development of Rural Industries and  
Rural Artisans under IRDP.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 13317/BC 1/79/Plg. &  
'EA dated 17th November, 1979 on the above subject and to clarify  
that "margin money" which qualifies for subsidy under IRD  
covers the margin money for both fixed and working capital loans.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(M.K. Kaw)  
*Joint Commissioner (T)*

Copy to Chief Secretaries/APC/ Development Commissioner/  
Secretary in charge of IRD/Nodal Point Officer, All States/U.Ts.

Copy also to Area Officers.

**IMMEDIATE**  
**No. M.11012/48/79-PRT**  
**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION**

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated the 16th January, 1980.*

**To**

**SUBJECT:— Guidelines on Rural Industries Components of IRDP and TRYSEM.**

**Sir,**

I am directed to refer to this Ministry's letter of even number dated 17-12-1979 with which a copy of guidelines on Rural Industries Component of IRDP & TRYSEM was forwarded to you for your information and guidance. A copy of this booklet is also being sent to each BDO of your State separately. However extra copies are sent to you with a request that these may again be sent to BDOs of your State in case the same has not reached them as well as other concerned officers of your State.

The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

**Yours faithfully,**  
**Sd/-**  
**(M.K. Kaw)**  
**Joint Commissioner (T)**

D.O. No. M.11012/28/79-PPT (Trg.)

B.K. Sharma  
*Joint Secretary (RE)*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
January 18, 1980.*

Dear Shri

Kindly refer to D.O. letter No. M.11012/28/79-PPT/MS(RR)/79/1321 dated 18/10/1979 from Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, the then Minister of Rural Reconstruction, addressed to the Chief Minister of your State to review the steps taken so far by the concerned Departments in implementing the National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM). The review desired was particularly on the following items:—

- (i) whether all the development departments have carried out a quick survey of the opportunities of self-employment in their sectors;
- (ii) whether instructions about the implementation of the scheme have been issued to district and block level authorities;
- (iii) whether identification of the youth for imparting appropriate skills, whose number will be at least 40 per block, has been completed;
- (iv) whether the institutions, including those run by voluntary agencies, which will be utilised for imparting training have been identified; and
- (v) whether new syllabi and course contents have been designed for the trades considered relevant for promotion of self-employment in the identified institutions.

Earlier, I had also vide D.O. letter No. M.11015/2/79-PPT dated 24-9-1979 made a request for a monthly progress report on the scheme.

I shall be grateful if the latest position of the scheme, especially on the five points mentioned above, is communicated to me at a very early date.

Yours sincerely,  
Sd/-  
(B.K. Sharma)



No. M. 11015(1)/79-PPT  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 15th February, 1980.*

To

Secretary dealing with TRYSEM  
All States/UTs.

SUBJECT:— Progress Reports—Submission of.

Sir,

Please refer to this Ministry's circular letter No. M. 11018(20)/79-PR&T dated 20-7-1979 addressed to all Chief Secretaries, with which details of the National Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM) were circulated. Annexe-2 of this letter contained the proforma for monitoring of the progress on a six-monthly basis. However, the period of six months, for which the first report had to be sent to this Ministry, had not been specified therein. It may be clarified that the first report should be for the period ending 31st December, 1979, and it should reach this Ministry by the end of February.

It has been decided that the frequency of these would henceforth be quarterly instead of half-yearly. The proforma would accordingly stand modified, and all references to "half-yearly", etc. should be treated as references to "quarterly", etc. The reports should invariably reach the Ministry by the end of one month following the quarter reported upon.

It is requested that it may kindly be ensured that the six-monthly report for the period ending December, 1979 and subsequent quarterly reports reach this Ministry within the stipulated time.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(B.K. Sharma)

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India*

No. M. 11015/1/79-PPT  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 21st April, 1980.*

To

Secretaries dealing with TRYSEM  
All States/UTs.

SUBJECT:— TRYSEM progress reports—submission of—  
Sir,

I am directed to refer to this Ministry's letter of even number dated 15-2-1980 in which it was clarified that the first half-yearly progress report on TRYSEM for the period ending 31st December, 1979 in the prescribed proforma should reach this Ministry by the end of February 1980, and subsequent reports would be on a quarterly basis instead of a half-yearly one.

The first half-yearly report, which was to reach this Ministry by the end of February, 1980 has not so far been received in this Ministry. It is requested that urgent action may be taken to expedite the same.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-  
*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*

No. M-11014/3/79-PPT  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated the 1st May, 1980.*

To

Secretaries dealing with IRDP/Development  
Commissioners/Secretaries dealing with TRYSEM  
All State Governments/Union Territories.

SUBJECT:— Guidelines on Rural Industries  
component of IRDP and TRYSEM.

Sir,

The Rural Industries, Service and Business Component was introduced into the IRD programme vide this Ministry's letter No. M.11012/1/79-IRD-III dated 20th February, 1979. Some doubts have been expressed about the interpretation of various points made out in the circular. These are being clarified as under:

(1) *Minimum age of trainees.* It has come to notice that banks do not sanction loans in favour of persons below the age of 18 years. As such, it has been decided that only such persons may be selected for training as are expected to complete the age of 18 years by the end of the training course.

(2) *Period of training.* It has been mentioned in the letter that the period of training may range from 3-6 months depending on the nature of the industry/activity chosen. In a circular letter No. M-11012/27/79-PPT dated 19-10-79 dealing with the training through master-craftsmen under TRYSEM and IRD, it was clarified that the duration of training should not normally exceed six months. However, if there are any specific trades or vocations for which a longer period is called for these should be identified and approved at the state level for the sake of uniformity. In no case should the training exceed one year.

We have received letters from various quarters suggesting flexibility in the duration of training. It has been said, for example, that poultry is a legitimate activity both under IRD and TRYSEM. Here the training period may not exceed 15 days. On

the other hand, for technical trades like repair and maintenance of agricultural machinery, the training period may have to be around 9 months.

It is, therefore, clarified that the period of training can be fixed by the State Level Committees for all trades. The period can be fixed for any duration up to one year, but while doing so due consideration should be given to the fact that the aim of the training under TRYSEM is to make the trainee fit for self-employment.

(3) *Total assistance to trainees.* In the circular dated 20th February, 1979 it had been said that the trainee may be given assistance up to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 by way of loan from a bank and this may be subsidised to the tune of  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,500. The limit of subsidy was later raised to Rs. 3,000.

Having fixed the limit of subsidy, it does not appear to be necessary also to fix the limit of total assistance or the loan component. The loan component may vary and go to a much higher limit due to the composite loan scheme of the Reserve Bank of India under which working capital requirements are also included. It has, therefore, been decided that there will be no upper limit to the amount of loan or the total amount of assistance. Only the subsidy amount will be subject to a ceiling as indicated above.

(4) *Margin Money.* The portion of subsidy can under the present instructions be used for margin money, purchase of tools and equipment, share capital and promotion of common services and organisation. It has already been clarified that the expression 'margin money' would cover the requirements of both fixed and working capital loans. It is further clarified that wherever the banks provide a composite loan and ask for any margins, the subsidy amount can be used to finance this element also.

It is requested that the above clarifications may be brought to the notice of all the field agencies.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(M.K. Kaw)

Joint Commissioner (T)

No. M. 11015 (1)/79-PPT/Trg.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 26th May, 1980.*

To

The Secretaries dealing with  
TRYSEM, IRD, Industries  
All States/U.Ts.

SUBJECT:— Monitoring of Trainees under TRYSEM Scheme.

Sir,

Instructions regarding the monitoring of trainees under the TRYSEM scheme have been issued by this Ministry from time to time. Reference is especially invited to the letter of even number dated 20th September, 1979. You must have also seen the provisions relating to monitoring as contained in paras 10.1 to 10.6 of the Guidelines on Rural Industries Component of IRDP and TRYSEM issued by this Ministry in December, 1979.

The present instructions already provide for the follow-up of the progress of each trainee by the training institution. It is also envisaged that one copy of the TRYSEM Monitoring Card will be retained in the training institution, and the progress of the beneficiary will be watched from stage to stage till he sets up his project and makes a success of it.

It has now been decided that in order to systematize the work of monitoring in the training institutions, there should be a Monitoring Committee on TRYSEM in each such training institution. This committee should consist of the Principal/Head of the training institution, a representative of the District Industries Centre, the Bank Manager/Managers concerned and a representative of the IRD/TRYSEM agency. This committee should ensure that each organisation attends to its role properly so that the trainees are settled in self-employment activities at the earliest possible time.

It is requested that the above instructions may be brought to the notice of all concerned.

Yours sincerely,  
Sd/-

(B.K. Sharma)

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*

**Copy to:**

1. Adviser (RD), Planning Commission, New Delhi.
2. Adviser (VSI), Planning Commission, New Delhi.
3. Shri R. Srinivasan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Industry, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.
4. Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industry, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
5. Development Commissioner, Handicrafts Board, West Block 7, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.
6. Development Commissioner, Handlooms, Ministry of Industry, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.
7. Chairman, Coir Board, Ernakulam, Kerala.
8. Chairman, Central Silk Board, Meghdoot, 95-B, Marine Drive, Bombay.
9. Chief Executive Officer, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Gramodaya, 3 Irla Road, Vile Parle (West), Bombay-400 056.

It is requested that they may also issue suitable instructions to their counterpart organisations and subordinate offices in the States.

Sd/-

(B.K. Sharma)

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*

No. M.11013/17/80-Trg.  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 22nd January, 1981.*

To

The Secretaries, IRD  
The Secretaries-in-charge, TRYSEM  
The Secretaries, Industries  
The Directors of Rural Development  
The Directors of Industries  
All States and UTs  
The State Directors, Khadi & Village  
Industries Commission.  
The Chief Executive Officer, Khadi & Village  
Industries Commission, 3 Irla Road, Vile Parle,  
Bombay  
Chairmen, Khadi & Village Industries Boards,  
All States and UTs.

SUBJECT:— TRYSEM/ISB-Issue of clarifications regarding.

Sir,

Under the Guidelines on Rural Industries Component of IRDP and TRYSEM, there is provision for a subsidy of  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  of the cost of the unit up to a maximum of Rs. 3,000. In this connection, the following clarifications are being made :

1. The expression 'cost of the unit' should be interpreted to mean the total cost of setting up of an industrial/marketing/service unit.

2. As far as margin money is concerned, it has already been clarified that this would be applicable to loans relating both to fixed as well as working capital. Wherever the total capital requirements are joined together in a composite loan, the margin money required, if any, for the same will also be covered.

3. The cost of construction of a small and modest workshed or work place can also be included as part of the cost of the unit. It may be made clear that investment on construction of sheds, etc. should largely be avoided to the extent possible and wherever necessary, should be kept to the minimum so that the liability for repayment is minimised.

4. Apart from the elements of cost, which have been mentioned on page 23 of the Guidelines, any other elements of cost can also be taken care of so long as the liability for repayment is kept in view and the investment is of a productive nature.

It is requested that the above clarifications may be brought to the notice of all concerned.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(B.K. Sharma)

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*



No. M.11012/10/81-Trg  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.  
Dated the 4th March, 1981.*

To

The Secretaries, IRD  
The Secretaries, TRYSEM  
The Secretaries, Industries  
The Secretaries, Planning  
The Secretaries, Finance.  
All States & UTs.

SUBJECT:— Status of TRYSEM.

Sir,

There are indications that consequent upon the extension of the Integrated Rural Development Programme to all the blocks in the country, some confusion has crept in about the exact status of the National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM). This circular is being issued in order to make the position very clear.

The IRDP envisages the selection of 600 beneficiaries in each block. Out of such beneficiaries, 40 should belong to the category of youth. They should be between the age of 18 and 35 years. They should also fulfil the other conditions prescribed under TRYSEM. They may take up trades in any of the sectors, namely primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

The instructions regarding identification of training institutions, mastercraftsman trainers, trainees, etc. will be as have been already prescribed under the guidelines and circulars as modified from time to time.

As regards recurring expenditure for conducting of training courses and drawal of post-training subsidies, these will be drawn

from the general allocations made under the IRDP. There is no upper limit to the amounts that can be spent under TRYSEM. In view of this arrangement, there will be no separate allocations for meeting the recurring expenditure on TRYSEM w.e.f. the beginning of the next financial year. In case any expenditure has been made or is likely to be incurred in any IRD areas during the current financial year, proposals for the same (for release of 50% as the central share) should be immediately mooted to this Ministry, along with the details of progress of expenditure of funds already allotted.

There will continue to be a separate allocation at the central level for non-recurring aid to the State Governments for setting up or strengthening training infrastructure. The procedure for allocation has already been outlined in the guidelines and circulars and a new booklet containing these instructions in a consolidated form is being circulated separately. The State Governments are requested to send such proposals after careful consideration.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(B.K. Sharma)

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*

Copy forwarded for information to :

1. Nodal Point Officers for TRYSEM
2. Director of Industries
3. Director of Rural Development  
All States/UTs
4. All Programme Sections of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.

Copy also to: Dr. M. Patel,  
*Director, K.V.I.C.*  
Gramodaya, 3-Irla Road,  
Vile Parle (West),  
Bombay-400 056.

No. M.11011/37/80-Trg.  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.*  
*Dated the 9th March, 1981.*

To

The Secretaries, IRD  
The Secretaries, TRYSEM  
The Secretaries, Industries  
The Secretaries, Planning  
The Secretaries, Finance  
All States & UTs.

SUBJECT:— National Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)-Modifications in financial provisions.

Sir,

There have been requests from various quarters about certain modifications in the financial provisions of the National Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM). These have been recently considered in the Central Project Steering Committee and the following decisions have been taken:

1. *Subsidy on tool-kit.* A subsidy on tool-kit will be provided on the lines the Rural Artisans Programme (RAP) being implemented by the Ministry of Industry. The provision of tool-kit will be subject to the following conditions:

- (a) That the need for it has been proved and it is related directly to the trade, for which the training is being imparted.
- (b) That it is given in kind. The money should be passed on to the supplier of the tool-kit and not given in cash to the trainee.
- (c) That it does not cost more than Rs. 250/- per trainee. The kit may be given in more than one instalment, but

the total financial liability should not exceed Rs. 250/-. In cases where the total amount exceeds Rs. 250/-, no subsidy may be provided. The tool-kit should preferably be given to the trainees during the course of the training so that they can gain some experience of using the same. The conduct of the trainees should be watched very carefully. Only the trainees who are taking keen interest in the training and are likely to settle down in avocations of self-employment should be provided with tool-kits.

2. *Purchase of raw material.* The present position is that both in case of institutional training as well as training through master craftsmen, etc., an amount of Rs. 100/- is permitted per course for purchase of raw material. In order to rationalise this provision, it has been decided that instead of the above an amount of Rs. 25/- per trainee per month be given for raw material subject to an upper limit of Rs. 200/- per trainee per course.

It is requested that the revised provisions of financial assistance as mentioned above may be brought to the notice of all concerned.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(B.K. Sharma)

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*

No. M.11012/16/81-Trg.

- GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 9th April, 1981.*

#### RESOLUTION

The National Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment provides for setting up of a Central Project Steering Committee to consider various matters like strengthening of infrastructure of training institutions, establishment of new training institutions, modifications in the norms prescribed for grant of stipends and in the pattern of training institutions, etc. The Government of India had earlier constituted the Central Project Steering Committee vide this Ministry's Resolution No. M.11018/25/79-PR&T dated 19th July, 1979. The Steering Committee is now reconstituted as under :

1. Secretary, Ministry of Rural Reconstruction - Chairman
2. Joint Secretary (RE)-Member
3. Joint Secretary (F) - Member
4. Joint Commissioner (T) - Convenor

The Committee's main functions will be :

(a) to consider and approve proposals for the strengthening of training infrastructure received from Central Government Departments, Agricultural and other universities, autonomous bodies and corporations under the Central Government, State Governments and voluntary agencies;

(b) to consider and approve proposals for the establishment of new training institutions;

(c) to consider and approve modifications in the norms prescribed for assistance in respect of stipends, training expenses, subsidies, etc.;

(d) to provide policy guidance in the formulation, modification, etc. of the Scheme;

(e) to provide linkages with various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India concerned with the Scheme so as to extend facilities available with to the trainee personnel;

(f) to monitor the performance of the Scheme and keep it under constant review;

(g) to carry out such other functions as may be assigned to the committee by the Government from time to time.

The Committee will meet as and when necessary.

Sd/-

(M.K. Kaw)

*Joint Commissioner (T)*

Secretary (RR)

JS (RE)

JS (F)

JC (T)

B & A Section/Fin. I Sections.

Copy for information to :

1. Secretary (Expenditure)  
Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.
2. Secretary, Planning Commission,  
Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi.

Copy also to:

1. Secretary-in-Charge of TRYSEM
2. Secretary-in-Charge, IRD  
All States/UTs.

No. M.11012/50/80-Trg.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 11th May, 1981.*

To

1. All Secretaries (IRD)
2. All Secretaries (TRYSEM)
3. All Secretaries (Industry)
4. All Directors (Industry)
5. All Project Officers of IRD/DPAP Agencies

SUBJECT:— Pattern of subsidy available under ISB Component of the IRD programme.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the earlier instructions on the above mentioned subject and to issue the following clarifications :

(i) In the case of the industries, services and business component of the IRD programme, the subsidy will be available to all identified participants, who may either possess the necessary training or skills already or who may be trained under the programme.

(ii) The rate of subsidy under the ISB component will be  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  of the cost of the unit, in non-tribal areas.

(iii) Such subsidy per individual will be limited to Rs. 3,000 only except in DPAP areas where it will be Rs. 4,000.

(iv) For tribal areas, the percentage of subsidy will be 50 and the ceiling of subsidy per individual will be Rs. 5,000.

It is requested that these instructions may be brought to the notice of all concerned.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(B.K. Sharma)

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*

Copy for F.No. M.11012/28/81-Trg.

No. M.11012/37/80-Trg.  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 2nd June, 1981.*

To

1. All Secretaries IRD
2. All Secretaries TRYSEM
3. All Secretaries (Industries)
4. All Directors of Industries
5. All Project Officers DRDAs/DPAP/IRD agencies.

SUBJECT:— ISB/TRYSEM-modifications in financial provisions.

Sir,

It has been decided to make a few modifications in the financial provisions of ISB/TRYSEM. These are indicated below :

1. *Stipend to trainees*

- (a) in case the training is conducted in the village of the trainee, the rate of stipend shall be up to Rs. 50/- both in case of institutions as well as master craftsmen.
- (b) in case the training is held outside the trainee's village and the accommodation is not provided to him by the training institution/master craftsmen free of cost, the rate of stipend shall be up to Rs. 125/- per month. In such cases, the rate of daily stipend for courses of duration less than a month shall be up to Rs. 5/- per trainee instead of Rs. 4/- as at present.

2. *50% subsidy on community industrial service and business schemes*

It has been felt that the trainee under ISB/TRYSEM may not be able to take up their projects entirely on an individual basis. There has to be a provision for some incentives in case they decide



to come together for certain activities relating directly to or supportive to the main economic activity. It has, therefore, been decided that a higher level of subsidy will be admissible on industrial service and business schemes which are operated on a community basis by the ISB/TRYSEM beneficiaries on the pattern of the higher subsidy available in the case of community irrigation schemes. This facility will be provided subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The pattern will not apply to those cases where the common or cooperative activities are taken up by village local authorities like panchayats;
- (b) the provision will apply only to cases where ISB/TRYSEM beneficiaries constitute themselves into a registered society or a cooperative society.
- (c) ordinarily the ISB/TRYSEM beneficiaries are entitled to a subsidy of 1/3rd of the cost of unit subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 per head. In case they form themselves into a registered society or a cooperative society, they will now be entitled to 50% subsidy on the cost of the unit.
- (d) The limits of subsidy per individual under ISB will be the same as in non-community cases viz. Rs. 3000 in nominal areas, Rs. 4000 in DPAP areas and Rs. 5000 in tribal areas.
- (e) The facility will be available only to beneficiaries indentified under ISB/TRYSEM and not to all rural artisans or entrepreneurs.
- (f) The items would include purchase of cycle rickshaws, construction of work-sheds or setting up of common facilities.
- (g) The provision should be used with great care so that it is not misused.

It is requested that the above provisions, which shall come into force with immediate effect, may kindly be brought to the notice of all concerned.

Yours faithfully,  
(B.K. Sharma)

*Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India*

No. M.11012/28/81-Trg(Pt.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
, Dated the 9th July, 1981.*

To

1. Secretary (IRD)
2. Secretary (TRYSEM)
3. Secretary (Industry)
4. Director (Industries)
5. Project Directors/Project Officers  
All States/UTs

SUBJECT:— Pattern of subsidy available under ISB Component of  
IRD programme.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this Ministry's letter No. M.11012/50/80-Trg. dated 11-5-81 on the above subject and to say that in para 4 of the letter word 'beneficiaries' may be substituted for 'areas'. The para will thereafter read as under :

'For tribal beneficiaries, the percentage of subsidy will be 50 and the ceiling of subsidy per individual will be Rs. 5,000/-'.

Sd/-

(K.L. Gupta)

*Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

Copy for file No. M.11012/50/80-Trg.

No. M.11012/56/81-Trg.  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated the 4th Aug., 1981.*

To

Secretaries, IRD/TRYSEM  
All States/UTs

SUBJECT:— Implementation of recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture on Horticulture Crops, etc. under TRYSEM.

Sir,

National Commission on Agriculture in one of its recommendations on Horticulture Crops (viz. mango) had recommended that :

“It will be necessary to train a large number of *malis* in the art of budding, grafting and top working so that they can operate an effective custom service. A vigorous extension programme will also be necessary to educate people to replace their inferior trees and groves.”

The above recommendation has since been accepted by the Government of India. The training of *malis* as recommended by NCA could also be covered under TRYSEM which should lead to self-employment, and adequate income as per the objectives of the scheme.

It is requested that contents of this letter may be brought to the notice of all concerned.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(B.K. Sharma)

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*

Copy for information to :

1. Deputy Commissioner (M)  
Ministry of Agriculture (Deptt. of Agriculture and Cooperation) (Horticulture Division), New Delhi.
2. P&C Section (Shri R.K. Sagar)

No.M-11012/37/80-Trg.  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated the 6th Sept. 1980.*

To,

Shri Balagurunathan,  
Project Officer,  
Small Farmer's Development Agency,  
E.G. Distt., Kakinada

**SUBJECT:— Training-TRYSEM-cutting and tailoring-by  
master craftsmen—regarding.**

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your D.O. letter No. K-182/80 dated 11th August, 1980 addressed to Shri A.K. Sharma, Joint Secretary on the above subject and to say that this Ministry has no objection in imparting training to 10 candidates by a master craftswomen at a time, provided effective supervision could be ensured and the quality of training does not deteriorate as a result.

It is further confirmed that a provision of a lumpsum amount up to Rs. 100/- per trainee could be utilised towards raw material and tools and for meeting other incidental expenses. This payment would be a one-time payment per trainee per training course. Instructions in this regard have already been circulated vide this Ministry's letter No.M-11018/20/79-Trg. (Vol. II) dated 18th April 1980 (copy enclosed for ready reference).

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-  
(M.K. Kaw)  
Joint Commissioner(T).

**Copy for information to:**

1. Chief Secretaries,  
All States/UTs
2. Secretary (IRD)  
All States/UTs
3. Secretary implementing TRYSEM  
All States/UTs
4. Secretary (Industry)  
All States/UTs
5. Director(RD)  
All States/UTs
6. Director (Industry).  
All States/UTs.

**Copy also to:**

1. Project Officer, all agencies SFDA/IRD/DPAP/DDP/  
CADP
2. General Managers, DIC
3. Area Officers in the Ministry of Rural  
Reconstruction
4. All Officers/Sections in the Ministry of  
Rural Reconstruction
5. Planning Commission
6. Director General, National Institute of  
Rural Development, Hyderabad.

*Copy*

No.M-11018/20/79-Trg.(Vol. II)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 18th April, 1980.*

To,

1. Chief Secretaries,  
All States/UTs
2. Secretary (IRD)  
All States/UTs
3. Secretary implementing TRYSEM  
All States/UTs
4. Secretary (Industry)  
All States/UTs
5. Director (RD)  
All States/UTs
6. Director (Industry)  
All States/UTs

SUBJECT:— TRYSEM—Provision of raw material  
for institutional training.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this Ministry's circular No. M. 11018/20/79-PR&T dated 20-7-1979 (Annexe-II of the Guidelines) with which the outline of the National Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment was communicated to you. It has now been decided to extend the facility of providing cost of raw material in the case of institutional training also, at the same rate and on the same terms and conditions as are laid

down for training through industrial and service units, master craftsmen, artisans and skilled workers under TRYSEM, vide this Ministry's circular No. M.11012/27/79-PPT dated 19-10-1979 (Annexe-X of the Guidelines). Thus in the case of institutional training also, the raw material, tools, etc. can be provided by the institution imparting the training. In order to compensate the Institutions suitably on this account, a lump sum amount up to Rs. 100/- per trainee should be provided to the Institution for purchase of raw material and tools and for meeting other incidental expenses. This would be a one-time payment per trainee per training course.

The expenditure on this account may be met out of IRD or TRYSEM funds, as the case may be, and be shared equally between the Centre and the States as per the permissible pattern of assistance.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(B.K. Sharma)

*Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Copy to:

1. Project Officer, all agencies SFDA/IRD/DPAP/DDP/CADP.
2. General Managers (DIC).
3. Area Officers in the Ministry.
4. All Officers/Sections in the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.
5. Planning Commission.
6. Director General, NIRD, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.

No.M.11012/64/81-Trg.  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 16th Sept., 1981.*

To

Agriculture Production Commissioner/Secretary (IRD)/  
Secretary (Industry)/Director (IRD)/Director (Industries)/  
Director (WP), All States/UTs.

SUBJECT:— Coverage of Rural Women under TRYSEM.

Sir,

The national scheme of training of rural youth for self-employment (TRYSEM) has been initiated with a view to equipping rural youth with skills relevant for the rural areas. Having acquired these technical skills, rural youth are to be assisted in setting up their own ventures in the rural areas. This evidently is the strategy for the development of our vast rural manpower with the specific objective to liquidate poverty and eliminate unemployment from rural areas.

The women constitute nearly 50 per cent of the rural population. They are equally capable of acquiring skills and helping their families in their economic rehabilitation. In fact, in certain crafts and industries they have a clear edge over the men.

Accordingly, full facilities should be developed for the transmission of skills to the rural women enabling them to engage in gainful pursuits. In fact, already in para 3.6 of the *Guidelines on Rural Industries and TRYSEM* it has been provided that priority should be given amongst others to women under TRYSEM. At that time, however, it was not considered feasible to fix up any percentage for them. After careful consideration, it has now been decided that 1/3 rd of the trainees under TRYSEM should



be rural women. In order that this target is achieved effectively, special efforts should be made to develop facilities for training in crafts, industries, etc. particularly suiting their talents.

It will be appreciated if a report on the concrete measures taken in this behalf is sent to me within a month's time for the information of this Ministry, and the Planning Commission.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(B.K. Sharma)

*Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Copy to:

1. All Joint Secretaries in the Ministry of RR.
2. Director (Women Programme/RO (WP).
3. Planning Commission (5 copies).

No.M.11012/34/80-Trg.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 17th Sept., 1981.*

To

Secretary (TRYSEM)  
Secretary (IRD)  
Secretary (Industry)  
All States/UTs

SUBJECT:— Classification of stipends to trainees under TRYSEM.

Sir,

A question has arisen as to whether the amount paid as stipends to the trainees under the TRYSEM component of the IRD programme should be considered as part of the total ceiling of Rs. 3,000 to be given as subsidy after their training. The matter has been examined and it is hereby clarified that the stipends are to be paid in addition to the subsidies to which the trainees may be entitled. The limit of Rs. 3,000 as financial assistance to a beneficiary is exclusive of the amount of stipend paid. This may kindly be brought to the notice of all concerned.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(M.K. Kaw)

*Joint Commissioner(T.)*

1. Copy to Shri P.M. Balagopal, Project Officer, District Rural Development Agency, Collectorate, Erode, with reference to his letter No. RC 2160/81-AZ dated 21-7-81.
2. Copy to Project Director, District Rural Development Agencies.
3. Programme Sections of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.
4. File No. M.11012/28/81-Trg.

No.M.11012/47/80-Trg.  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated the 29th Sept., 1981.*

To

Secretary (TRYSEM)  
Secretary (IRD)  
Secretary (Industry), All States/UTs.

SUBJECT:— TRYSEM—Utilisation of Government of India Training Centres at Budni (M.P), Tractor Training and Testing Station and Tractor Training Centre, Hissar (Haryana).

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this Ministry's D.O. No.M-11012/47/80-Trg. dated 26th Sept., 1980, for utilising the Tractor Training and Testing Station, Budni and Tractor Training Centre, Hissar under TRYSEM (copy enclosed). It is observed that the first course conducted from December, 1980 to April, 1981, only 11 candidates from the States of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi were sponsored and in the second course started w.e.f 1st May, 1981 only 4 rural youth from Rajasthan joined the training. There seems to be a poor response from the States to utilise the services of these Institutes. These centres as you are aware are the premier training institutions in the country and would be ideal for imparting training in the trades of tractor mechanic and related fields, as they have the necessary expertise. It is requested that you may kindly look into the matter personally and issue necessary directions so that your State takes maximum advantage of the facilities which are being offered by these institutes.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-  
(M.K. Kaw)  
*Joint Commissioner(T)*

**Copy to:**

- (i) Agriculture Machinery Division,  
Ministry of Agriculture.
- (ii) Principal, Tractor Training and Testing  
Station, Budni.
- (iii) Principal, Tractor Training Centre, Hissar.

*Copy*

D.O. No.M.11012/4/80-Trg.

M.K. Kaw

*Joint Commissioner(T)*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*

*Dated the 26th Sept.,1980.*

Dear Shri

Please refer to D.O. letter No.17-1/79-My(Plg.) dated 19-9-80 from Shri K.L.N. Rao, Joint Secretary (FM&S), Ministry of Agriculture in regard to organisation of training course for TRYSEM at Tractor Training & Testing Station, Budni (MP) and Tractor Training Centre, Hissar. These Centres are the premier training institutions in the trades of Tractor mechanic and related fields, as these have the necessary expertise. You may, therefore, like to welcome the availability of these Centres for imparting training under TRYSEM and try to take maximum advantage of the facilities now being offered.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

(M.K. Kaw)

To,

Secretary

*Copy*

D.O.No.17-1/79-My(Plg.)

K.L.N. Rao,  
*Joint Secretary (FM&S)*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(DEPTT. OF AGRICULTURE & COOPERATION)

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated 17/19th Sept., 1980.*

Dear Shri

SUBJECT:— National Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)—Utilisation of Government of India Training Centres at Budni (MP), Tractor and Testing Station and Tractor Training Centre, Hissar (Haryana).

Some of the State Governments have approached this Department for organising training course on repair, and maintenance and use of more common agricultural implements and machinery as a means of promoting self-employment opportunities and as needed services to farmers and rural areas.

2. The Tractor Training and Testing Station, Budni (Mdhya Pradesh) and Tractor Training Centre, Hissar (Haryana) are Central institutions engaged in imparting training in the selection, operation, maintenance and repair of agricultural machinery to farmers, nominees of the State Governments, Agro-Industries Corporations, Cooperative Institutions, and entrepreneurs under the Agro-Service Centres Scheme. These institutions are well-equipped with almost all types of machinery and equipment used in agriculture, and have well trained staff, laboratory and workshop facilities for imparting an intensive training in all aspects of farm equipment use, maintenance and repair. The farms attached to the Stations also serve to supplement 'on-the-job practical training' with demonstrations on actual use of equipment and improved agro-implement practices.

3. It is proposed to deploy the above training centres for imparting training under the TRYSEM scheme so that the infrastructure and facilities already available may be fruitfully employed though with marginal augmentation of facilities at these centres. The TRYSEM scheme provides for payment by the State Government of stipend to the trainees and also some payment to the institution as training expenses.

4. It is proposed to organise training course of 4 months duration under the TRYSEM scheme. Intake would be about 30 trainees in a course per centre. In a year, it is proposed to initially organise two courses commencing from 1st July and 1st December. The syllabus of the course is so drawn that intensive practical training would provide the necessary basic skills to rural-based youngmen in handling of routine maintenance, adjustments and repair of commonly used agricultural implements and also in their hiring and rental where the scope for the same exists. The training course would include practical and theory lessons. The selection of the trainees would be based on the broad guidelines already prescribed under the TRYSEM scheme.

5. Before taking a final decision, it was found desirable to invite comments and suggestions about the proposal and whether the State Government would like to include these two central stations in the list of approved training institutions under the TRYSEM scheme. Your comments/views may please be intimated as early as possible and in any case not later than September 30, 1980.

Yours sincerely,  
Sd/-  
(K.L.N Rao)

No.M-11012/57/82-Trg.  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated the 18th Aug., 1982.*

To

The Secretary,  
Implementing TRYSEM/IRD in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

SUBJECT:— Selection of Forced Bonded Labourers under TRYSEM.

Sir,

You are aware that one of the important points covered under new 20-Point Programme is abolition of bonded labour. It has been reported that in some of the States a number of bonded labourers have been freed and they are to be settled. Whereas some of these have been freed and they are to be settled. Whereas some of these have been settled, the remaining are to be covered under various Govt. programmes on priority basis.

It has been decided that those freed labourers who are otherwise eligible, may be covered under TRYSEM programme and effort may be made to impart training to atleast one member in the family of a freed bonded labourer who shows entrepreneurial capacity.

The Statement indicating the number of identified and rehabilitated bonded labourers is enclosed for your information and further action.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(B.B. Sharma)  
*Joint Commissioner (T).*

Copy to all other States with a request that similar action may be taken in case of freed bonded labour, if any.

Copy also to all Chairmen, DRDAs (and usual standard list) for similar action.



No..M.11012/62/82-Trg.  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated the 2nd September, 1982.*

To

Secretaries/Development Commissioners  
dealing with IRDP/TRYSEM  
All States/UTs.

SUBJECT:— Guidelines on Rural Industries Component of IRDP  
and TRYSEM—duration of period of Training.

Sir,

In the workshops recently organized by this Ministry some participants brought out that in certain trades the training period for 6 months was not found to be sufficient and suggested that there should be a provision to increase the duration of training beyond six months wherever it was felt necessary. In this connection attention is invited to this Ministry's Circular letter No. M. 11014/3/79-PPT dated the 1st May, 1980 wherein it was clarified that the period of training can be fixed by the State Level Committee for any duration up to one year.

It is once again reiterated that the period of training can be fixed by the State Level Committee for all trades for any duration up to one year depending upon the need. It is, therefore, requested that the DRDAs may be informed about this position and asked to take a review of the training courses and make specific recommendations to the State Level Committees for enhancement of the duration of training period wherever it is felt that the period of training for six months is not sufficient. The State Level Committee may then examine these proposals and take a decision for the enhancement of the training period wherever considered necessary.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(B.B Sharma)

Joint Commissioner (Training).

No.M.110 12/67/82-Trg.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 7th September, 1982.*

To

Secretary (IRD)/ TRYSEM  
Secretary (Planning)  
Secretary (Finance)  
All States/Union Territories.

**SUBJECT:—** Financial assistance under TRYSEM for strengthening of existing training infrastructure.

Sir,

Please refer to this Ministry's D.O. letter No.M.11012/42/81-Trg. dated 25.5.1981 addressed to Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs. The State governments were requested to forward proposals for providing infrastructural assistance to the institutions engaged in providing training to TRYSEM beneficiary. A booklet, instructions to applicants for infrastructural assistance, was also forwarded along with the letter. It has, however, been observed that the number of proposals coming from the State Governments are very few.

2. The need for building up a strong training infrastructure for TRYSEM has been identified and emphasised from time to time. In fact availability of a sound training infrastructure would be *sine-qua-non* for the success in secondary and tertiary sectors. It would, therefore, be a matter of utmost urgency and importance that immediate steps are taken to identify and strengthen the training institutions. It may be that still some of the field functionaries are not fully aware of the Government of India decision of providing financial assistance for strengthening the existing training infrastructure. In order to clarify the position the existing provisions are spelt out once again.

3. There are two types of financial assistance permissible under the scheme viz. recurring and non-recurring.

*Recurring assistance*

Expenditure on stipend to trainees, training expenses for Training Institutions/Trainers, raw material and Training Institution Trainers, tool-kit, and subsidies, etc. would fall under this category.

All the recurring expenditure incurred under TRYSEM is to be provided out of IRDP funds which are already available with the DRDAs.

*Non-recurring assistance*

Assistance in the form of grant-in-aid is given to the Training Institutions for strengthening of their existing infrastructure which may be required to ensure a certain standard of training. The assistance to central institutions and Agricultural universities is given on 100 basis and to all other institutions on 50:50 matching basis by the Central and State Governments. The assistance is granted for construction of hostel/dormitories, class-rooms, workshops, training equipment and aids and also mobile training, etc. Full details for determining the eligibility, norms and procedure for application, etc. have been brought out in booklet 'instruction to applicants for infrastructure assistance' copy of which is enclosed.

4. There is a separate budget for this component of the programme which is to the extent of Rs. 5 crores for the 6th Five-year Plan. For the current year i.e. 1982-83, the budget allocated for this purpose is Rs. 1.50 crores.

5. It is, therefore, once again requested that the state governments may take a review of the requirement of strengthening the existing training infrastructure and forward the proposal to this Ministry with their recommendations at the earliest.

6. It is requested that the contents of this letter may be brought to the notice of all concerned.

7. The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(J.C. Jetli)

*Joint Secretary.*

**Copy to District Rural Development Agencies,  
All States/UTs.**

**Sd/-  
(K.G. Nathani)  
*Asst. Commissioner(RI)***

No. M.11012/15/82-Trg.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 24th September, 1982.*

To

1. Director, Operation Research Group, Shantiniketan, 5th Floor, 8 Camac Street, Calcutta-700 017.
2. Director, Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta.
3. Council for Social Development, 55 Lodi Estate, New Delhi.
4. Director General, National Institute of Rural Development, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.
5. Principal Director, Small Industries Extension & Training Institute, Yousufguda, Hyderabad.
6. Director, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.
7. Director, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi.
8. ABC Consultants, 209-Meghdoot, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110 019.
9. Director, Institute of Applied Man-power Research, Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi.
10. Director, Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi.

**SUBJECT:—** Concurrent evaluation of TRYSEM.

Sir,

As you are aware, a National Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) is being implemented throughout the country w.e.f. August, 1979. The scheme provides for monitoring and concurrent evaluation of the scheme to enable us to effect mid-course corrections in its implementation. Substantial work has been done under the programme and we

have already had 7 studies conducted through various research bodies in the States which had shown some progress in the year 1979-80.

The objectives of the evaluation studies have been detailed in Annexe-I.

It is proposed to allocate ten fresh States to different research bodies of repute as per the list at Annexe - II.

You are requested kindly to convey your acceptance or otherwise to the proposed evaluation study. In case it is possible for you to accept the assignment and complete the study within the next 3 months, the following action may be taken at an early date:

1. An immediate reply accepting the assignment.
2. A brief profile of the type of the study, which is proposed to be conducted be sent within one month. This should indicate (i) methodology (data needs, sampling design, organisation of field work and statistical analysis), (ii) time budgeting (collection of data/field work, data processing and preparation and submission of report) in the format enclosed.
3. The time to complete the study should be within 3 months after approval of the proposal by this Ministry.
4. The expenditure should not exceed Rs. 25,000.
5. 100 copies of cyclostyled material of the complete study with printed cover are to be sent.
6. Some relevant literature about the TRYSEM is enclosed.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(B.B. Sharma)

*Joint Commissioner (Training).*

## PROFORMA FOR EVALUATION STUDY OF TRYSEM

1. *Qualitative analysis*

To review the progress of implementation of the TRYSEM in the particular State under study. The review will include a qualitative analysis of the administrative instructions issued and will particularly include the following items:

- (a) Whether the instructions on TRYSEM have been sent in detail to all the implementation agencies;
- (b) Whether coordinative mechanisms have been set up at the State, District and Block Levels;
- (c) Whether the training agencies have been galvanised so as to take up short duration courses with an accent on self-employment;
- (d) Whether Expert Groups have been set up to redesign syllabi and curricula for short duration self-employment training courses; and
- (e) Whether supporting services like credit, raw materials and marketing services have been organised.
- (f) Whether the publicity of the programme is adequate and whether various organisations like Panchayati Raj Institution and voluntary agencies are actively associated.
- (g) Whether APO(IND) in each DRDA and EO(IND) in each block has been appointed.

2. *Opinion of Officials (i.e. Collectors, Project Officers of DRDA, General Managers and other Managers of DICs, BDOs, APOs, EO(Industries), VLWs and Principals of Training Institutions, Master trainers, Voluntary agencies, bank managers, cooperative societies, and concerned officials and non-officials)*

To interview Collectors, Project Officers of IRD agencies, General Managers and Managers, Cottage Industries of DICs, BDOs, Extension Officer (Industries), VLWs, Principals of training institutions, master trainers, workers of voluntary agencies, bank managers, office-bearers of cooperative societies and other concerned officials and non-officials. The purpose of such a survey of opinion would be to find out the following:

- (a) whether there is proper appreciation of the elements of the programme and its integration into the IRDP;
- (b) whether the correct type of persons have been identified and selected under TRYSEM;

## ANNEXE-I: (Contd.)

- (c) whether the type of trades that have been selected are suitable for the areas in question;
- (d) whether the institutions imparting the training are well equipped to do so;
- (e) whether the project reports have been prepared for each trainee during the course of training itself; and
- (f) whether proper credit and marketing support have been forthcoming.
- (g) whether selection of master trainers is appropriate and up to the standard;
- (h) whether peripatetic teams have been organised for training purpose.

### 3. *Opinion of selected persons under the sample*

To interview a sample of persons selected under TRYSEM. This survey should throw up data on :

- (a) proper selection of beneficiaries;
- (b) their attitude towards self-employment;
- (c) preparatory work done by them and other official and non-official agencies before selecting the trade;
- (d) quality of training imparted separately by (i) institutions and (ii) individual craftsmen, etc.
- (e) whether training was imparted in organisational skills and entrepreneurship among the selected youth;
- (f) stage at which project reports were prepared and help rendered by various agencies for this task;
- (g) experience with regard to sanctioning of loans, subsidies, purchase of equipment, organisation of raw material and marketing, etc.;
- (h) post-training performance of the TRYSEM youth, the organisation of supporting services, the employment status of those trainees who were trained couple of years ago;
- (i) problems and future plans of those youth who took to wage employment;
- (j) problems encountered by those youth who are still unemployed.



**TABLE SHOWING THE STATES PROPOSED TO BE EVALUATED BY DIFFERENT RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS**

State	Institution
1. Assam	Operation Research Group, Calcutta.
2. Bihar	I.I.M., Calcutta.
3. Haryana	Council for Social Development, New Delhi.
4. Kerala	N.I.R.D., Hyderabad.
5. Madhya Pradesh	S.I.E.T., Hyderabad.
6. Maharashtra and Goa, Daman and Diu	I.I.M., Ahmedabad.
7. Orissa	N.C.A.E.R., New Delhi.
8. Punjab	ABC Consultants, New Delhi.
9. Tripura	I.A.M.R., New Delhi.
10. U.P.	Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi.

No. M.11012/67/82-Trg.  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 18th November, 1982*

To

Secretary IRD/TRYSEM  
Secretary (Planning)  
Secretary (Finance)  
(All States/U.Ts.)

SUBJECT:— Proposal for strengthening of infrastructure under TRYSEM.

Sir,

I am directed to invite your attention to this Ministry's Circular letter No. M. 11012/67/82-TRG dated 7th September, 1982 on the above-noted subject and to request that the proposals for strengthening of training infrastructure may be sent to this Ministry at an early date.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-  
(K.G. Nathani)  
Asst. Commissioner (R.I.)



## **PART IV**

### **NUTRITION AND WOMEN'S PROGRAMMES**



No. 1-6/78-N&WP  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated the 9th October, 1979.*

To  
The Chief Secretaries/Secretaries Incharge of  
I.R.D. Programme  
All States and Union Territories

SUBJECT:— Integrated Rural Development Programme—Involvement of Women in the development process.

Sir,

As you are aware, a good part of the agricultural work force consists of women but unfortunately their role and potential in agriculture and rural development is not adequately assessed and appreciated. The National Commission on Agriculture (1976) has also criticised the neglect of rural women in the programmes and observed that planners have 'taken women for granted'. The women perform a large number of chores connected with various types of agriculture and mixed farm activities. Therefore, if they are properly trained and made aware of the technological advances, the gain in production as well as reduction of losses is expected to be substantial.

2. The areas in which women play an important role besides agriculture are poultry farming, dairying, bee-keeping, storage of grains, pisciculture, sericulture and cottage industries. Our experience is that although they do not lack potentiality for being active participants in the development process due to traditional constraints and their social position and the failure of extension machinery to activate and mobilise them, they fail to approach the block and other authorities to assert their claim and consequently their role and interests get ignored to the disadvantage of development process itself. The Integrated Rural Development Programme with its beneficiary oriented approach and growth with social

justice provides a wide scope for the involvement of women. In this direction, following steps appear necessary:

- (i) The block plan should be based on a proper assessment of the existing functions of the women and programmes should be formulated to up-grade their skills for efficient discharge of those functions. For example, women in agricultural households are looking after poultry and cattle. Programmes of development of poultry and cattle should have a focus on women.
- (ii) In each block, there should be the requisite number of women functionaries to mobilize and activate the women for their participation in Integrated Rural Development.
- (iii) The women should be included in the beneficiary oriented training programmes and they should be motivated to avail of the training courses. Training courses may be organised in the Farmers Training Centres, Gramsevikas Training Centres and in the villages with the help of peripatetic training teams.
- (iv) The functionaries at the block level should be made responsible to mobilise the participation of women in socio-economic activities. It may be advisable to specify certain programmes of women's interest, earmark funds and separately monitor the programme.
- (v) There is the need for a focal point in the rural areas to encourage women's activities. Mahila mandals can very well serve this purpose. There is, therefore, a need to organise, revive and revitalise the mahila mandals in the villages and to get them registered to function as women's institutions for undertaking socio-economic programmes. The objective will be to link these institutions with various service agencies offering training and facilities in generating economic activities in the rural areas and to enable those and other members to absorb the institutional finances for the development of viable economic projects. The possibilities of imposing taxation on regulated market for the funding of the programmes of mahila mandals need to be explored.

- (vi) A brochure containing the information of various programmes, services, facilities, sources of supplies, etc. from which the women can be benefited may be prepared in the regional language for circulation amongst workers, rural women's organisations and other voluntary institutions. The progress reports on the IRD programme should bring out the efforts made and the results achieved in the participation of women.

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*



No. M.11018/20/79-TR&P  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated the 12th December, 1979.*

To

Agriculture Production Commissioner/Secretary (RD)/ Secy. (Industry)/Director (RD) / Director (WP) / Director (Industries) Nodal Point Officers. All States/UTs.

SUBJECT:— TRYSEM-Training of Young women.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this Ministry's circular No. M.11018/20/79-PR&T dated 20th July, 1979 with which details of the National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM) were circulated. The scheme envisages selection of two lakh youth (both male and female) for training in the current year. Detailed guidelines on the scheme are being issued shortly.

The need for laying proper emphasis on the selection of young women under TRYSEM is obvious. Selection of beneficiaries has to be based on the analysis of the specific needs of target households and the object is to help the family to cross the poverty line. In many such families, it would be found that the female members are also capable of taking to self-employment avocations, but the general experience is that women are shy of taking advantage of the development programmes due to various factors. A conscious attempt, has, therefore, to be made to identify suitable young women and encourage them to participate in this programme.

The training needs of women and the proportion of women to total number identified under the programme will depend largely on local circumstances, resources and demands. Such planning will have to be done mainly at the district level. Special courses may be designed keeping the specific needs of rural women in

focus. But even in general courses, women should be associated in increasing proportions till they reach an ideal percentage of 50.

In these days, when women take up all types of activities, it is difficult to think of occupations which are not suited for them. However, the following occupations may be particularly popular among them :

1. Raising of seeds
2. Vegetable production
3. Mushroom production
4. Raising of horticulture and forest nurseries
5. Poultry
6. Piggery
7. Sheep-rearing
8. Sericulture
9. Bee-keeping
10. Dairying
11. Fisheries
12. Handicrafts
13. Carding, spinning and weaving of cotton, silk, wool, etc.
14. Tailoring, stitching, embroidery and knitting
15. Dyeing and printing
16. Hand-made paper
17. Soap from inedible oil
18. Cottage match-making
19. Bidi-making
20. Cane and bamboo work
21. Coir and other fibre industry
22. Toy and curio making
23. Processing of foodgrains, spices, fruits and vegetables
24. Drying of grains, vegetables, fruits and fish
25. Bakery
26. Utilisation of agricultural by-products for cattle and poultry feeds
27. Watch repairing and assembly
28. Nursing.

Training may be organised at the existing institutions listed in the TRYSEM scheme, especially in Gram Sevika Training Centres

and Home Science Colleges of Agricultural Universities. Training with industrial and service units, mastercraftsmen and skilled workers has also a great scope, as it is less expensive and offers training facilities nearer the home. A considerable effort will have to be made to promote facilities for mobile training in villages identified as rural growth centres. Proposals for strengthening of infrastructure for facilities of women's training programmes will be given priority by this Ministry.

Mahila Mandals and other voluntary organisations working for women's development should be actively involved in the training and other components of the programme.

On the organisational front, there are some difficulties which need to be tackled by the State Governments with speed. One is the filling up of all the posts of Mukhya Sevikas and Gram Sevikas in the C.D. blocks, and provision of adequate staff and facilities in the training centres. The other is the orientation of the concerned functionaries in the objectives of the TRYSEM, IRD and DIC programmes. They have to be made fully aware of the potentialities, especially in the fields of cottage and village industries, rural arts and crafts, handlooms, sericulture, small trade and business, servicing enterprises, etc. This will call for greater interaction between the Managers of the DICs and the block-level staff that exists at present.

It is hoped that State Governments will keep these points in view while framing their specific training and self-employment projects under TRYSEM, so that the women in the country-side are enabled to improve their economic status and participate more meaningfully in the programme of rural reconstruction.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(B.K. Sharma)

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*

Copy for information to:—

1. Area Officers of Ministry of Rural Reconstruction
2. Director (WP)/R.O. (WP).

No. 9-15/78-NWP-IRD.III  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*

*Dated 25th January, 1980.*

To

The Director/Deputy Directors

Rural Women's Programme, All State Govts/UTs.

SUBJECT: TRYSEM-Training of Young Women.

Sir/Madam,

You might have by now received the copy of this Ministry's circular No. M.11018/20/79-PR&T(TRG) dated 12th December, 1979 on the above subject (Copy enclosed for ready reference) requesting the State/UT Govts. that a conscious attempt has to be made to identify suitable young women for training to encourage them to avail of self-employment opportunities available under the programme. I believe that you are aware of the training and self-employment needs of the rural women and will take steps to involve women in the programme in a big way. For this purpose, you may have to maintain a close contact with rural women and their organisations on the one hand and with State/UT. Officers dealing with TRYSEM scheme on the other.

In this connection, I would like to have your reaction to the circular letter and a report on the action you have taken or propose to take for involvement of women in TRYSEM. In case you foresee any difficulties to take full benefit of the scheme for women, you may write to me giving your views about remedial action that is necessary at the State/Central level. I would also further state that the list of areas of self-employment suggested in the Ministry's circular is not rigid or in no way an exhaustive one. You may take up any economically viable project even in the service sector which you think suitable for your area.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(S. Chakravorty)

Director (RWP)

No. 9-14/78-NWP (IRD.III)  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated 1st April, 1980.*

To

Directors/Deputy Directors/Officers  
incharge of Programmes for Rural Women.  
All States/UTs.

SUBJECT:— Involvement of women in Social Forestry.

Sir,

I am writing this letter to draw your attention to the need of involving women in social forestry. The rural tribal women spend a lot of time and energy in collection of food and fodder from the forest. It is required to free them from back-breaking activities and to leave their energies to activities which are more remunerative. This could be done by organising them and engaging them in social forestry activities by providing them training and new technology to upgrade their skills and knowledge. Funds available under the scheme of TRYSEM (Scheme of Training Rural Youth in Self-Employment) could be availed of to arrange for the training of these women.

2. In this connection, we would also like to bring to your notice that Millions of Tree Clubs, Youth Hostels Association of India, have a scheme of people's nurseries through landless poor and marginal farmers. Poor women could be organised to set up such nurseries for sale of saplings for plantation. Relevant extract of the scheme as well as the price of their plants are given herewith.

3. Kindly consider the above proposals and let me know the action you propose to take to involve rural women of forest areas in social forestry activities.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(S. Chakravorty)

Director (RWP)

No. M.11012/64/81-TRG  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,*  
*Dated the 16th September, 1981.*

To

Agriculture Production Commissioner/Secretary (IRD)/  
Secretary (Industry) / Director (IRD)/Director (Industries)/  
Director (WP), All States/UTs.

SUBJECT:— Coverage of Rural Women under TRYSEM.

Sir,

The national scheme of training of rural youth for self-employment (TRYSEM) has been initiated with a view to equipping rural youth with skills relevant for the rural areas. Having acquired these technical skills, rural youth are to be assisted in setting up their own ventures in the rural areas. This evidently is the strategy for the development of our vast rural manpower with the specific objective to liquidate poverty and eliminate unemployment from rural areas.

The women constitute nearly 50 per cent of the rural population. They are equally capable of acquiring skills and helping their families in their economic rehabilitation. In fact, in certain crafts and industries, they have a clear edge over the men.

Accordingly, full facilities should be developed for the transmission of skills to the rural women enabling them to engage in gainful pursuits. In fact, already in para 3.6 of the *Guidelines on Rural Industries and TRYSEM* it has been provided that priority should be given, amongst others, to women under TRYSEM. At that time, however, it was not considered feasible to fix up any percentage for them. After careful consideration, it has now been decided that 1/3rd of the trainees under TRYSEM should be rural women. In order that this target is achieved effectively, special

efforts should be made to develop facilities for training in crafts, industries, etc. particularly suiting their talents.

It will be appreciated if a report on the concrete measures taken in this behalf is sent to me within a month's time for the information of this Ministry and the Planning Commission.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/-

(B.K. Sharma)

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*

Copy to:—

1. All Joint Secretaries in the Ministry of RR.
2. Director (Women Programme/RO (WP).
3. Planning Commission (5 copies).

No. M.12012/23/82-IRD.III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

*Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi,  
Dated 13th November, 1982.*

To

- (i) The Chief Secretary,  
All States
- (ii) The Secretary incharge of IRD  
All State Governments/UTs

SUBJECT:— Scheme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA).

Sir,

I am directed to say that realizing the need for development of rural women and to ensure their better participation in the development activities, a new scheme entitled 'Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas' (DWCRA) has been approved as a sub scheme of the Integrated Rural Development Programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Details of the scheme are given in the enclosed note.

2. The salient features of the scheme are the following:—

- (i) The scheme will be a sub scheme under Integrated Rural Development Programme.
- (ii) The outlay of the scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan will be Rs. 15.60 crores which will be shared equally between the Government of India and the State Government. In addition, UNICEF assistance to the tune of 5.402 crores will be available for certain components.
- (iii) The scheme will be implemented, to start with, in 50 districts. In each district, 10 blocks will be covered by the end of the plan period.



- (iv) The scheme will be implemented through District Rural Development Agencies and the block machinery. For this purpose, there will be an additional Assistant Project Officer in the DRDA team. At the block level, an additional gram sevika will be sanctioned in each of the selected block.
- (v) The methodology envisaged is somewhat innovative. The beneficiaries will be organised into groups of 15 to 20. A group organiser will be selected out of the group who will liaison between the group, government agencies, banks, etc.
- (vi) Proper marketing linkages should be developed and voluntary agencies should be involved in the implementation of the scheme wherever they are likely to be effective.

3. ———districts have been selected in your State. You are requested to take steps for appointing the requisite staff and start the implementation of the scheme.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(G.L. Bailur)

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*

Copy to:—

1. The Secretary (Expenditure), Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.
2. The Additional Secretary (Expenditure), M/o Finance, New Delhi.
3. The Joint Secy. (Plan Finance), M/o Finance.
4. P.S. to Secy. (RD)/P.S. to Addl. Secy. (RD)/JS (F)/DS (F)/Budget Director (IRD)/DS(IRD).
5. Budget & Accounts Section.

## NOTE ON THE SCHEME OF DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN RURAL AREAS (DWCRA)

### 1. *Background*

The Government have emphasized from time to time, the need for development of rural women and promotion of their participation in the developmental activities. Efforts were made to include women, particularly households headed by women below the poverty line under the IRDP as well as to provide opportunities to women in larger numbers for training under TRYSEM. However, a review of this aspect of the IRD programme revealed that participation of women in the IRDP has not taken place in adequate measure. Women in the families of target group play a vital role in augmenting the income of the family. It has also been noticed that in the poor families, income of the women has a positive co-rrrelation with the nutritional status of the family, educational status of the children and in building up a positive attitude towards the status of women. It is, therefore, necessary to make special efforts to ensure that the benefits of the IRD programme reach the women of the target group directly. It is with this objective in view that the scheme of 'Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas' as a part of IRD programme has been formulated.

### 2. *Objective*

The objective of the scheme would be to focus attention on the women members of the families of the target group so as to increase their income and also to provide supporting services needed to enable them to take up income generating activities. The scheme will assist women of the target groups in the following manner:—

- (a) Assistance to individual women to take advantage of the facilities already available under IRD.

- (b) Where individual women are found to be incapable of taking advantage of these facilities, organising women in homogeneous groups to take up economically viable activities on a group basis.
- (c) Providing necessary supportive services to women of the target group in terms of provision for caring of children while the mothers are at work, provision of working conveniences, suitable appliances, etc. so that they could improve their efficiency and reduce the drudgery.
- (d) Organising child care facilities to provide for security, health care and nursing of the children at NREP work sites.

It is also envisaged to impart suitable training to officials and non-officials to be involved in the scheme.

### 3. *Selection of Areas*

The scheme will be implemented to start with, as per list enclosed in 50 districts in the country. These districts have been selected in consultation with the State Governments on the basis of criteria of backwardness, incidence of child mortality, level of literacy, etc. A large number of districts (3 to 4) have been selected in backward states like Bihar, Orissa, Madhyā Pradesh, and smaller number of districts (1 to 2) have been selected in relatively advanced states. Districts having less than 10 blocks will be fully covered but in the case of districts having larger number of blocks, the target is to cover 12 blocks in each district by the end of the Plan period. 30 women groups, each with a membership of 15 to 20, will be formed in each block and it is expected that by the end of the Plan period there will be nearly 15,000 groups. The number of groups will be increased gradually. In the first year, 5 groups may be set up in a block, in the second year ten and the remaining 15 in the third year.

### 4. *Implementing Agency*

The Programme will be implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) through the block functionaries. For this purpose, an additional post of Assistant Project Officer (Women Development) will be provided under the scheme as a part of the DRDA team to help in planning and implementation

of the programme. The Assistant Project Officer (Women Development) should be a woman with suitable academic background and sufficient experience of working with rural women having the requisite training, field and administrative experience. The pay of APO (Women Development) will be reimbursable by the UNICEF. The block gram sevikas and the Lady Social Education Organiser will function under the supervision of Assistant Project Officer (Women Development). Another gram sevika will be provided to each block under the scheme. The APO (Women Development) assisted by the Mukhya Sevika and the Gram Sevikas will make a team and help in identifying the beneficiaries, group organisers of the group (explained below) and in the formulation of scheme for the groups.

#### 5. *Methodology and assistance from the programme*

Although the scheme is proposed to be taken on pilot basis, it will be necessary to cover the selected districts intensively so that it could make an impact in term of bringing women within the purview of the IRD programme. It may be added that one of the deficiencies noted in the earlier Applied Nutrition Programme was that it was thinly spread and, therefore, failed to make an impact. This mistake should not be repeated under the new scheme.

Each of the gram sevikas would have about 15 to 20 villages under her charge. An attempt would be made to identify women of the families already identified under the IRD programme and ensure that to the extent possible, the assistance available under the IRD flows to them. In some cases, it may not be possible for individual women of these families to take up economic activities of their own, on individual basis. In such cases, an attempt would be made to organise these women in small homogeneous groups of 15 to 20 beneficiaries. These groups would themselves decide on the type of economic activities they would like to undertake. It will be necessary to devote some attention to conscientisation of the women and to make them aware of their own strength and potential. The selection of economic activity and assistance from Government by way of grants, subsidy, etc. should come only after about six months of actual inter-action among the members of the group.

The experience of voluntary agencies in organising such groups has indicated that identification of one of the beneficiaries from among the target group who could act as the group organiser, community worker or a link person has proved successful both in the process of conscientisation of the members of the group as well as bringing about a homogeneity and commonality of approach and objective of the group. This person has also been able to serve as a link person between the official machinery for delivery of services and the beneficiary target group. This methodology has been successfully adopted by most voluntary agencies in the country. The Jamkhed Project of Dr. and Mrs. Arole in Ahmednagar district is an example. The programme of composite feeding of children in Kerala has also followed a similar methodology. The community health worker introduced by the Ministry of Health is on somewhat similar lines.

The group organiser or community worker in the programme would be necessarily from among the identified beneficiary target groups, and will also be a woman. She will attend to her duties part time and would be paid an honorarium of Rs. 50/- per month on the lines of the honorarium paid by the Ministry of Health as well as under the composite programme of Kerala. A provision of Rs. 200/- per annum will also be made per group to meet their expenses on travelling, etc.

A provision of 10,000 would be available per group on an average. This money is to help the members of the group to build up their infrastructural and marketing support. Detailed plans regarding the utilisation of these funds should be prepared at the local level based on the needs of the participants and the facilities required to be built up depending on the particular situation. Part of the funds may be used as a revolving fund for the purchase of raw materials, etc. to help in their economic activities which can be recouped subsequently through sale of their finished products. Salary of the group organisers and the administrative cost would also be met from this amount. This amount can also be utilised on items for which assistance is not available under the IRDP like washing ghats, community kitchen, etc.

In addition, an amount of Rs. 5,000 will be provided to each group to purchase equipment needed for training demonstration

setting up of child care facilities, etc. This amount may be utilised for the purchase of durries, demonstration and training equipment viz., black boards, sewing machines, looms, sericulture and bee-keeping equipment, agriculture implements, etc. where women can take up the programmes like raising of nurseries, kitchen gardens, etc. If the child care services are not available in the area under any other on-going programme, it will be necessary to provide some facilities so that the children are not neglected while the mothers are at work. Some provision may, therefore, also be made out of this fund for the purchase of portable cradles for the small babies, toys and pictorial books, etc. for the pre-school children. These services can be organised with the help of the community organiser and the gram sevikas. This may also be used as a forum for giving the mother education about the child care and nutrition in which gram sevikas have already undergone long training. The community organiser while being trained will also be familiarised with various other on-going programmes supportive to the development of rural women so that she can help in coordinating these activities with the group of women with whom she will be working.

Another component of the programme is the provision of certain basic facilities for the care of the children at NREP work sites. The attendance of women to work under NREP varies from 40% to 50% and they bring their children along with them while they report to work and have to leave their children uncared for. A provision of Rs. 5,000 is therefore being made for each block for creating temporary child care facilities at the NREP work sites for the duration of the work. The requirements for providing these facilities may be a temporary structure which can be constructed under NREP or a tent for the children to stay and for the mothers to nurse them, water cans for portable drinking water, cradles, food and medical care for the children. Where the work sites are located near a primary health centre, it will be possible to avail of the services of the PHC, otherwise the available facilities may have to be augmented. One or two attendants who will be engaged for the child care services will be provided under NREP and they will be given short training in their work by the local PHC with the help of the gram sevikas and mukhya sevikas. The

workers will also be supervised by gram sevikas and mukhya sevikas of the block. The training of these workers may also be organised with the help of experienced voluntary agencies who could also be associated in the implementation of this programme.

#### 6. *Marketing arrangements*

The success of the scheme will depend mostly on marketability of the products. For that in addition to the viable economic activities it would be necessary to provide support for creating marketing linkages. KVIC and DICs may therefore be fully involved in planning and implementation of this scheme.

#### 7. *Involvement of voluntary agencies*

Voluntary agencies having experience with working of rural poor may be associated with the programme wherever feasible.

#### 8. *Training*

Training is an important component of the scheme. Training will be imparted right from the grass root level to the members of the group, group organisers and the officials at different levels responsible for planning and implementation of the programme. The following programmes are envisaged:—

##### (i) *Training of the members of the community*

Members of the community would be imparted training in building up awareness and skill formation. This will be done on the pattern of TRYSEM and the duration of the training course will be 7-15 days. Such training courses will be organised in villages itself.

##### (ii) *Training of group organisers*

The duration of the training of the group organisers will be 2-3 weeks. This training will be initially imparted in identified training centres (preferably voluntary agencies) in a group of 20 or so which will be followed by a quarterly refresher training of 3 days' duration.

##### (iii) *Training of gram sevikas*

Pre-service training of gram sevikas would be of one month duration. Training will be imparted either in Gram Sevikas Training Centre or any other centre found suitable.

(iv) *Training of Lady Social Education Organisers*

Training of Lady Social Education Organisers as well as Gram Sevikas would be undertaken together.

(v) *Training of Assistant Project Officer*

It is proposed to organise brief training courses for the Assistant Project Officers to perform their jobs effectively.

(vi) *Strengthening up of the training institutions*

A tentative list of institutions available for training in various states has been prepared. It would be necessary to strengthen some of the existing institutions. In the case of the members of the target groups it would be necessary to set up mobile training teams which will visit rural areas to impart on the spot training especially in acquisition of skills. It is, therefore, proposed to set up a mobile training unit in each district. The unit will have a matador van and at least two trainers who will be drawn from the district as and when needed.

9. *Financial outlay*

The expenditure would be shared between the States and the Centre on 50:50 basis and would be met out of the overall IRD outlay. The scheme envisages an outlay of Rs. 15.60 crores during the remaining 3 years of the Sixth Plan which will be shared by the Centre and the States.

In addition, assistance from UNICEF would be available to the extent of 9 million dollar which would be utilised for (a) training of officials and non-officials proposed to be involved in the scheme, (b) programme inputs, viz., equipment to groups of women, children activities, grant to voluntary organisations, salary of Assistant Project Officers (Women's Development) and additional gram sevikas, strengthening of training institutions including transport etc., (c) research, evaluation and monitoring, regional, national workshops, and (d) strengthening of headquarters cell of the UNICEF and the Ministry if necessary.

Item-wise projections are indicated in the Annexures. The costs therein relate to period 1982-83 to 1984-85 under Government head and those under UNICEF head relate to the period April 1982 to December 1983 only.



#### 10. *Organisation at the State and National Level*

At the State level the women's programme Cell for the Department deals with the women programme will be responsible for the implementation of the programme. At the National level rural women's programme division in the Ministry of Rural Development will plan, administer and monitor the programme.

**GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF CROSS-BRED CALF SUBSIDY PROGRAMME  
THROUGH SMALL/MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS DURING  
THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD**

*Introduction*

In the context of increasing the availability of essential articles of mass consumption and improving the nutritional status of the people, the need for enhancing milk production at a faster rate of growth needs no emphasis. While the benefits accruing from the impact of intensive agriculture programmes have largely been shared by progressive farmers with large holdings and irrigation facilities, farmers with smaller holdings were not benefited and some sort of imbalance has developed in the rural areas in terms of social benefits.

2. The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan emphasises the pressing need for removal of poverty and providing greater opportunities for productive employment to the weaker sections. In the efforts to achieve these objectives in the rural areas, milk production programmes supported by necessary infrastructural facilities including a ready market for the produce play an important and vital role. A study of the livestock economy shows that about 70 to 75% of the households possessing cattle come under the category of Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural labourers. Thus, the milk production enhancement programmes through Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers occupy an important position. Further, improvement in the productivity of cattle through the weaker sections of the people in the rural areas will act as an instrument of economic change.

3. During the Fourth Five Year Plan period, special programmes to benefit Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers were taken up by establishment SFDA/MFAL Agencies. The main thrust through these Agencies was to enable this category of Agriculturists to increase their income with more intensive crop husbandry with improved inputs. The scheme also strived to assist its beneficiaries with subsidiary activities of livestock production. Dairy programmes were taken up in selected SFDA/MFAL Project areas during the Fourth Plan under this scheme. Under these programmes, loans and subsidies for purchase of stock, assistance in construction of cattle sheds, purchase of cattle feed and in creation of infrastructural facilities such as chilling centres, were provided.

4. It has, however, been observed that the cattle development programmes now being implemented in the SFDA/MFAL Projects chiefly by provision of credit for purchase of animals are not likely either to make any sizable impact on milk production or result in improving the economy of the Small/

**Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.** To achieve more positive results, milk production programmes will have to be organised and developed as comprehensive schemes for breeding, health and nutrition cover besides procurement and transportation, processing and marketing of all milk produced.

5. The first pre-requisite for such a programme would be the availability of animals capable of producing at least 1,800 to 2,000 Kgs. of milk per lactation to derive an adequate income. The requirement can be fulfilled only by cross-bred cows and high yielding milch-buffaloes. In view of the shortage of readily available high quality cattle, the practical way would be to plan programmes for the production of cross-bred cows by the Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers themselves, making use of local cows they may already possess provided also that the beneficiaries in the area are provided with necessary services and inputs to raise the cross-bred heifers up to the production stage in order to replace their indigenous low-producing cows, step by step.

6. The National Commission on Agriculture in their Interim Reports on Milk Production, Poultry, Sheep and Pig Production through Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for supplementing their income have recommended that Animal Husbandry Programmes for assisting Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers should receive greater attention and be implemented as separate projects in the districts selected. In accordance with this recommendation, the Planning Commission have recommended that the funds under the SFDA Agencies Scheme earmarked for the new Agencies to be set up during the Fifth Plan should be directed towards the promotion of crop husbandry activities. Wherever the Animal Husbandry Programmes are to be undertaken in SFDA/MFAL Agency areas, they should be superimposed over the Agency Programmes.

7. For rearing of cross-bred heifers to production stage, Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers need assistance particularly for feeding of concentrates. In view of the importance of this programme, the Government of India have provided an outlay of Rs. 30 crores for this purpose in the Draft Fifth Plan in the Centrally Sponsored Sector. The State Governments have also provided funds for giving assistance to Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural labourers for rearing of cross-bred heifers. The amount provided under all the States and Union Territories works out to about Rs. 15 crores. Thus, a total amount of Rs.45 crores is provided in the Draft Fifth Plan in the Central and State Sectors together for giving assistance by way of feed subsidy to Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.

*Definition of Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers under the scheme*

8. In view of the limitations of finance and the known strategies, it is not possible to assist all the Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers in a district in undertaking dairy production programmes. It shall be appropriate therefore, to confine attention to such Small/Marginal Farmers

and Agricultural Labourers who are potentially capable of becoming surplus producers if supported by the necessary inputs and services. No uniform definition can be laid down in terms of the size of holdings for this category. The definition will be the same as laid down by the Govt. of India for SFDA programmes in their letter No. CRT. 11011/2/74-AC dated 5th June, 1974.

9. The final selection of the beneficiaries is, however, left to the Project Implementation Agency. The experience of the SFDA/MFAL Agency in identification of Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers particularly in these project areas where such an Agency exists, can be availed of.

10. The National Commission on Agriculture in their Interim Report on Milk Production through Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers have recommended that about 38,000 farm families might be assisted through milk production programme in each of the districts proposed. But within the financial allocation made under the draft Fifth Five Year Plan for the cross-bred calf subsidy programme, it is contemplated that 5,000 families of Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers only might be assisted, where dairy Production/cross-bred calf rearing programme is to be undertaken.

#### *Selection of area*

11. The National Commission on Agriculture have recommended a list of 107 districts as the possible areas where the cross-bred calf subsidy programme might be taken up usefully. This comprises:—

- (i) 57 districts (including 20 existing SFDA/MFAL Projects) in the first round of Operation Flood.
- (ii) 3 existing SFDA/MFAL districts lying within the milk sheds of the Metropolitan Cities.
- (iii) 14 districts (including 16 existing SFDA/MFAL Projects) in its second round of operation by Operation Flood.
- (iv) 33 districts (including 36 SFDA/MFAL Projects) to be covered by the State Dairy Schemes.

12. Since the preparation of the Interim Report on Milk Production through Small Farmers by National Commission on Agriculture, integrated cattle-cum-dairy development projects have also been formulated to provide full facilities for cattle and milk production and marketing, serving the major cities with a population of 5 lakhs and above and their milk shed areas. Cross-breeding programme is to be encouraged in the areas covered by these projects. The Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers covered in these areas will have to be provided subsidy for rearing of cross-bred heifers.

13. The districts that might be identified for initiation of the comprehensive cattle development programme providing for all essential technical inputs in a coordinated manner cannot be all districts recommended by the National

Commission on Agriculture or districts where a SFDA/MFAL programme exists, as the programme will have to cover areas where substantial breeding or cattle development programmes have been taken up by the States. In view of the financial constraints and the infrastructural facilities already available/proposed to be developed, it is proposed to implement milk production programme through Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers in 75 districts in a phased manner during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. This will comprise :—

- (i) 34 districts covered by Operation Flood Programme—30 covered under Phase I and 4 proposed to be covered under phase II;
- (ii) 21 districts already having dairy plants in or around districts; and
- (iii) 28 districts to be covered by proposed regional integrated cattle-cum-dairy development projects in various States.

(There are some common districts in the above three categories). All these 75 districts are covered either by SFDA/MFAL Agency existing or new or integrated Dairy-cum-cattle Development Project or State Dairy Development Corporation.

14. In order to ensure a coordinated programme of selection of districts, a list of districts deemed suitable for undertaking cross-bred calf subsidy programme is enclosed. Normally, each project should be confined to a compact area within a district. The districts selected are on the basis of the following broad criteria:

- (i) Existence of the desired minimum number of families of Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers in a compact area on the basis of which an intensive programme could be developed for service, inputs and expanded.
- (ii) Area where calf-rearing programme and cross-breeding programme have become popular already or are being undertaken.
- (iii) Areas where necessary infrastructural facilities for providing service inputs and marketing of milk already exist or areas where necessary infra-structural facilities could be developed with minimum investments (areas such as Operation Flood Districts, I.C.D.P. areas or areas which could be linked with Dairy Plants having ready market or areas which are to be covered under the Regional Integrated Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Projects come under this category.)

15. In the project areas selected for cross-bred calf-rearing programme through Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers, the State Governments will have to ensure certain essential inputs and services. The nature of such inputs and services and other technical details of the programme in the selected area are given in Annexure II enclosed. The infrastructural facilities required for effective implementation of the cross-bred calf-rearing programme in its totality will have to be provided from the State Plan funds and other relevant Central Schemes as may be available. The State Governments should

also formulate and implement appropriate milk pricing policy which could serve as an incentive for increasing milk production and absorbing the surplus milk that would be produced by the Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers under this programme. The funds from the Centre under this calf subsidy programme may not be released to the States unless a minimum guarantee of prices for the milk produced by the farmers is ensured by the States.

#### *Implementation Agency*

16. An exclusive Cell will have to be set up at the State Headquarters in the Department of Animal Husbandry for implementation of these programmes. It will coordinate, supervise and monitor the programme. It will also attend to the administration and management of the projects and will be accountable for their progress and performance. The expenditure on staffing etc. of this unit would be met from the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening of Animal Husbandry Administration in States. The Animal Husbandry staff at district level will have to be considerably strengthened in the project areas by the States and adequate field staff provided to administer supply and services.

17. At the State level, the special project cell will have to be manned by an officer not below the rank of an Addl./Joint Director and assisted by specialists not below the rank of Dy. Directors of the State Department of Animal Husbandry. At the district or project level there will have to be a wholetime Project Officer/Officer Incharge for these programmes supported by functionaries/specialists and field assistants.

18. In areas where SFDA/MFAL Agency exists, there will be close liaison between the State Animal Husbandry Department and the Agency. The District programme will be implemented through the Agency wherever it exists. The coordination of the activities at the district level will be ensured on the following lines :

- (i) The Agency will be responsible for and assist in :
  - (a) Identification of the Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers;
  - (b) Promoting Producers' Cooperatives;
  - (c) Making credit available wherever considered necessary and arranging for recoveries on usual terms as in the case of the Agency programme.
- (ii) The Officers Incharge/Project Officers of the Animal Husbandry Programmes in the identified districts will be taken on the governing body of the Agency *i.e.* coopted as a Member of the Development Agency.
- (iii) Officers Incharge/Project Officers of the Animal Husbandry Programmes at the district level will provide technical supervision for feed & fodder, Animal Health cover, Artificial Insemination facilities etc.
- (iv) Subsidy for feed will be in the form of kind. Funds for other subsidised items will be routed to the SFDA/MFAL Agencies wherever such an Agency exists, by the State Directorate of Animal Husbandry.

- (v) The modified milk production programme to be taken up as independent comprehensive programme will be additional to the activities already undertaken by the Agencies but will be coordinated and dovetailed with them. In the existing SFDA/MFAL Agency areas where assistance has also been committed by way of subsidy on capital cost for cattle units, the present commitments will be honoured for the project period, that is, till the end of March, 1976.

19. Whereas it is necessary to set up a special project organisation for these programmes in the districts, full involvement of the district administration as also of the local organisations connected with the development such as Zilla Parishads or Panchayati Raj Institutions, Block Level staff etc. will be ensured. The Special Project Cell at the State Headquarters will ensure that all the Departments and Institutions concerned with the work and the scope, coordinate their activities and cooperate with the Project Officers fully. A compact State Level review Committee may also be constituted at the State Government level for periodic guidance.

20. *Procedure for approval* : The State Implementing Agency/Special Project Cell would draw up Plans/Projects for Investment and production activities to be undertaken in different Projects. It is recognised that it is essential to provide enough flexibility to the State Governments to identify the potential for livestock production in the district and devise the most suitable programme to assist the Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. By and large, the programme should be formulated on the lines recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture in their Interim Report on Milk Production. The State Governments will have to prepare and present the Project Reports for each area indicating the activities to be undertaken and the outlays required. These proposals will be considered by a Sanctioning Committee presided over by the Secretary (Agriculture) and consisting of representatives of the Department of Rural Development, Department of Expenditure Finance and Planning Commission. Thereafter, the State Animal Husbandry Departments will take up the implementation of the Projects and work out the detailed outlines. The projects may be revised in the light of the experience gained from time to time. Major variations to be made subsequent to this approval will, however, require fresh approval from the Government of India.

21. *Funds* : An amount of Rs. 30 crores was provided in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan under the Centrally Sponsored Sector for giving assistance for rearing of cross-bred heifers. An amount of about Rs. 15 crores was also provided in the State/Union Territory Sector for this programme.

22. It is estimated that an average amount of Rs. 6 lakhs would be required per project for a five year period. This will have to be shared between Centre and the States in the ratio of 2 : 1. The Central assistance will be placed at the disposal of the State Governments in the Department of Animal Husbandry, by Government of India directly by way of grant. The actual amount to be provided for each project will, however, depend upon the

programme formulated and sanctioned. To the extent necessary, the infrastructural facilities required in a Project area will have to be supplemented from the State Plan funds. Funds will be released by the State Government in instalments in accordance with their assessed requirements.



**TECHNICAL NOTE GIVING DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME THAT WILL HAVE TO BE FOLLOWED IN EACH PROJECT AREA SELECTED FOR MILK PRODUCTION THROUGH SMALL/MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS**

*Objectives*

The main objective of the programme is to enable the selected/identified Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers to produce high quality cross-bred cows from the indigenous cattle already with them. In order to produce the high quality cows, this selected group of farmers will be provided with necessary assistance in the form of package of services and inputs as part of an overall programme for dairy cattle development in the area. The assistance that will be extended in the form of food subsidy for rearing of cross-bred calves up to production stage, will form one of the inputs of the overall programme.

*Selection of areas*

2. The districts that may be selected for the implementation of the envisaged programme will necessarily have to be in the milk shed of a major dairy project where necessary infrastructure has already been developed or is being developed for extending necessary services and inputs to the farmers. The proposed programme will thus have to be linked up with the marketing facilities.

*Inputs and Services*

3. In the project areas selected for giving food subsidy to the cross-bred calves produced and reared by Small/Marginal Farmers and Agril. Labourers, the State Governments should ensure the following specific inputs and services from the State Plan funds or relevant Central/Centrally Sponsored Funds:—

- (i) Artificial breeding services to the cows already available with beneficiaries, with the exotic bull preferably Jersey in the project areas to enable the beneficiaries to produce superior quality cross-bred calves. As far as possible the breeding services should be provided at the farmers' door.
- (ii) Health cover for all the prevalent diseases in the area by a calender of vaccinations. Special arrangements should also exist for vaccinating the cross-bred population in the area with the Foot & Mouth disease vaccine.
- (iii) Extension services through periodical visits to the villages to assist the farmers in the adoption of improved management practices.

- (iv) Milk marketing programme for collection of milk in the project area by the Dairy Plant with which the programme is tied up. Suitable marketing facilities will have to be developed.
- (v) Appropriate milk pricing policy preferably on the lines of the recommendations by the National Commission on Agriculture in their Interim Report on Milk Production should be implemented in the area, so as to encourage production of cow's milk.
- (vi) Project technical staff with a Special Officer and Supporting staff who will be responsible for the management of subsidies and services as a package and who will supervise proper execution of the programme. Feed assistance will also have to be provided for promoting various development programmes laid down.

Suitable arrangements will have to be made to organize, manufacture and distribute of balanced feed to the beneficiaries.

#### *Programme*

4. When extensive Artificial Insemination coverage with the exotic breeds selected for the purpose such as Jersey, Friesian, etc. is fully organized and implemented, it could be expected that about 40% of the farmers will have cross-bred heifers with them initially and during the second round of A.I. in about two years, another equal number of farmers may be expected to have cross-bred heifers/cows. It may be expected that a number of first group of farmers would also get a second group of cross-bred heifers/cows in a period of about 2 years. Thus about 80% of the farmers would be having cross-bred cows in production within a period of 4 or 5 years. This is so if each Small/Marginal Farmer and Agricultural Labourer has only one cow. Where the family has more than one cow the chances of the farmers' getting a cross-bred heifer earlier are much greater.

5. Jersey bred is considered most suitable for most of the areas except in certain selected pockets where the Friesian Breed might be used. The level of exotic inheritance may be maintained at 50% or 62.5% depending on the area. It is, therefore, necessary simultaneously to take measures to produce suitable cross-bred bulls and make them available at appropriate time as it has been done in the Indo-Swiss Project, Kerala. Initially bulls selected from dams with a fairly higher level of production alone should be utilised. As soon as the cross-bred calves become available with the Small/Marginal Farmers and Agril. Labourers in the selected district/project area, it would be desirable to select adequate number of farmers for grant/assistance as feed subsidy. The programme could be so devised as to cover ultimately 38,000 beneficiaries over a period of 9 years as recommended by the N.C.A. so that it could make a real impact in the district, providing subsidiary occupation for the selected group of weaker sections of the rural community. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan period, however, as many beneficiaries as possible will be covered, according to the financial provisions available and the progress made in the breeding programme. The areas selected will be compact/contiguous to facilitate smooth flow of services and inputs and marketing of milk.

6. The National Commission on Agriculture have recommended that the Small/Marginal Farmers who have produced cross-bred heifers should be extended financial help in the form of half subsidy and half loan and Agril. Labourers 2/3 subsidy and 1/3 loan for the purpose of concentrates. It was also recommended that the assistance in the form of subsidy for feeding balanced concentrates should be from 3 months to 28 months of age. At the then prevailing rate of Rs. 60 per quintal, the total cost of feed worked out to be Rs. 960 per heifer, on the assumption that 16 quintals of feed would be required from 3 months of age to 28 months. This implies that Small/Marginal Farmers would receive Rs. 480 as subsidy and Rs. 480 as loan. Agricultural Labourers would receive Rs. 640 as subsidy and Rs. 320 as loan. The price of feed is now in the neighbourhood of Rs. 100 per quintal and at this rate subsidy for the former group would work out to Rs. 800 and for latter group Rs. 1066. Assuming that there will be an equal number of beneficiaries from both the groups, the average subsidy per calf works out to Rs. 933. Taking into account the likely price rise of feed, the average subsidy per calf may be assumed as Rs. 930. This expenditure would be shared between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 2:1.

7. The feeding schedule and the feed requirements are given below:—

Age Group in months	Feed rate per day (in Kgs)	Total feed requirements (in Kgs)
4th	1	30
5th	1.125	45
6th	1.75	52.5
7th—12th	2	360
13th—18th	2	360
19th—28th	2.5	750

## GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF POULTRY, PIGGERY AND SHEEP PRODUCTION PROGRAMMES THROUGH SMALL/MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS DURING THE FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN PERIOD

### *Introduction*

The need for augmenting production of foods of animal origin which are rich in proteins, of high biological value, such as milk, meat and eggs is recognised. In the diets of the poorer sections of the people in the rural areas, the shortage is mainly of animal protein. There is an urgent need to fill up this shortage as early as possible. Further, in the efforts to provide greater opportunities for productive employment to the weaker sections in the rural areas, poultry, piggery and sheep production programmes supported by necessary infrastructural facilities including a ready market for the produce play an important and vital role. Poultry farming has certain special features which favour its large scale adoption by Small/Marginal Farmers and Agril. Labourers. Sample Surveys have shown that a large percentage of the sheep flock owners fall under the category of Small/Marginal Farmers and Agril. Labourers and landless persons. Improved pig rearing could be made a profitable subsidiary occupation for improving the lot of a large number of economically backward families in the rural areas. If a suitable programme is undertaken to replace the non-descript pigs by improved types, it could go a long way in ensuring better economic returns to the backward community. Thus, Poultry, Pig and Sheep Production Programme through Small/Marginal Farmers and Agril. Labourers occupy an important position.

2. During the Fourth Five-year Plan period, under the Small/Marginal Farmers and Agril. Labourers Agencies Scheme, subsidiary activities of live-stock production were also taken up to assist the beneficiaries. Poultry raising has been included as one of the subsidiary occupations. Under this programme, loans and subsidies for purchase of stock, equipment and poultry housing and in some cases loans for feeding of chicks up to the laying stage, were provided. Sufficient emphasis has not been laid and also special programmes have not been formulated in most of the projects for ensuring production and supply of poultry feeds, training of farmers, adequate poultry health cover and proper extension support. Further, arrangements for organising marketing facilities for egg and poultry have not received due consideration. It is, thus, observed that poultry production programme now being implemented in the SFDA/MFAL Projects are not likely to make any sizeable impact on egg production or result in improving the economy of the small/marginal farmers and agril. labourers. The experience gained so far indicates that considerable

headway is yet to be made in developing pig rearing as a subsidiary occupation even in areas where there is scope for development. An integrated approach ensuring supply of good quality stock, breeding facilities, supply of supplementary feeds, health cover, training and extension will have to be followed, linking up with market centres such as Bacon/Pork Processing Plants. Sheep rearing is also included as an activity of subsidiary occupation in the districts covered by SFDA/MFAL Projects. The productive capacity of the sheep maintained mostly by the backward classes of people is low. An intensive development programme to improve the quality of sheep by adoption of better breeding, feeding, management and disease control practices supported with facilities for proper utilisation and marketing of wool and mutton, would go a long way in improving their economic lot. Sheep rearing does not require any large investment in buildings and equipment and offers good scope for exploitation by small/marginal farmers and agril. labourers.

3. The National Commission on Agriculture in their Interim Report on Poultry, Sheep and Pig production through Small/Marginal Farmers and Agril. Labourers for supplementing their income have recommended that Intensive Poultry, Sheep and Pig Development Projects, which should be market-oriented and supported with adequate inputs and services should be formulated and implemented to benefit small/marginal farmers and agril. labourers. It was also recommended that these programmes should be implemented as separate projects in the districts selected. In accordance with this recommendation, the Planning Commission have recommended that the funds under the SFDA/Agency earmarked for new agencies to be set up during the Fifth Plan should be directed towards promotion of crop husbandry activities. Wherever A.H. Programmes are to be undertaken in the SFDA/MFAL Agency area, they should be super-imposed over the Agency Programmes.

4. For undertaking Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production Programmes, Small/Marginal Farmers and Agril. Labourers need assistance for capital investment required for setting up poultry units/sheep units/pig units and they are to be supported with facilities for supply of feed, health cover and marketing facilities. In view of the importance of this programme, the Government of India have provided an outlay of Rs. 40 crores for this purpose in the Draft Fifth Plan in the Central Sector. At the time of the discussions held with the States on the formulation of draft Fifth Five-Year Plan, the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture on Poultry, Sheep and Pig Production Programmes were not available to the States and as such the Stat Govts. could not plan necessary funds for strengthening of infrastructural facilities required for implementation of these programmes. It would, therefore, be necessary to provide funds for strengthening of infrastructural facilities in the States for implementation of these programmes from the outlay of Rs. 40 crores provided for this scheme and other Central Schemes such as D.P.A.P. wherever applicable.

***Definition of Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers under the Scheme***

5. In view of the limitations of finance and the known strategies, it is not possible to assist all the small farmers, marginal farmers and agril. labourers in a district in undertaking poultry/piggery and sheep production programmes. It shall be appropriate, therefore, to confine attention to such small/marginal farmers and agril. labourers who are potentially capable of becoming surplus producers if supported by the necessary inputs and services. No uniform definition can be laid down in terms of the size of holdings for this category. The definition will be the same as laid down by Government of India in their letter No. CRT 11011/2/74-Ag.Cr. dated 5-6-74.

6. The final selection of the beneficiaries is, however, left to the Project Implementation Agency. The experience of the SFDA/MFAL Agency in identification of small farmers, marginal farmers and agril. labourers particularly in those project areas where such an agency exists can be availed of.

7. The National Commission on Agriculture in their Interim Report on Poultry, Sheep and Pig Production through Small/Marginal Farmers and Agril. Labourers have recommended that at least 3,000 families might be assisted through poultry production programme, 2,000 families through pig production programme and 3,000 families through sheep production programme in each of the districts selected for these programmes. Accordingly, it is contemplated that at least 3,000 families of small/marginal farmers and agril. labourers might be assisted under each of the Poultry/Sheep Production Programmes. As regards pig production programme, in view of market constraints, it is envisaged to cover 500 families only during the Fifth Plan although the aim is to cover 2,000 families ultimately as recommended by N.C.A.

***A. Poultry Production Programme***

8. The National Commission on Agriculture have recommended a list of 167 districts as the possible areas where intensive poultry production programme through small/marginal farmers and agril. labourers might be taken up usefully. This comprises:—

- (i) 24 existing SFDA/MFAL Districts where Intensive Poultry Development Projects are already functioning.
- (ii) 14 existing SFDA/MFAL Districts, where Intensive Poultry Production could be taken up by linking up these programmes with an intensive poultry development project already functioning in a nearby area.
- (iii) 31 existing SFDA/MFAL Districts offering scope for poultry production and marketing.
- (iv) 6 existing SFDA/MFAL Districts, where poultry production could be organised on a limited scale to meet local market demands only.
- (v) 92 districts having cities and towns with a population of over 1 lakh and between 50,000 and 1 lakh, not covered by the existing SFDA/MFAL Projects but offer scope for poultry production and marketing.

9. In view of the financial constraints and infrastructural facilities already available or proposed to be developed, it is proposed to implement Poultry Production Programme through small/marginal farmers and agril. labourers in 60 districts in a phased manner during the Fifth Plan period. This will comprise:—

- (i) 31 districts where intensive poultry development project is already located.
- (ii) 16 districts where a new intensive poultry development project is proposed to be set up during the Fifth Plan.
- (iii) 13 districts not covered by IRDP but offer scope for poultry production programme.

All these 60 districts are covered either by SFDA/MFAL Agency/TDA/DPAP existing or new.

10. In the project areas selected for encouraging Poultry Production Programme through Small/Marginal Farmers and Agril. Labourers, the State Governments will have to ensure certain essential inputs and services. The nature of such inputs and services and other technical details of the programme in the selected area are given in Annexure 2-I enclosed. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs would be required for one Unit/District for implementation of the poultry production programmes through small/marginal farmers and agril. labourers. The Major components of this amount of Rs.30 lakhs required for one Unit/District are given in the Annexure 2-II.

#### **B. Pig Production Programme**

11. The N.C.A. have recommended that Pig Production Programmes might be taken up in 100 districts comprising:—

- (i) 12 existing SFDA/MFAL Districts which could be linked up with the existing bacon factories;
- (ii) 12 existing SFDA/MFAL Districts which could be connected with the Bacon Factories proposed to be set up during the Fifth Plan;
- (iii) 22 existing SFDA/MFAL Districts which offer good scope for piggery development and located in areas where pork consumption is popular;
- (iv) 54 districts not covered by the existing SFDA/MFAL Projects but offer very good scope for development of pigs.

12. In view of the major marketing problems that will have to be encountered if the entire programme is implemented in all the 100 districts and in view of the financial constraints, it is proposed to confine the piggery production programme through small/marginal farmers and agril. labourers in 50 districts in a phased manner during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period. This will comprise:—

- (i) 11 districts which could be linked up with the existing bacon factories;
- (ii) 13 districts which could be connected to the bacon factories proposed to be established in the Fifth Plan; and
- (iii) 26 districts which offer good scope for piggery development.

All these 50 districts are covered either by SFDA/MFAL Agency existing or new/TDA/DPAP. In the project areas selected for pig production programme, the State Govts. will have to ensure certain essential inputs and services. The nature of such inputs and services and other technical details of the programme in the selected area are given in Annexure 3-I enclosed. The pig breeding farms may have to be strengthened or expanded where necessary from the State Plan funds. In the North Eastern States, the funds available for A.H. Programmes from the North Eastern Council may also partly be detailed in this direction. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 3 lakhs would be required for one Unit/District for implementation of the pig production programme through small/marginal farmers and agril. labourers. The major components of this amount of Rs. 3 lakhs required for one unit/district are given in Annexure 3-II.

### C. *Sheep Production Programme*

13. The National Commission on Agriculture have recommended that Sheep Production Programmes through Small/Marginal Farmers and Agril. Labourers might be taken up in 140 districts comprising:—

- (i) 19 existing SFDA/MFAL Districts which could be linked up with the Wool Grading and Disposal Centres set up under the UNDP assisted projects.
- (ii) 7 existing SFDA/MFAL Districts which lie in the breeding tracts of indigenous wool/mutton breeds of sheep.
- (iii) 30 existing SFDA/MFAL Districts where there is scope for sheep development and located near markets for wool and mutton.
- (iv) 84 districts where there is good scope for intensive sheep development work.

14. In view of the financial constraints and infrastructures already available or proposed to be developed, it is proposed to implement sheep production programmes through small/marginal farmers and agril. labourers in 55 districts in a phased manner during the Fifth Plan period.

These comprise:—

- (i) 14 districts which could be linked with the existing Wool Grading and Disposal Centres;
- (ii) 2 districts which lie in the breeding tracts of indigenous Wool/Mutton breeds of sheep;
- (iii) 7 districts which could be linked with a consuming market for wool/mutton; and
- (iv) 32 districts offering scope for intensive sheep development work.

These 55 districts are covered either by SFDA/MFAL Agency/DPAP. In the project areas selected for sheep production programmes through small/marginal farmers and agril. labourers, the State Governments will have to ensure certain essential inputs and services particularly health cover. The



nature of such inputs and services and other technical details of the programme in the selected area are given in Annexure 4-I enclosed. The additional infrastructural facilities required for effective implementation of the sheep production programme in its totality may be financed from the DPAP funds and other relevant Central Schemes as may be available. The State Governments should also formulate and implement appropriate marketing programme which could serve as an incentive for increasing wool production and absorbing the surplus wool that would be produced by the small/marginal farmers and agril. labourers under this programme. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs would be required for implementation of sheep production programme in one unit/district. The major components of the amount of Rs. 30 lakhs required for one unit/district are given in Annexure 4-II.

15. Thus, 3,70,000 families of Small/Marginal Farmers and Agril. Labourers would be assisted in supplementing their incomes through poultry, piggery and sheep production programmes in a phased manner during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period. The districts that might be identified for initiation of the comprehensive poultry/pig/sheep development programme providing all essential technical inputs in a co-ordinated manner cannot be all the districts recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture or districts where the SFDA/MFAL programmes exist, as the envisaged comprehensive programme will have to cover areas where substantial poultry/pig/sheep development programmes have been taken up by the States. Other things being equal districts identified by Small/Marginal Farmers Development Agency/DPAP will be selected. In order to ensure a co-ordinated programme of selection of districts, a list of districts deemed suitable for undertaking these programmes is enclosed. Normally, each project should be confined to a compact area within a district. The districts selected are on the basis of the following broad criteria :

- (i) Existence of the desired minimum number of families of small/marginal farmers and agril. labourers in a compact area on the basis of which an intensive programme could be developed for service inputs and expanded.
- (ii) Areas where necessary infrastructural facilities for providing service inputs and marketing of eggs/pork/wool already exist or areas where necessary infrastructural facilities could be developed with minimum investments (areas such as IRDP areas, Intensive Sheep Development Blocks, hinterland of wool grading and marketing centres and piggery products factories come under this category).
- (iii) Areas where poultry keeping, sheep rearing and pig raising programmes have become popular already or are being undertaken.

#### *Implementing Agency*

16. An exclusive cell will have to be set up at the State Headquarters in the Department of Animal Husbandry for implementation of these programmes. This cell will also be responsible for the milk production programmes

through small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. It will co-ordinate, supervise and monitor the programmes and will also attend to the administration and management of the project and will be accountable for their progress and performance. The expenditure on the staffing etc. of the Unit at the State level would be met from the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening of A.H. Administration in the States. The A.H. staff at the district level will have to be considerably strengthened in the project areas and adequate field staff provided to administer supply and services. The expenditure on staff at the project level (district level) would be met from this Central Scheme.

17. At the State level, the Special Project Cell will be manned by an Officer not below the rank of an Additional/Joint Director and assisted by Specialists not below the rank of Deputy Director of the State Departments of Animal Husbandry. At the district or project level, there will be wholetime Project Officer for these programmes supported by functionaries/Specialists and field assistants.

18. In areas where SFDA/MFAL Agency exists there will be close liaison between the State A.H. Departments and the Agency. The district programme will be implemented through the Agency wherever it exists. The co-ordination of the activities at the district level will be ensured on the following lines:—

- (i) The Agency will be responsible for and assist in:
  - (a) Identification of the Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers;
  - (b) Promoting Producers' Cooperatives;
  - (c) Making credit available wherever considered necessary and arranging for recoveries on usual terms as in the case of the Agency Programme.
- (ii) The Officers Incharge/Project Officers of the A.H. Programmes in the identified districts will be taken on the governing body of the Agency *i.e.* coopted as a Member of the Development Agency.
- (iii) Officers Incharge/Project Officers of the A.H. Programmes at the district level will provide technical supervision for feed and fodder, Animal Health cover, breeding facilities etc.
- (iv) The modified poultry/pig/sheep production programmes to be taken up as independent comprehensive programme will be additional to the activities already undertaken by the Agencies but will be coordinated and dovetailed with them. In the existing SFDA/MFAL Agency areas where assistance has also been committed by way of subsidy on capital cost for units, the present commitments will be honoured for the project period, *i.e.* till the end of March, 1976.

19. Whereas it is necessary to set up a special project organization for these programmes in the districts, full involvement of the district administration as also on the local organizations connected with the development such as

Zilla Parishads or Panchayati Raj Institutions, Block level staff etc. will be ensured. The special project cell at the State Headquarters will ensure that all the Departments and Institutions concerned with the work and the scope, coordinating their activities cooperate with the Project Officer fully. A compact State level Review Committee may also be constituted at the State Govt. level for periodic guidance.

20. *Procedure for approval.* The State Implementing Agency/Special Project Cell would draw up Plans/Projects for investment and production activities to be undertaken in different projects. It is recognised that it is essential to provide enough flexibility to the State Govts. to identify the potential for livestock production in the district and devise the most suitable programme to assist the small/marginal farmers and agril. labourers. By and large, the programme should be formulated on the lines recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture in their Interim Report on Poultry, Sheep and Pig Production. The State Governments will have to prepare and present the project reports for each area indicating the activities to be undertaken and the outlays required. These proposals will be considered by a Sanctioning Committee presided over by Secretary (Agriculture) and consisting of representatives of the Deptt. of Rural Development, Department of Expenditure (Finance) and Planning Commission. Therefore, the State A.H. Departments will take up the implementation of the projects and work out the detailed outlines. The projects may be revised in the light of the experience gained from time to time. Major variations to be made subsequent to this approval will, however, require approval from the Government of India.

21. *Funds.* An amount of Rs. 40 crores has been provided under the Central Sector in the Draft Fifth Plan for giving assistance to small/marginal farmers and agril. labourers for taking up poultry, piggery and sheep production programmes during the Fifth Plan. This outlay is proposed to be utilised broadly for the following three major categories:—

- (i) Subsidy towards capital investment of setting up Poultry/Piggery/Sheep Units and provision/strengthening of adequate infrastructural facilities for services and inputs.
- (ii) Staffing of the technical personnel required at project level (district level) in the proposed districts according to the felt needs.
- (iii) Staffing of the Project Cell in the Central A.H. Division of the Ministry of Agriculture.

22. The Central assistance will be placed at the disposal of the State Govt. in the Department of Animal Husbandry, by the Government of India directly by way of grant. The actual amount to be provided in each Project will, however, depend on the programme formulated and sanctioned. To the extent necessary, the infrastructural facilities required in a project area will have to be supplemented from the State Plan funds. Funds will be released by the State Governments in instalments in accordance with their assessed requirements.

**TECHNICAL NOTE GIVING DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME THAT WILL HAVE TO BE FOLLOWED IN EACH PROJECT AREA SELECTED FOR POULTRY PRODUCTION PROGRAMME THROUGH SMALL/MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRIL. LABOURERS**

### *Objective*

The main objective of the programme is to enable the selected/identified Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers to supplement their income through poultry production activity. The assistance will be in the form of subsidy towards capital investment for setting up a poultry production unit of recommended size, supported by the requisite services and inputs.

### *Selection of Area*

The Districts, Blocks/Groups of villages that will be selected for implementation of the envisaged programme will necessarily have to be in the hinterland of a ready and remunerative market for eggs and poultry. The absorption capacity of the market should determine the area and extent to which poultry raising could be introduced in the rural areas. Further, in such areas, it would be necessary to avoid competition from large commercial type operations. A team comprising representatives of the Deptt. of A.H., Cooperation, Agricultural Marketing, SFDA/MFAL Agency wherever it exists may carry out a sort of Pre-investment Survey in the identified/selected district and study the trends in feed and egg prices in the identified area. The selected villages should be accessible throughout the year from the project headquarters so as to ensure effective transportation of eggs, feed, etc. The Small/Marginal Farmers and Agril. Labourers with some knowledge of rearing poultry should be identified/selected for coverage under the envisaged comprehensive poultry production programme.

### *Inputs and Services*

It is envisaged to assist the identified small/marginal farmers and agril. labourers with a poultry unit of 50 layers. In the selected district, it is planned to assist 3000 families of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. It is estimated that the total capital investment for a poultry unit of 50 layers will be about Rs. 2350. Further, for the first two months of egg production, the additional expenditure of feed will be Rs. 315. Thus the total capital required per unit till it becomes self-sustaining during the first year will be about Rs. 2665. Subsidy towards this capital to the individual beneficiaries that will be made available in this scheme should be at the rate of 25% for small farmers and 33-1/3% for marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The remaining

amount will have to be arranged as medium term loan from institutional sources repayable in a five year period. Further for the second year replacement up to egg laying stage, the farmer would require additional credit of Rs. 800.

The credit facilities should be extended through the Poultry Producers Cooperative Societies that may be organized at the rate of one for each block/Tehsil. These societies could be of the small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers enrolled for participation in the poultry production programme in these special projects. In the initial stages, a Departmental Co-operative Sub-Inspector/Inspector may serve as Manager of the Society and may be on the Department's pay roll. But later the Society's employee should be the Secretary/Manager.

In the project areas selected, the Officer Incharge/Project Officer should ensure the following specific inputs and services from the State Plan funds or relevant Central/Centrally Sponsored Funds:—

(i) The farmers to be benefited under comprehensive poultry production programme should be given practical training in poultry keeping in batches of 25 at a time. Short courses of two week duration should also be arranged at the nearest Government Poultry Farm/Demonstration Centre with particular emphasis on breeding and management of chicks, feeding, disease prevention and various management practices of laying flocks.

(ii) Supply of poultry feed to the participating farmers should be arranged through the block level Poultry Producers Cooperative Society linked with egg collection and marketing. It is estimated that 3,000 units of 50 birds each when fully established would require about 5,000 tonnes of balanced feed during the first year and 8,000 tonnes annually from the second year onwards including the requirement for replacement of stocks. It would be desirable to obtain/purchase balanced feed from Government/Corporation/Cooperative Sector feed plant. If these are not existing in the district or neighbouring district or even within a distance of 100 miles, only then feed from highly reputed commercial feed manufacturers should be purchased. Further, periodical checks on the quality of feed purchased should be made by analysing random samples of feed. Sufficient stocks of feed lasting for at least a month should always be kept handy in rat-proof stores.

(iii) Day old female chicks (pullets) should be purchased from well reputed public or private sector hatchery on the advice of the Chief Poultry Officer of the State Directorate of Animal Husbandry. Efficient egg producing birds should be ensured and all breeding arrangements should be ready before date of delivery of chicks.

(iv) Health cover for all prevalent disease in the area by a calendar of operations should be provided. The chicks should be protected with F strain of Ranikhet vaccine within first four days of age. At six weeks of age fowlpox vaccine should be injected. At 8 or 9 weeks of age, regular Ranikhet vaccine, should also be given. Where necessary, the chicks should also be protected with Marek's vaccine. The farmers might be charged for vaccinations only a nominal amount.

(v) Extension services through periodical visits to the villages to assist the farmers in adoption of improved management practices. Debeaking of all the pullets should be done at 6 weeks of age at the time of giving fowlpox vaccine pricks. The pullets may, if necessary again be debeaked before 16 weeks of age. An incidence of feather picking or cannibalism in the unit at the earlier age, may necessitate debeaking of all the pullets on the same day on emergency basis.

(vi) Adequate marketing facilities for quick delivery will have to be developed. Collective marketing of eggs and birds through the block level Poultry Producers' Cooperative Societies is necessary. The members may deliver eggs at the Society Headquarters on alternative days in summer months and twice a week in winter months. The linking of feed delivered on credit with marketing of the produce through the cooperative is very necessary to ensure regular recovery of loan. The block level cooperative is very necessary to ensure regular recovery of loan. The block level cooperative producers' societies may be affiliated into a district level union for marketing of the produce. The Government/Public Sector Institutions situated locally can provide regular outlet for the produce. Surplus eggs and birds may be transported to the major and bigger markets.

(vii) Project technical staff with a special officer and supporting staff who will be responsible for management of subsidies and services as a package programme and who supervise proper execution of the programme, will have to be provided.

#### *Suggested Housing and Equipment*

The following model plan of housing for a poultry unit of 50 layers and the equipment may be recommended by Project Authorities to be beneficiaries:

For 50 Layers, a poultry house 15' long, 10' wide, 10' high in the Centre and 6' on sides with a over-hang of at least 3' (to prevent rain water entering the house, should be constructed with plinth level 1' above the ground. The roof should be made of thatch or AC sheets on wooden or bamboo trusses of sheet or gable type or even flat slightly tapering on one side for proper drainage of the rain water. The single brick wall should be 2' high all round except at the entrance where it should be 1' 9" and rest wire netting. A separate small shed of 10' x 7½' (floor area 75 sq. ft.) should be constructed for breeding and rearing of replacement stock.

Each unit of 50 layers will require the following equipment:—

- (a) A 2' x 2' size brooder which will be sufficient for rearing 60 day old female chicks.
- (b) Baby feeder trough type-2, each of 3' size (made of 24 gauge GI sheet).
- (c) Grower feeders trough type-2, each of 4' size, or 2 of tabular type.
- (d) Layer feeders-2 of tabular type.

- (e) Waterers (i) 2 fountains of 4 litres capacity each for baby chicks, (ii) 2 average size matkas inverted on kanalties for growers and layers.
- (f) Nests. A colony nest of 5' x 2' size made of cheep packing case wood.

It would be economical if the equipment is purchased in bulk from some Government works or Smithy centre.

## ANNEXURE 2-II

### STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF POULTRY PRODUCTION PROGRAMME THROUGH SMALL/MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS FOR ONE UNIT/DISTRICT

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Subsidy to the individual beneficiaries at the rate of 25% for small farmers and 33-1/3% for marginal farmers and agril. labourers of capital investment for a poultry unit of 50 layers (Rs. 750 on an average for 3,000 families).	22.50
2. Assistance to suitable organization for marketing of poultry feed and eggs (purchase of food required and purchase cost of eggs) and provision for subsidy towards management expenses of Producers' Co-operative Societies.	5.00
3. Health Cover Programme	2.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.00</b>
<b>CAPITAL INVESTMENT</b>	<b>(Rupees)</b>
1. Housing—one Poultry House (deep litter) covering a plinth area of 150 sq. ft. and one house for growers with a plinth area of 75 sq.ft. Cement floor, 2 ft. wall and round, wire meshing on sides, wooden trusses, thatched roof or with corrugated iron sheets or asbestos roofing at Rs. 6 per sq.ft. (part utilisation of farmer's own labour).	1350
2. Equipment (feeders, waterers, nests, floor breeders, egg boxes, etc.)	200
3. Lighting and water connections etc.	40
4. Cost of 60 sexed day old chicks at Rs. 3.50 each	210
5. Cost of feeding 60 day old chicks up to 12 weeks at 3.5 kgs per chick and at feed cost of Rs.100 per quintal	210
6. Cost of feeding 55 pullets from 12 to 24 weeks (@ 7 kgs. per chick and feed at Rs. 90 per quintal	346.50
	<b>2356.50</b>
or say,	<b>2350.00</b>



TECHNICAL NOTE GIVING DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME THAT WILL HAVE TO BE FOLLOWED IN EACH PROJECT AREA SELECTED FOR PIG PRODUCTION THROUGH SMALL/MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

### *Objective*

The main objective of the programme is to enable the selected/identified Small/Marginal Farmers and Agril. Labourers to supplement their income through subsidiary occupation of pig production actively. The assistance will be in the form of subsidy towards capital investment for setting up a Production Unit of recommended size, supported by the requisite services and inputs. The piggery programme for the small/marginal farmers and agril. labourers aims at gradual replacement of the indigenous pigs owned by these farmers with cross-bred pigs produced by the farmers themselves or by the supply of pure-bred exotic or cross-bred pigs to them from other sources.

### *Selection of Area*

The districts that will be selected for implementation of the envisaged intensive piggery production programme will have to be linked with large consuming centres, existing bacon factories and those proposed in the Fifth Plan and areas where pork consumption has been fairly high. The proposed programmes will thus have to be tied up with the marketing facilities. In the selected districts, the intensive production programme may be initiated so as to cover 500 small/marginal farmers and agril. labourers families during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period. Ultimately, 2000 families as recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture may be benefited under this programme so that it could have real impact in the selected area. The small/marginal farmers and agril. labourers with some knowledge of pig rearing should preferably be selected for this programme.

### *Subsidy*

The identified farmers will be assisted in setting up a piggery unit of 3 sows. It is estimated that the capital investment required for such a unit is Rs. 1700. The small farmers will be given subsidy for this capital investment at 25% rate and the marginal farmers and agricultural labourers at the rate of 33-1/3%. The balance amount will have to be arranged as loan from institutional sources.

### *Inputs and Services*

In the project areas selected, the Officer incharge/project officer should ensure the following inputs and services from the State Plan funds or relevant Central/Centrally sponsored funds:—

- (i) The identified farmers should be supplied 3 cross-bred or pure exotic breeding sows and induced to rear and feed their pigs in hygienic way. The production capacity of the pig breeding farms will have to be assessed and the farms should be adequately strengthened with staff, stock, buildings, etc. to meet the additional requirements of pigs required for distribution. The target of pigs to be distributed in the first year and in subsequent years should be adjusted and accordingly the breeding programme at the State Farms should be organized.
- (ii) Health cover for all the prevalent diseases in the area by a calendar of operations. Special arrangements should be made for protection of the improved types of pigs against Swine Fever, Foot & Mouth and other diseases.
- (iii) The pig farmers should be encouraged to feed their pigs with locally available food stuffs supplemented with concentrated mixtures. The feed mixing plants catering to the needs of cattle and poultry should also undertake to formulate and produce suitable balanced food for pigs making the maximum use of locally available feed ingredients and by-products from slaughter houses and carcasses utilisation centres.
- (iv) Pig Producers-cum-Marketing Cooperatives should be organized on a priority basis in the districts where pig production programmes through small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers are taken up. The State Governments should assist the cooperatives. The bacon factories should primarily deal with the cooperative societies and not with individual members. Till such societies are formed, individual families who have been selected on merit should be given desired inputs.
- (v) In the project area, enumeration of households possessing and rearing pigs will have to be done. The small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers interested in pig rearing should also be identified so that these families could be educated regarding rearing of pigs to supplement their income.
- (vi) The project cell should prepare designs for housing the pig breeding units with minimum cost of construction making maximum use of the locally available material.
- (vii) The rate of purchase of live pigs for slaughter should be related to the cost of feed.
- (viii) Project technical staff with a Pig Development Officer and supporting staff who will be responsible for management of subsidies and services as a package and who will supervise proper execution of the programme, will have to be provided.

## ANNEXURE 3-II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PIG PRODUCTION PROGRAMME THROUGH SMALL FARMERS, MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS FOR ONE DISTRICT

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Subsidy to individual beneficiaries @ 25% for small farmers and 33-1/3% for marginal farmers and agric. labourers of capital investment* for a Pig Unit of 3 Sows (Rs. 600 on an average for 500 families).	3.00
--	------

### \*CAPITAL INVESTMENT

1. Housing-Farrowing pens, sow styes and growers pens 210 sq. ft. @ Rs. 5 per sq. ft.	Rs. 1050
2. Equipment (Feed troughs, buckets etc.)	Rs. 50
3. Livestock cost—3 sows at Rs. 200 per sow	Rs. 600
	<hr/> Rs. 1700

## ANNEXURE 4-I

TECHNICAL NOTE GIVING DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME THAT WILL HAVE TO BE FOLLOWED IN EACH PROJECT AREA SELECTED FOR SHEEP PRODUCTION THROUGH SMALL/MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRIL. LABOURERS

### *Objective*

The main objective of the programme is to enable the selected/identified small/marginal farmers and agril. labourers to supplement their income through Sheep Production activity. The assistance will be in the form of subsidy towards capital investment for setting up a sheep production unit of 20 ewes and one ram supported by the requisite services and inputs. The programme of improving the quality and productivity of sheep with regard to wool production, with the small/marginal farmers and agril. labourers primarily aims at replacement of indigenous types of sheep with cross-bred progenies having exotic inheritance, produced by the farmers themselves and/or to a limited extent, by supply of cross-bred rams from other sources.

### *Selection of area*

Such districts with maximum potential for sheep and wool production and which already have some infrastructure for the purpose, may be selected for comprehensive sheep production programme envisaged. The assistance under the programme may preferably be given to the small/marginal farmers and agril. labourers who have already a few sheep. The approach should be to supplement the income of those who have the knowledge about sheep rearing rather than those with no previous experience of handling sheep.

### *Inputs and Services*

In the project areas selected, the State Governments should ensure following specific inputs and services from the State Plan funds or relevant Central/Centrally Sponsored Funds:—

(i) Health cover for all the prevalent diseases in that area will have to be ensured through a calender of operations. Special arrangements should be made for protection against parasitic diseases, enterotoxemia and sheep-pox. The extension workers of the sheep and wool extension centres of the State Departments of Animal Husbandry/Sheep Husbandry should carry out drenching of sheep regularly. Vaccination against endemic diseases should also be carried out. Further spraying of insecticides should also be carried out to protect sheep from ticks, lice, etc. which are carriers of prevalent diseases like blue tongue, brucella, etc.

(ii) Extension services through periodical visits to the villages to assist the farmers in, before and after care of ewes after parturition and caring of lambs:

(iii) Usually grazing is not a problem during monsoon and winter. However, during summer, the farmer will need to give silage and the State Government should guide in preparation of such silage after the harvesting of kharif and rabi crops.

(iv) Shearing of sheep and marketing of wool will have to be ensured under the sheep shearing and wool grading programme organized in different States. The payment to the beneficiaries will be made on the spot for the wool purchased.

(v) Good ram lambs with well developed body conformation may be purchased from the beneficiaries and distributed to other beneficiaries who will be covered under the present programme during the next year, as part of recovery of loan given to the farmers. In the case of weaklings, old ewes etc. their sale may be arranged through cooperative societies of the beneficiaries of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

(vi) The Project Implementing Agency will have to help in construction of sheep pens/kutchha sheds particularly in selection of site, ventilation, protection from chill winds, heat, location of feeding and watering troughs, sanitation, etc.

## ANNEXURE C-II

### STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SHEEP PRODUCTION PROGRAMMES THROUGH SMALL FARMERS, MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS FOR ONE DISTRICT

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Subsidy to individual beneficiaries @ 25% for small farmers and 33-1/3% for marginal farmers and agril. labourers of capital investment* for a sheep unit of 20 ewes and 1 ram (Rs. 875 on an average for 3000 families).	26.25
2. Provision for subsidy towards management expenses of producers' cooperative societies and Health Cover Programme	3.75
	30.00

#### \*CAPITAL INVESTMENT

1. Sheep Pen—Kutchra with thatch roofing 250 sq.ft.(approx)	Rs. 150
2. Equipment (feed troughs, buckets, hand shears, etc.)	Rs. 100
3. Livestock:	
(a) 20 good quality ewes at Rs. 125 each	Rs. 2500
(b) 1 superior ram at Rs. 250	Rs. 250
	Rs.3000

STATEMENT GIVING THE LIST OF DISTRICTS PROPOSED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF CROSS-BRED CALF SUBSIDY, POULTRY, PIGGERY AND SHEEP PRODUCTION PROGRAMMES THROUGH SMALL/MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AND THEIR COVERAGE BY PROJECT AUTHORITIES OF AGENCY TYPE OR CORPORATIONS

State/Districts	Milk	Poug-try	Pig-ery	Sheep	SFDA/MF-AL Existing/ New	DPAP	Dairy Corpn/ Dev. Project	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANDHRA PRADESH								
1. Visakapatnam	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	—
2. Krishna	x	—	x	—	—	x	—	—
3. Hyderabad	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	x
4. Nalgonda	x	—	—	—	x	—	x*	x
5. Nizamabad	x	—	—	—	—	x	—	x
6. Kurnool	—	x	—	x	—	—	x	—
7. Warangal	—	x	—	—	—	—	x	—
8. Guntur	—	—	x	—	—	x	—	—
9. Cuddapah	—	x	—	x	x	—	x	—
10. Mahboobnagar	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
11. Anantapur	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
12. Chittoor	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
	5	5	3	6	3	5	5+1*	3
ASSAM								
1. Kamrup	x	x	x	—	x	—	—	—
2. Nowgong	x	—	x	—	x	—	—	—
3. Golpara	—	x	x	—	x	—	—	—
4. Mikirhills	—	—	x	—	x	—	—	—
	2	2	4	—	4	—	—	—
BIHAR								
1. Patna	x	x	x	—	x	—	—	—
2. Shahabad	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	—
3. Ranchi	x	x	x	—	x	—	—	—
4. Gaya	x	—	—	—	—	x	x	—
5. Purnea	—	x	x	—	x	—	—	—
6. Dhanbad	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—
7. Monghyr	—	x	—	—	—	x	x	—
8. Singhbhum	—	—	x	—	—	x	—	—
	4	6	4	—	4	4	3	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>GUJARAT</b>								
1. Ahmedabad	x	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
2. Baroda	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—
3. Sabarkantha	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—
4. Surat	x	x	—	—	x	—	—	—
5. Junagarh	—	x	—	—	x	—	—	—
6. Rajkot	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
7. Kutch	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
8. Jamnagar	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
9. Amreli	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
	4	2	—	4	4	—	4+1*	—

**HARYANA**

1. Gurgaon	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	—
2. Karnal	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	x
3. Rohtak	x	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
4. Ambala	—	x	x	—	x	—	—	—
5. Hissar	—	x	—	x	—	x	*	—
6. Mohindergarh	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
	3	3	2	3	2	1	1+2*	1

**HIMACHAL PRADESH**

1. Sirmur	x	—	—	x	x	—	—	—
2. Simla	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—
	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—

**JAMMU & KASHMIR**

1. Jammu	x	x	—	—	x	—	—	—
2. Anantnag	—	x	—	x	x	—	—	—
3. Udhampur	—	—	—	x	—	—	*	—
4. Doda	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
	1	2	—	3	2	—	1+1*	—

**KARNATAKA**

1. Bangalore	x	—	x	—	x	@	—	x
2. Mysore	x	—	x	x	x	—	—	x
3. Tumkur	x	x	—	—	x	—	*	x
4. Hassan	x	—	—	—	—	x	—	x

@ State SFDA



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>KARNATAKA (Contd.)</b>								
5. Coorg	x	—	x	—	—	—	—	x
6. Bidar	—	—	—	x	x	—	—	—
7. Mandya	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	x
8. Bijapur	—	x	—	x	x	—	x	—
9. Belgaum	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
10. Chitradurga	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
11. Dharwar	—	x	—	x	—	—	x	—
12. Kolar	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
	6	3	3	7	5	1	5+1*	7

<b>KERALA</b>								
1. Quilon	x	x	x	—	x	—	—	—
2. Trichur	x	—	—	—	—	x	—	—
3. Cannanore	—	x	x	—	x	—	—	—
	2	2	2	—	2	1	—	—

<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>								
1. Durg	—	x	x	—	x	—	—	—
2. Bilaspur	—	x	—	—	x	—	—	—
3. Raisen	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	x
4. Ujjain	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	x
5. Sehore	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	x
6. Indore	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	x
7. Ratlam	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	x
8. Hoshangabad	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	x
9. Dewas	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	x
10. Dhar	x	—	—	x	—	—	x	x
11. Jabalpur	—	—	x	—	—	x	—	—
12. Jhabua	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
13. Betul	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
	8	4	2	3	3	1	3	8

<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>								
1. Thana	x	x	x	—	x	—	—	—
2. Nasik	x	x	x	x	—	—	x	—
3. Dhulia	x	—	—	—	—	x	—	—
4. Jalgaon	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	x
5. Bhandara	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	x
6. Poona	x	—	—	x	—	—	x	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>MAHARASHTRA (Contd.)</b>								
7. Ratnagiri	—	x	—	—	x	—	—	—
8. Amraoti	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—
9. Parbhani	—	x	—	—	x	—	—	—
10. Sholapur	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
11. Satara	—	—	—	x	x	—	x	—
12. Ahmednagar	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
13. Sangli	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
	6	5	2	6	4	2	6	2
<b>MANIPUR</b>								
	—	x	x	—	x	—	—	—
	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
<b>MEGHALAYA</b>								
1. U.K.J. Hills	x	x	x	—	x	—	—	—
2. Garo Hills	—	—	x	—	x	—	—	—
	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
<b>NAGALAND</b>								
1. Kohima	x	—	x	—	x	—	—	—
2. Twensang	—	—	x	—	x	—	—	—
3. Mokukchung	—	—	x	—	x	—	—	—
	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
<b>ORISSA</b>								
1. Cuttack	x	x	—	—	x	—	—	—
2. Puri	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	—
3. Sambalpur	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—
4. Koraput @	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—
5. Keonjhar	—	—	x	—	x	—	—	—
	2	3	2	—	2	2	—	—
<b>PUNJAB</b>								
1. Jullundur	x	x	—	x	x	—	—	—
2. Ludhiana	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	x
3. Sangrur	x	—	—	x	x	—	—	—
4. Patiala	x	x	x	—	x	—	—	—
5. Amritsar	x	—	x	x	x	—	—	—
6. Hoshiarpur	—	—	x	—	x	—	—	—
7. Ferozepur	—	—	—	x	x	—	—	—
	5	2	3	4	6	—	—	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>								
1. Alwar	x	—	x	x	x	—	—	x
2. Ajmer	x	x	—	x	x	—	*	x
3. Bharatpur	x	—	x	x	x	—	—	x
4. Jaipur	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	x
5. Tonk	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	x
6. Sawai Madhopur	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	x
7. Udaipur	—	x	—	—	x	—	*	—
8. Jaisalmer	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
9. Barmer	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
10. Pali	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
11. Jalore	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
12. Bikaner	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
13. Churu	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
14. Jodhpur	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
15. Banswara	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
16. Dungarpur	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
17. Nagaur	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
	6	2	2	13	4	—	10+2*	6
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>								
1. Salem	x	x	—	—	x	—	—	—
2. Coimbatore	x	—	—	—	—	x	—	—
3. Madurai	x	x	x	—	x	—	—	—
4. Tanjavur	x	—	—	—	—	x	—	—
5. Tiruchirapalli	x	—	—	—	—	x	—	—
6. South Arcot	—	x	x	—	x	—	—	—
7. Tirunelveli	—	x	—	—	x	—	—	—
8. North Arcot	—	—	x	—	x	—	—	—
	5	4	3	—	5	3	—	—
<b>TRIPURA</b>								
—	—	—	x	—	x	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>								
1. Lucknow	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	x
2. Kanpur	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	x
3. Meerut	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	—
4. Rai Bareilly	x	—	—	—	x	—	—	x
5. Fatehpur	x	—	—	—	x	—	x	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Muzaffarnagar	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	x
7. Pratapgarh	x	—	x	—	x	—	—	x
8. Varanasi	—	x	—	x	—	x	x	—
9. Gorakhpur	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—
10. Moradabad	—	x	—	—	—	x	—	—
11. Mathura	—	x	x	—	x	—	—	—
12. Badaun	—	—	x	—	x	—	—	—
13. Mirzapur	—	x	—	x	—	—	x	—
14. Jaunpur	—	—	—	x	—	x	—	—
15. Allahabad	—	x	—	x	—	x	x	—
16. Hamirpur	—	—	—	x	—	—	x	—
	7	8	3	5	5	6	4	6

## WEST BENGAL

1. Nadia	x	—	—	—	—	x	—	—
2. Darjeeling	x	x	x	—	x	—	—	—
3. Hooghly	x	—	x	—	x	—	—	—
4. Murshidabad	x	—	—	—	—	x	—	—
5. Purulia	—	x	—	—	x	—	x	—
6. Bankura	—	x	x	—	x	—	x	—
7. Malda	—	—	x	—	—	x	—	—
	4	3	4	—	4	3	2	—

## GOA

x	x	x	—	x	—	—	—
1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

## MIZORAM

—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

## ARUNACHAL PRADESH

—	—	x	—	x	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

## DELHI

—	—	x	—	x	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

## PONDICHERRY

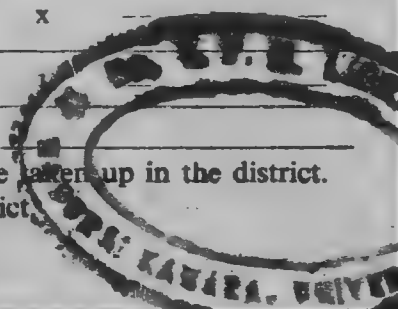
x	—	—	—	x	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

158 TOTAL

75 60 50 55

X—Indicates that the particular programme will be taken up in the district.

\*—Indicates district contiguous to D.P.A.P. District.





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